

A-23

Wane Farmers Must Get Better Returns:

To the Editor of The Journal:

I realize that the cost of living is high, but it will go higher. I am a grain dealer in a farming community and can see that the farmer has to get better prices or he will curtail production. Take the case of the poultry man. Grain costs practically double what it did a year ago and the price of poultry is no higher. Eggs are 10 to 20 cents per dozen cheaper than they should be to show him a profit.

The result will be either have to go out of business or else make a loss. The result will be he will sell his poultry and later on the people will have to pay exorbitant prices to the cold storage people.

Why not give him a fair price now and have the eggs to help on the high cost of living later? The same thing applies to the man who has a dairy. His feed bill is away above what it was a year ago and it is going higher still during the fall and winter. He is not getting a fair return for his labor and this fall a great many cows will be sold for beef, and eventually the price of dairy products will go very much higher. Also if the cows are sold they cannot produce young and the price of beef will also go beyond the reach of any but the very rich.

There is something radically wrong with the delivery system in cities such as Boston. A farmer has to produce his milk and freight it to Boston, and receives for the milk in Boston about one-half what the consumer pays for it. The milk contractor in Boston should be able to reduce his expense by one-half and this should be given the farmer so he might live.

All kinds of farm machinery has advanced in price and labor is getting so hard to get on the farms that unless the farmer gets better prices he will have to leave the farm and move into town, where he can get better prices for his labor.

The farmers are necessary and vital to have during this war in which we are at present engaged, but unless they can get better prices than they are getting at present they will either have to curtail their products or else go out of business.

President Wilson can talk and Congress can wrangle, but unless they get down to business and pass some needed legislation that will give the farmers a chance to make a living profit we will find that prices will mount higher and higher and production grow less and less, and we shall yet have a famine in the United States on certain products which the New England farmers produce.

Let some of the people in the cities who labor eight or nine hours a day and get four and five dollars for it get back on a farm for a while and see if they can live as well as dress as well and have the hours for recreation which he has at the present time.

They will go back to the city after one or two years' experience of the farmer's life perfectly satisfied and you could never get them near a farm for the rest of their natural lives.

Give the farmer a fair return and he will feed you. At present he is facing ruin while your city people are getting

to sustain our contention, that of Mayor Curley, who takes the stand that those who differ with us upon our system of government have as much right to the exercise of free speech as those who seek to justify the present system, or the "autocratic" attitude of Mr. Fitzgerald, who makes the assertion that he would not tolerate such acts, which he chooses to term treason on the part of the Socialists?

Treason, as it is commonly understood, is the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy.

I would like to ask Mr. Fitzgerald who is giving greater aid and comfort to the enemy, the Socialists, who are a legally organized political party seeking to establish a system of social justice, or the "food speculators," who exist in violation of all the laws of humanity, and whose destructive power is felt in every part of the nation, a power from which the government itself has not been immune, a power which has so undermined the spirit of the people, that I feel it is safe to say that it is greatly responsible for the lack of interest the people are taking in the present war?

Congress is now engaged in erecting a legal fortification against this power and it is well for the nation that it is so, for they are the real allies of the Kaiser.

As for Mr. Fitzgerald, I think that he would be rendering a greater service to the nation if he would retire from public life before the people retire him.

HARRY STEARNS.
128 Atlantic avenue, Revere, July 15.

JULY 7 - 1917

BIG PARTIES OF ELKS ARRIVE IN BOSTON TODAY

Mayor to Welcome Them at
Station — 100 Coming
From California.

JULY 7 - 1917

Mayor Curley, chairman of the reception committee, will personally welcome the big delegations of Elks which will arrive in Boston today to attend the national convention. The California party, 100 strong, is due at the South Station at 11 this morning. They will be trailed a few hours later by a delegation from North Dakota. Both parties are bringing along good-sized brass bands. A uniformed escort under command of Col. Richard H. Baker, will be on hand with Mayor Curley and the reception committee to escort them to the Elks' headquarters, at the College of Business Administration of Boston University on Boylston street.

Begin Registration Today

At noon today the registration headquarters will open. It will be in charge of Charles J. Jacobs, who expects to have the busiest eight days of his career registering every visiting Elk. It will be a man-sized job, for more than 50,000 Elks are expected to attend the convention.

"Joe" Mellyn, secretary to Mayor Curley, is in charge of the information bureau.

The women's committee, of which Mrs. Jeremiah J. Hurley is chairman, will be ready to receive all the fair companions of the Elks and care for them while in town. The entire second floor of the headquarters is given over to their exclusive use.

James R. Nicholson, president of the National Elks' Association, expects a large crowd at the special services to

be held tomorrow evening in Trinity Church. A patriotic musical program has been arranged. The Rev. John Dybart of Dubuque, Ia., grand chaplain, will deliver the convention sermon.

Grand Lodge Members Arrive

A dozen of the Grand Lodge members arrived in Boston yesterday noon. In the party were Grand Secretary Fred C. Robinson of Dubuque, Ia.; Grand Trustee Calvin L. Kingsley of Waterloo, Ia.; Judge John C. Riley of Hammond, Ind., who is chairman Grand Lodge Committee on Big Brother Movement; Chairman of Judiciary Committee Frank L. Rain of Fairbury, Neb.; Judge John Mitchell of St. Paul, Minn., Justice of the Grand Forum; Past Exalted Ruler Lederer of St. Paul, Past Grand Esteemed Leading Knight William Schad of Milwaukee, Past Exalted Ruler Chauncey Yockey of Milwaukee; Past Grand Exalted Ruler Judge John C. Karel of Milwaukee.

Both candidates for grand exalted ruler are here. Fred Harper of Lynchburg, Va., has been in town several days, and has been working hard on his campaign. Late last night his opponent, John W. Stevenson of Fulton, N. Y., arrived and made the Copley Plaza his headquarters.

JULY 7 - 1917

PRICE OF ASPHALT QUOTED LOWER

So Seaver Street Pavement
Will Cost City Less
Than Expected.

JULY 7 - 1917

The paving of Seaver street, between Blue Hill avenue and Walnut avenue, Roxbury, will cost the city less than was originally expected, the price of asphalt pavement taking a substantial drop yesterday in spite of the steadily increasing cost of materials and labor.

When the sealed bids were opened at City Hall, it was found that the Warren Brothers Company was the lowest bidder, its total price being \$36,030.60 for a standard sheet asphalt pavement three inches thick. The price for the asphalt top, which is the main expense in paving work, was \$1.50 a square yard, which is 11 cents cheaper than its previous bid on the same job and 20 cents cheaper than its price for laying its patented two-inch Bitulithic. The company also agreed to finish the work by Sept. 23 and to forfeit \$25 a day for every day beyond that date required to complete the job.

When the contract was previously advertised two weeks ago, the Central Construction Company, of which Senator James P. Timilty is president, was the lowest bidder. One item, involving less than \$50, was omitted from the long list of detailed prices, and on the grounds that the bid was irregular because not complete, the city rejected all the bids and called for new bids. The Central Construction Company, although the lowest bidder originally declined to bid at all on the same job yesterday.

Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday Night, July 15, 1917.
Dear Mike:

There is about as much real patriotism among city employees as there are feathers on a frog.

There are about 14,000 city employees, and so far as the official records at City Hall show, less than one out of each 1000 has responded to

President Wilson's call for volunteers since the declaration of war against Germany. And even including those who were in the militia before the war, the total out of our 14,000 Payroll Patriots doesn't exceed 25 soldiers in service.

If a regiment of husky city employees would only face the Germans with the same nerve that they face City Treasurer Slattery on pay day, and would take trenches with the same bold manner they take their salary, the war wouldn't last long.

You know as well as I do, Mike, that the main reason scores of men we both know intimately are not enlisting is because there is somebody dependent upon them for support. If they go to war, their income drops to about \$10 a week.

But every city employee who goes to defend his flag is better off financially than if he stayed at home, because the city makes good his salary every week he is in uniform. And judging from the way some of them tuck away the eats at home and in restaurants, and judging from the money some of them spend on clothes, booze and amusements, their dependents would be prosperous in their absence. Every week they would get the full salary of the employee, and would be saved the cost of filling his rummey, covering his back and paying for other things. Uncle Sam would do all this.

Just imagine how recruiting would jump if the United States could afford to guarantee to every man who enlisted the same salary he was earnings in private life, and a bonus consisting of food, clothes, lodgings, etc.

Payroll Patriots

But things among the Payroll Patriots are different. Many of them are looking around for soft jobs just as pretzel twisters in a bakery or wart whittlers in a pickle factory. Others would like to work on a submarine—in case they were sure that the submarine could daily submerge in the Green Bay. The river would be dry in a week.

When I hear talk about the administration at Washington being anxious to accomplish the defeat of Mayor Curley for re-election, and it seems to be a fact, judging from the remarks dropped by some of the federal authorities in Boston, I cannot help thinking of the atmosphere at City Hall. Some of the Curley speeches have hardly been hearty recruiting addresses.

Of course, when all the militia is in active service, and when some of the boys with a drag have got soft



berths in various military branches because they figure they are going to be drafted. I wouldn't be surprised to learn that there was three out of every 1000 city employees enlisted.

But most of the city employees between 21 and 31 that I meet daily seem to be devoting most of their time looking up the names of the members of the exemption boards. They all seem disappointed that there are not more cheap politicians serving on the Boston boards.

And, incidentally, Mike, if I had to go before an exemption board of City Hall pols, how long do you think it would be before I was in the trenches? Some of them like me so much they would hire a special tug to take me into the submarine zone and then they would send up rockets to attract a flock of U-boats.

Lull Before Storm

Things are rather quiet at City Hall, sort of the lull before the mayoral storm.

One city employee was suspended last week, to the great surprise of everybody. He was Mike O'Day in the Election Department, that handsome chap who looks like a cross between Beau Brummel and one of those collar advertisements you see in the street cars which make the young girls sigh pensively.

As near as I can find out, O'Day was late for work one day and when Chairman Toomey asked him over the telephone what made him late, he explained that a flat tire had delayed him. When Toomey told him to come right into the office, I understand O'Day said: "All right, as soon as I get a shave." The shave he got consisted of being shaved off the payroll. Then the story went around that the mayor had found O'Day a good job during his week of suspension at a better salary than he gets from the city.

The mayor denied it, however, saying that such an action on his part would be a slap in the face to the dignity of the city official who ordered the suspension. "But I understand he has found a good job for this week," the mayor said, and there was that funny little twinkle around his eyes when he said it, that twinkle that means so much to those who know him well enough to watch for it.

Was down to Revere Beach one night last week and at first I thought I saw Assistant Penal Commissioner Jim Kenney playing a bass drum and cymbals in a band. Jim used to be known as the Municipal Sousa, as he was the leader of one's Military Band, which did so

much work for the city. Of course, it couldn't have been Jim, as he is now getting \$50 a week from the city, and is working too hard to labor all evening at Revere Beach pounding the tripe out of a bass drum. Jim is a close friend of the mayor. I don't know one that is closer along certain lines.

Dairy Inspector

Noticed the name of Phil Berwin appointed as a temporary dairy inspector for the Health Department last week. Looked him up and found he is the brother of Bill Berwin formerly in the Board of Aldermen. Phil's qualifications as a dairy inspector would be interesting. Some times in the past politicians relatives have been appointed dairy inspectors without knowing anything more about dairies than a cow knows about knitting a parlor doily out of a mile of garden hose. City dairy inspectors have a pretty good job at that, traveling from here to New Brunswick and back, with all expenses paid, looking over dairies to see whether the cows have their horns manicured and as to whether the head milkman washes his hands with perfumed soap.

They tell a story of one pol who was appointed a dairy inspector and then started out on a trip. His first visit was to a New Hampshire dairy and here he saw a cow milked for the first time. He asked the farmer whether it was the custom to draw milk from all the faucets or from just one. The farmer didn't die from the shock, but he did kick the bucket, falling off the milking stool from laughter.

Suppose you read in the papers about "Tammany Tessie," Curley's famous \$6000 limousine, being burned up on the Fourth of July. The auto had been leading a wild life for three years and the mayor was beginning to yearn for a new one. The morning after it was mysteriously destroyed, the mayor didn't look broken-hearted, somehow, although he sent for Eddie Shea, the chauffeur, for a report. Eddie told him that on a lonely stretch of road the carburetor backfired and the machine was destroyed. The fire occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning. Of course the mayor rebuked Eddie for the sad accident. I'll bet it was some rebuke. Speaking of Shea, do you remember that show we saw together the last time you were in Boston? It was named "Very Good Eddie."

Now the mayor has collected \$3000 insurance and is in the market for a new automobile.

YOUR stockin'-foot pal,

PETE.

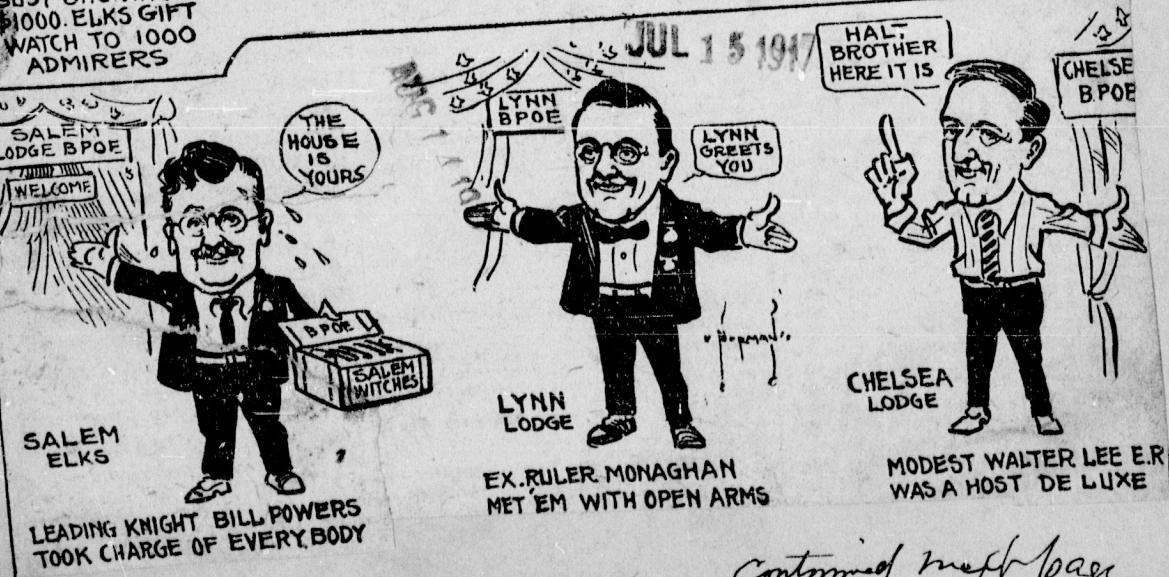
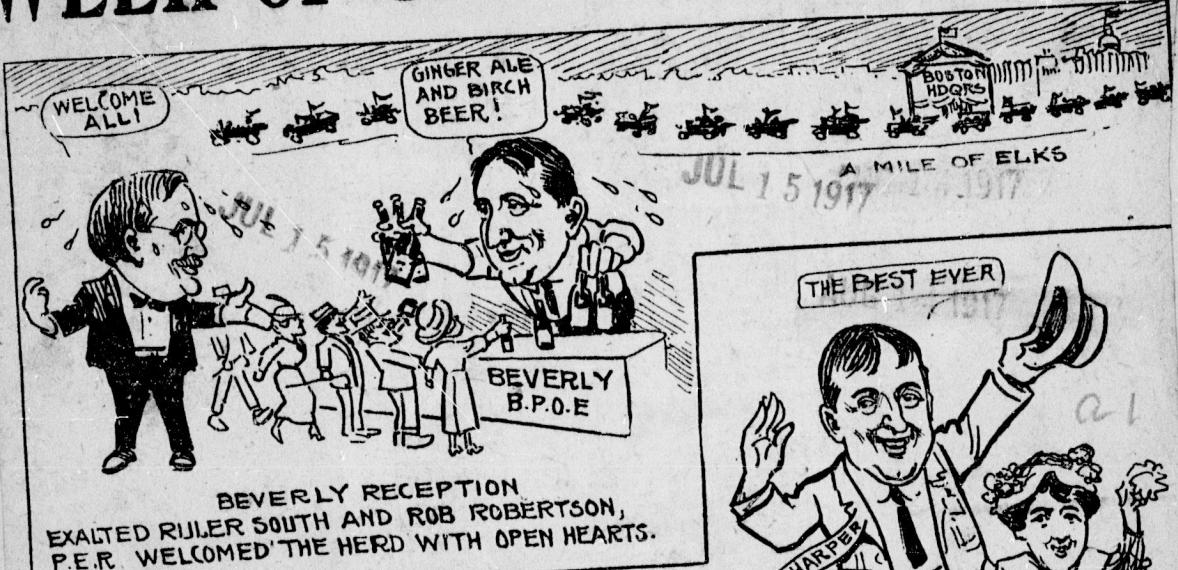
P. S.—The Boston Public Safety Committee may not have raised many potatoes with its \$50,000, but it certainly has raised a lot of what Sherman called war.

Your s-f pal, P.



POST - JULY 15-1917.

JOYOUS FINISH BY ELKS TO WEEK OF GREAT CONVENTION



Continued next page

P- JULY-15-1917.

(1) Two thousand people, more than a mile of motor cars, an open air shore dinner by the sea in Gloucester, and more feasting, fun and frolic in the Elks' lodge homes of Beverly, Salem, Lynn and Chelsea yesterday, made the last day of Elkdom's 53d national convention one of the most successful entertainments of the whole week's programme.

GREAT AUTO FLEET

About 1000 strong, the Boston contingent of Elk Grand Lodge members and others set out from Copley square yesterday morning in a mighty fleet of 175 touring cars and sight seeing busses, flying the purple and white pennants of their order. All along the route other beribboned cars swung into the procession.

All the Beverly Elks were on hand to greet and guide the caravanserie when it bowled into that city. The lodge home was open to the visitors from sun parlor to the tea garden. Exalted Ruler Arthur South, and Past Exalted Rulers "Rob" Robertson, and A. R. Braden, with their corps of assistants, proved such hospitable hosts that the big crowd found it hard to get away on time.

No other stop was made until the great festival tents, erected in Stage Fort Park, Gloucester, hove in view.

Exalted Ruler "Jim" Daniels and his predecessors, Frank Lothrop and Mike Armstrong had oceans of hot fish chowder, rivers of cool drinks, and a thousand islands of lobster salads, sandwiches, cake and ice cream piled high on monstrous platters and ready for the mighty host as the long line of automobiles tralled in.

A continuous band concert, a surprise demonstration of the famous "wireless torpedo boat" of John Hays Hammond, Jr., maneuvering about the bay below the park, directed by wireless from his shore station with no man on board the craft; and hurry trips to Gloucester for more provisions, sent the big crowd—double the number expected—away happy at 3:30.

The tremendous line of motor cars formed in line behind the elaborately decorated car of Exalted Ruler D. J. Monaghan of the Lynn Lodge of Elks which bore the flags of the State and nation. Chief Musician John Lee and Buglers Todd and Estes of the Eighth Regiment cleared the way.

Salem's Greeting

Leading Knight William H. Powers provided a royal welcome at the Salem lodge home, next to the famous old "Salem Witch House." More feasting, dancing and a big cabaret show awaited the crowd at the new Elks' home in Lynn. From there the crowd journeyed back to Boston by way of the Chelsea Elks' home, where Exalted Ruler Wallace C. Lee and his cohorts tried to beat all records in hospitality.

Mayor Sparkles

One of the main attractions of the whole day was Mayor Curley's new \$1000 watch and chain presented to him by the Elks' lodge of Boston. When the Mayor and Mrs. Curley, Mayor Stoddard of Gloucester, and the new grand exalted ruler of Elkdom, Fred Harper of Lynchburg, Va., arrived with Mrs. Harper at Stage Fort Park, they all found themselves surrounded by a never-waning crowd. Grand exalted rulers and mayors are distinguished people, but yesterday they all had to play second fiddle to a \$1000 watch of platinum set diamonds.

The Mayor said that having a fine time and a finer timepiece is great sport. Nobody asked for a speech—they just wanted to see that watch.

JULY 1917 PERMIT NOT REFUSED TO SOCIALISTS

Mayor Will Not Stop Meeting Today on Common

After Mayor Curley declared positively yesterday that he would not revoke the permit granted the Socialists to hold a meeting on Boston Common this afternoon, extraordinary precautions were taken by officials of the city, State and federal government to prevent a repetition of the riotous scenes which attended the Socialist meeting on the Common two weeks ago. A provost guard made up of an entire company of regulars under command of Lieutenant Joseph J. O'Hare, a large squad of police and possibly a squad of National Guardsmen, will be distributed in the crowd to preserve order.

WILL WATCH SPEECHES

At the same time stenographers will be present on behalf of the government, and excerpts of the speeches to be made will be taken down. These reports will be used to determine whether the speakers use any language which may be construed as of a seditious or treasonable nature. The various letters conferences and communications that have passed between the City Hall, State House and federal building have given rise to an understanding that trouble might ensue at the meeting unless precautions were taken.

The letter of United States District Attorney George W. Anderson sounded a warning that armed anarchists might be expected to attend the meeting with a view to backing up the Socialists in the event of any attempt to break up the gathering. Mr. Anderson intimated that the peace and quiet of the community required the revocation of the permit and cancelling of the meeting.

Mayor Curley declined to comment upon the district attorney's action Friday, pending some action from Socialists, who planned to hold a meeting Friday evening. The meeting was held and the Socialists voted to hold the meeting as scheduled, instead of dropping the matter as some had believed they might do.

Yesterday, when the Mayor was informed of the decision of the Socialists he said, "I shall allow the permit to the Socialists to stand. They can hold their meeting so far as I am concerned. The right to free speech is a sacred institution. Mary Dyer gave her life years ago on the Common right near where these people hold their meetings, in its cause. These men are asking for the same privilege."

"Regarding additional police protection, I simply know that Superintendent Crowley of the police department will undoubtedly have his usual number of men present on the Common to

maintain order. Further than that, I know of no special plans to police the place."

From a city historian it was learned that Mary Dyer, to whom the Mayor referred, was hanged on the "common lands" by order of Governor Endicott. The spot where the actual hanging took place is supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Washington and Dover streets. Because of her utterances, Mrs. Dyer and her husband had been sent to Rhode Island and told not to return. Like Lot's wife, however, she stopped and looked back. Her execution came in consequence.

James Oneal, State secretary of the Socialist party of Massachusetts, said regarding the meeting: "The organizations do not anticipate any disturbance. Governor McCall and other public officials have deprecated the riots of July 14. Secretary of War Baker has written the national secretary of the Socialist party at Chicago that interference with public meetings by soldiers or sailors will not be tolerated by the War Department."

The speakers at today's meeting will be John McCarty of Abington, Socialist party candidate for Governor; Ella Reeve Bloor of New York, organizer of the Women's Trades; John Murphy of Lowell, and James Oneal.

Lieutenant Joseph J. O'Hare, provost marshal, will be present with a full company of 106 men, to take a hand in case any soldiers or sailors interfere with the speakers.

JULY 18-1917,

CITY PAY ROLL BOOK ISSUED

Boston and County Have 15,031 Employees

JULY 18 1917

The new city payroll book, which has just been published by the city printing department, with an edition of 1050 copies, shows that on April 30, 1917, the total number of employees of the city of Boston and county of Suffolk was 15,031, an increase of 88 over last year. The number on the city payroll is 14,216, an increase of 75 for the year.

The book shows the number of employees in the school department to be 4195, public works department, 3171; police department, 1781, and fire department 1098. The cost of printing was between \$3000 and \$4000, making the cost per copy between \$3 and \$4.

The book gives no grand total of the salaries of employees, although this is understood to approximate \$10,000,000.

HERALD - JULY 16 1917

MAYOR STARTS LECTURE BUREAU

Heads of Departments Told to
Offset Stories in the
Newspapers.

MAY BE CAMPAIGN PLAN
JULY 18 1917

Mayor Curley organized his department heads yesterday into a lecture bureau, the purpose of which will be to inform the public of the municipal activities and to offset the effect of newspaper stories relating to cases of neglect and inefficiency in the city service.

The plans were made at a meeting in the aldermanic chamber of City Hall. During the meeting Junior Deputy Chief Sennott gave a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon, on the activities of the fire department. The mayor pointed out that other city officials can prepare similar lectures and deliver them at meetings of all kinds throughout the rest of the year.

The mayor said that politics would be barred from these lectures. The organization of the bureau is considered, however, to be part of his plans for his campaign for re-election. No lecture probably will be complete without words of praise for the mayor and a broad hint that he should be re-elected. Furthermore, according to present plans, the lectures will be going on in various parts of the city while the mayor is out on the stump.

According to the mayor, the newspapers do not treat the city fairly in reporting the news of its activities. He declared the people should be made to realize what the city is doing to stamp out disease and care for the aged and poor.

"The people," he said, "should be made aware of what is being done at Deer Island. No more shall the inmate of Deer Island return to his family a confirmed drug fiend, for there is no more cocaine, morphine or opium to be obtained on the Island."

"The local newspapers do not tell the public anything about these things, but if a pig breaks his leg at Deer Island, the department is criticised. It does not make any difference who is mayor. The majority of the newspapers will yield to their peanut, picayune policy of publishing matters that reflect upon city authorities."

"If some of the projects being put through in this city were started in any of the western cities, the papers would be filled with daily, first page articles. Take, for instance, the great improvements at South Boston where once many sewers emptied into the bay and now a beautiful stretch of Strandway lies. There is enough material there for many newspaper articles. The papers, however, come out with reports that there are three or four more inspectors at work there than the finance commission believes should be employed and that the contract cannot be completed within the specified time. That is the extent of their vision."

After the meeting the mayor appointed Budget Commissioner Rupert S. Carven as head of the new lecture bureau and instructed him to put the organization into working order.

JULY 18 1917

FITZGERALD AND DALY GUILTY

Judge Gives Them Week in
Which to Purge Themselves of Contempt.

WARNS OF JAIL SENTENCE

Must Produce Books and
Answer Questions of the
Finance Commission.

Judge Carroll, ~~JULY 18 1917~~ in the superior court yesterday, decided that Francis L. Daly and his brother-in-law, Atty. Edwin P. Fitzgerald, were guilty of the contempt charge brought against them by the city finance commission in connection with its investigation of the city's bonding business. He decided, however, to give the defendants another chance to produce the books and answer the questions desired by the commission, thereby purging themselves of contempt. Should they continue to withhold the evidence, however, they will receive jail sentences, he said.

The commission's investigation concerns the insurance and bonding business which Peter Fitzgerald, father of one of the defendants, conducted with the city and with contractors doing business with the city.

Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, representing the commission, contended that Daly, a former business associate of Mayor Curley's, refused to produce the books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and that Atty. Fitzgerald refused to disclose the names of clients with whom he had certain financial transactions which, in the opinion of the commission, pertain to the inquiry.

Commission Embarrassed.

He said that the commission, since the beginning of its investigation, has been embarrassed, and that, for the first time since its creation it had been forced to call on the court for aid. Asserting that "bribery" was never done in the open, he said that he was entitled to know the names of Fitzgerald's clients in order to trace funds which came into the attorney's hands.

Then he read the decrees of the court and extracts from the stenographic report of the testimony before the finance commission, and rested on the contention that he thus showed a *prima facie* case against the respondents.

Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, representing the defendants, contended that the court should have the entire testimony

and not certain extracts from the record so as to familiarize itself with the situation before the commission. He said both men had been on the stand for hours and answered questions and that he had aided the commission to get the facts in the case. He also said neither man entertained a thought of being contemptuous of the court, but that both acted in good faith in refusing to answer some questions, feeling they were within their rights.

The Court's Finding.

In giving his decision, Judge Carroll said that the finance commission was a peculiar one; that it was an investigating body vested with powers by the Legislature and that a witness before it had to answer any question put to him and could not have the materiality of it adjudged by the court before he replied.

JULY 18 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Will Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald speak from the same platform in Tremont Temple tonight at the Elks' get-together? The former Mayor has been selected as chairman of the ceremonies and Mayor Curley has been invited to take part in the affair, but it is doubtful if the present incumbent will appear, according to rumors in City Hall today.

With Pres. James J. Storrow devoting all his energies to his duties as head of the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety and the remaining members of the City Council meeting only every other Monday afternoon for business, the job of Councillor is becoming easier every day. One of the members remarked the other day that it really is not necessary to meet more than once a month.

Mayor Curley and his friends are having a quiet laugh over the futile attempts of Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, the Finance Commission's inquisitor in the city bonding probe, to ascertain what became of all the profits of the insurance and bonding business done by Peter J. Fitzgerald, Boston agent of the National Surety Co. One insurance man, unfriendly to the Curley administration, who has attended every session so far is one of many who feel that the "probe" will be a rank failure.

A funny break was made by Mayor Curley in his address to the departing wounded Canadian soldiers last Saturday when he said that we are fighting in this war for a world democracy and the abolition of all monarchies. The Mayor apparently has very little sympathetic feeling for the King of England.

JOURNAL - JULY-17-1917

CRANE NAMED AS PURCHASING AGENT

Curley Appoints Dorchester Man to \$3000-a-Year Berth.

JULY 17 1917
Another attempt to fill the vacant position of municipal purchasing agent, left vacant nearly a year ago by the enforced resignation of D. Frank Doherty, was made by Mayor Curley last evening when he mailed to the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission the name of Frank B. Crane of 516 Talbot avenue, Dorchester.

The position carries a salary of \$3000, and is at present filled by Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, in addition to his regular duties. Since the resignation of Doherty, the mayor has appointed John B. Martin, who has since died, and Henry H. O'Connor, both men being rejected by the Civil Service Commission; O'Connor for lack of experience in general purchasing.

The new appointee is employed by Walter Jones, a plumber at 1272 Dorchester avenue, where he has worked for the past 20 years. He is also a lawyer. He served in the old Common Council in 1908 and 1909 from old Ward 24, is a Republican, and served on the Republican State Committee in 1912, 1913 and 1914. He stated last night that the appointment came as "an utter surprise" to him. He was born Nov. 18, 1875, educated in the public schools, took a course in the Mechanics Trades School and also a college entrance course under a private tutor. He studied law evenings and was admitted to the bar in January, 1913. He rates himself as an expert in heating, ventilation, plumbing and lighting. While he was in the Common Council Mayor Curley was a member of the Board of Aldermen.

JULY 17 1917
OUR MAYOR STILL PLAYS POLITICS

Another political appointee to the long-vacant \$3000 berth as municipal purchasing agent has been sent along by Mayor Curley to be slaughtered by the Civil Service Commission. After the deed is done, as it certainly will be done if the Civil Service Commission's backbone has been stiffened any by the recent appointment of Courtenay Crocker, the mayor will sigh deeply in public and then retire to the Throne room to count up how many votes his latest bit of political strategy has netted him.

In naming Frank B. Crane, a good all-round plumber and excellent Republican politician who served in the old Common Council from Ward 24 while Mayor Curley was attaining the endurance speaking record in the Board of Aldermen, the mayor is making an open play for Republican votes, because when James M. Curley appoints a Republican to a berth where the law does not demand a Republican, he has a motive.

JULY 17 1917
The mayor's last two appointees to this position have been rejected by the Civil Service Commission, one of them having been Harry H. O'Connor, whose principal assets as a purchasing agent consisted of knowledge of strawberries, clams and fire-proof building paper. Curley knew that O'Connor did not have even a re-

mote chance of getting by, but he made a political play for the votes of O'Connor's South Boston's friends by "doing all he could" for him.

Of course, our mayor can appreciate the worth of Frank B. Crane, nor is not Crane a plumbing expert and is not James M. Curley well known as a plumber? Does not the sworn testimony of the present Finance Commission probe into the bonding monopoly scandal of the present administration show that the mayor was a profitless partner in the plumbing supply business with one Francis L. Daly, present treasurer of the Democratic city committee, the mayor's political machine?

Mayor Curley knows just how much experience Crane has had in the diversified purchasing done by the city, ranging from automobile tires to canned tomatoes, road oil to milk, and bathing suits to hind-quarters of beef. He knows just what chance Crane has of getting by any conscientious Civil Service Commission. But he also knows that a tough political fight is on hand and that the Republican minority in this non-partisan municipality may be able to swing the balance to any candidate.

We still repeat our previous pledge to Mayor Curley, and stand ready to back him up in his plea for a higher salary than \$3000 for a municipal agent when he advances a qualified, all-round expert who will accept the position at a salary fitting the responsibility of the berth.

But Crane, excellent plumber though he is, certainly is not the man.

JULY 12 1917
FIN. COM. ASKS COURT ORDER FOR TESTIMONY

journed its public hearings until next Wednesday at which time Attorney Hurlburt will be able to report what the Supreme Court rules on the points at issue.

It was explained that Hurlburt will ask the court to order Francis L. Daly, treasurer of the Democratic city committee and son-in-law of Peter J. Fitzgerald, to produce the books of the Daly Plumbing and Supply Company, of which he is the head and of which Mayor Curley was formerly a member. Edwin P. Fitzgerald, son of Peter J. Fitzgerald, who acted as attorney for his father in many transactions, will also be asked to name the two clients he represented in connection with a land deal involving \$10,000.

According to Attorney Hurlburt, every effort to trace this money has been unsuccessful, and no checks, stubs or books that have been submitted on summons contain any record of these two clients who are supposed to have contributed \$10,000.

The first witness at yesterday's hearing was William J. Hobbs, vice president of the Boston and Maine, who testified that the road had obtained a price of 18 cents per \$100 on bonding business. Attorney Hurlburt then testifying that the city of Boston has been paying from 25 to 40 cents per \$100 for bonding through the Fitzgerald agency that handled the Boston and Maine bonding.

Forrest W. Norris, a Cambridge real estate operator, was recalled to the witness stand to testify upon certain features of the Oakmount Land Company, although he offered little that was new. Ira W. Shapiro of 181 Ruth-

JULY 17 1917

JOURNAL - JULY 17 1917

DRAFT QUOTA OF BOSTON IS THOUGHT LARGE

**Mayor Curley Directs Elec-
tion Board to Forward
Protest.**

JULY 17 1917

Mayor Curley and the election commissioners of Boston, Melanchthon W. Burlin and John J. Toomey, believe that Boston has been asked to contribute too large a quota in the draft and that figures furnished by Charles W. Gettemy, State director of the census, should be used in determining the number of men to be drawn rather than those sent out by the Washington officials.

Protest against the alleged unfairness of the draft quotas is justified by local conditions, in the opinion of these officials. Mayor Curley brought the situation before the election commissioners yesterday, with instruction that they prepare a statement of facts and send them to Secretary Baker.

It is pointed out that not only have Boston and other industrial centers been asked to contribute excessive quotas to the draft, but that in these very cities aliens make up an exceptionally large percentage of the population. In Boston, according to reports from Washington, the draft quota will be based upon a figure 50,000 in excess of the actual population. In Brookline, on the other hand, the figure on which the draft will be based is 23,850, according to announcements made Saturday, although the real population of the town is probably in excess of 35,000.

Boston will be asked to furnish 5486 men for the draft. If considered on State figures the quota would be about 4900. Brookline's quota will be about 160. With 35,000 population the town would be expected to furnish about 250.

In general, it is understood that industrial centers have been asked to furnish more men than other cities and towns. The reason for this policy has been given as due to concentration of young men in such cities, but no allowances have been made for the presence of aliens.

Election Commissioners Burlin and Toomey, when informed by the mayor of his wishes, agreed that the inflation for draft purposes of Boston's population to the extent of about 60,000 justified a protest.

CITY HALL NOTES

JULY 17 1917

"Free" Seats Cost \$1.83 Each sometimes. The city has given the G. A. R. \$10,000 for the national encampment next month, and the G. A. R. in turn asked the mayor to erect a grandstand that would seat 5000 people, for which they would pay him out of the \$10,000. The lowest bid received (and that may be an illegal one because of a technicality) was \$9159, and this would make the free seats cost \$1.83 each.

To reduce this cost, however, the mayor is planning to buy back the second-hand lumber from the G. A. R. after the parade, which is scheduled for Aug. 21, and figures it will be worth about \$3000 for walling sewer trenches. This money will be turned into the G. A. R. treasury after the encampment.

The Famous Tomahawk Rifles of which Timothy L. Connolly, the Roxbury contractor and builder, is the organizer, intends real business. Connolly, who was once president of the old Common Council, yesterday sent out 125 postal cards notifying the valiant members of his "Tomahawk Rifles" that there will be a drill meeting tonight in the Elmwood street gymnasium, Roxbury.

Connolly says his men cannot get uniforms or rifles from the State until they are able to drill better than they have been drilling at their hotel headquarters evenings, and accordingly secured the use of the gymnasium from Mayor Curley. The fact that it is the heart of Senator Timilty's domain does not bother his old Ward 17 gang in the slightest.

The War Mission From Belgium will undoubtedly visit Boston before it sails back to Europe, according to Washington advices received at City Hall, but there is little probability that the delegation will visit Boston on Aug. 3, as urged by Mayor Curley. This day is the third anniversary of the invasion of Belgium by the Germans, and the mayor had assured Baron Moncheur of the Belgian War Mission that an especially stirring demonstration of regard and patriotism will be extended to his mission on that day.

Yesterday a telegram was received by the mayor from the Hon. E. Decartier, minister of Belgium, reading in part: "My fear is that inevitable delays upon the trip West may prevent Baron Moncheur's return to Washington in sufficient time to enable him to accept your magnificent invitation."

JULY 25 1917

DALY AND FITZGERALD

JULY 25 1917
GET CONTINUANCE

The contempt proceedings against Francis L. Daly and Edwin P. Fitzgerald for refusing to obey an order of Judge Loring of the Supreme Court directing them to appear before the Finance Commission and answer questions and produce books, were yesterday, at the request of Henry F. Hurlburt, continued for two weeks by Judge Carroll, before whom the matter came a week ago.

Mr. Hurlburt said that since the action of Judge Carroll both Daly and Fitzgerald had answered all questions propounded to them satisfactorily to the commission.

JULY 27 1917

PLAN TO RECEIVE BELGIANS AUG. 3

**McCall Names Committee
to Co-operate With
City of Boston.**

Gov. McCall yesterday named his committee of 50 to co-operate with the city of Boston committee in receiving the Belgium commission Aug. 3 and 4. The governor's committee will meet with Mayor Curley's appointees in the Executive Council chamber this afternoon at 2 o'clock to organize.

The governor's appointees are:

Henry Achin, Jr.; Lowell; Melvin O. Adams, Boston; Larz Anderson, Brookline; James A. Bailey, Jr., Boston; John L. Bates, Brookline; Edmund Billings, Jamaica Plain; Charles S. Bird, East Walpole; William E. Blodgett, Woburn; Harry F. Brown, Fall River; Butler R. Wilson, Boston; Fred G. Crane, Dalton; John S. Codman, Boston.

Gordon Dexter, Boston; George H. Doty, Waltham; Henry E. Endicott, Dedham; Redington Fiske, Boston; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Boston; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Boston; William A. Gaston, Boston; Charles A. Grimmons, Somerville; Edwin A. Crozier, Boston Post; Alfred S. Hall, Winchester; Arthur C. Hastings, Holyoke; Harry T. Hayward, Franklin.

George N. Jeppson, Worcester; Harold Keith, Quincy; Stillman F. Kelley, Boston; Col. Thomas L. Livermore, Boston; Joseph Lussier, Holyoke; Joseph A. Maynard, Boston; Hamilton Mayo, Leominster; August de Menlenarr, Boston; George von L. Meyer, Hamilton; George H. Mifflin, Boston; J. Walter Mullen, Boston; Frederick D. Parker, Bedford; Henry Parkman, Boston; Francis Peabody, Milton; James M. Prendergast, Boston; Elwyn G. Preston, Lexington; Walter Rapp, Brockton; John Reynolds, Boston; William K. Richardson, Boston; Robert Saltonstall, Boston; Ellery Sedgwick, Boston; William Shaw, Ballardvale; Abbot P. Smith, New Bedford; Edward A. Thurston, Fall River; F. Tudor, Buzzards Bay; Sherman L. Whipple, Boston; Moses Williams, Boston; Addison L. Winship, Boston.

PARADE COMMITTEE.
Louis A. Frothingham, Boston; Henry L. Kincaide, Quincy; Lester Leland, Boston; Gen. Jesse P. Stevens; Roger Wolcott, Jr., Boston.

JULY 23 1917 PARADE AND BANQUETS FOR BELGIAN ENVOYS

The program for the entertainment of the members of the Belgian mission which includes a military parade, reception by the constitutional convention, meetings on Boston Common and in Faneuil Hall, and banquets, was arranged for Aug. 3 and 4 at a meeting of the committees appointed by Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley at the executive council chamber yesterday.

The committee also voted to invite the members of the Russian Commission, who are due in Boston at the same time, to assist in the reception to the Belgian representatives. It is expected the Massachusetts National Guard will have a place in the parade next Saturday, if the guardsmen have been mustered into the federal service by that time.

This the Appeal to Court by Finance
Commission

Refusal Is Declared to Be in
Contempt

More Facts from Fitzgerald Also
Wanted

Attorney Coakley Combats Board's
Request

JUL 17 1917

Another chapter in the Finance Commission's investigation into the municipal bonding business was unfolded before Justice Carroll in the Supreme Court today, when the commission appealed to the court to compel Francis L. Daly of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company, to produce the books of the concern, and to compel Edwin P. Fitzgerald, son of Peter J. Fitzgerald, city agent of the National Surety Company, to answer certain questions put to him at recent hearings by Henry F. Hurlburt, the commission's special counsel.

Mr. Hurlburt presented the case of the commission, while Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for Messrs. Daly and Fitzgerald, was being heard in opposition when recess was taken at one o'clock. It was the second time that the commission had gone to court since the investigation started, the first time being early in June, when Daly and Fitzgerald were ordered to produce books, checks and memoranda. Mr. Hurlburt detailed the case as presented to another justice, explained the duties and powers of the commission, and read the stenographic testimony at the hearing bearing upon the question at issue. The commission's petition also asks the court to punish Daly for alleged contempt in not producing his books.

According to Mr. Hurlburt, the business books of Mr. Daly became pertinent to the investigation after Mr. Daly had testified that he had no accounts, checks, stubs or memoranda showing personal financial transactions. "The commission desires to know all that took place in the passing of money in connection with the formation of the Oakmount Land Company," Mr. Hurlburt said, "to see what was done with \$2650 drawn from a bank by Peter J. Fitzgerald and given to his son to invest; to learn what became of \$10,000 given to Daly by Edwin P. Fitzgerald. The commission believes that for the purpose of the inquiry it is absolutely necessary to go further into money transfers than it has been possible to go."

The testimony, read by Mr. Hurlburt, showed that Mr. Fitzgerald acted for Mr. Daly in the formation of the land company, and refused to name other clients on the ground that such relationship was confidential, or to declare how much interest the other clients had in the company. Mr. Fitzgerald had testified, however, that he drew a check for \$10,000 in Daly's interests.

"I had supposed that it was elementary in law," Mr. Hurlburt said, "that a lawyer could not refuse to give the name of a client. That information does not infringe on confidential relations existing between a lawyer and his client. I did not ask him to divulge confidential communications."

In the case of Mr. Daly, Mr. Hurlburt explained that he was carrying on a business under the name of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company, which is not a corporation, and in which his interests are exclusive; also that he had personal accounts in banks. Prior to 1914 Mr. Daly was sole owner of the business, according to Mr. Hurlburt, but in November, 1914, James M. Curley

became a partner. Mr. Daly had testified that Mr. Curley put no money into the business or drew money out when he retired early in January, 1915. The mayor, however, early in 1915, had issued a statement, saying that when he withdraw from the business he received \$10,000; a statement which Mr. Daly denied on the stand. At this point Mr. Coakley interrupted to ask Mr. Hurlburt to refer to the published statement as "purporting to have come from the mayor," and Mr. Hurlburt made the correction, adding that the mayor had not seen fit to deny the purported statement from his office since the hearing a week ago.

Mr. Hurlburt contended that Mr. Daly, in refusing to produce his books, had plainly violated the order of the court.

Judge Carroll at this point stated that there appeared to be two questions at issue: Has the order of the court been violated? Was Attorney Fitzgerald entitled to the privileges claimed?

Mr. Hurlburt then declared that, in addition to the previous order of the court, the Finance Commission had sent a summons to Mr. Daly for the production of the books and other memoranda.

Mr. Coakley then began his argument, which was unfinished at recess. He declared that for two days and a half Edwin P. Fitzgerald had answered every question put to him by Mr. Hurlburt, and that he, as attorney, had not offered objections, thus striving to aid the commission and to facilitate the inquiry.

"The only questions which the respondent Fitzgerald declined to answer were those which related to the formation of the Oakmount Land Company and the financial transactions involved therein," Mr. Coakley said, "and in doing so he was clearly within his legal rights for two reasons; first, that the subject matter was something with which the City of Boston was not concerned in any business relation, and that it is utterly immaterial who formed the Oakmount Land Company, who owns the stock, how much land was bought, how much money was paid for it or what the profits or losses on the transactions were. If a commission which was created by statute to examine into the financial administration of the city is permitted to enlarge the scope of its proper inquiry by investigating business transactions which have no relation whatever to the city's business, it would follow, according to the commission's theory, that they would have the right to investigate any insurance company who did business with the city, any contractor or material man who furnished labor or supplies to the city, or any official or employee who, at any time, bought or sold land, even though such land had no connection whatever with the city's business; and second, because the Oakmount Land matter was not embraced within the terms of the order of the court, and third, so far as respondent Fitzgerald is concerned, his refusal to answer were also based upon another ground, that it involved the disclosure of relations between his clients and himself and the violation of his clients' rights."

"As to the refusal of the respondent Fitzgerald to furnish the details of the transactions growing out of the receipt of the \$2650 from his father, the testimony of the father of the respondent was directly to the point that the respondent acted as attorney and that the client refused to waive his privilege. The respondent further testified that the city or public official or employee was concerned in the matter of the \$2650 or received any part of it."

"The failure of the respondent Daly to produce the books and papers of the Daily Supply Company was based in the first instance upon his interpretation of the order of the court, his assumption being that if it was intended that the company's books be produced that the order would so state, and that the order related solely to his personal books and accounts. This inter-

pretation was apparently adopted by the Finance Commission itself, as it did not summon him to produce the books and papers of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company until after he had been examined on his personal books and accounts and the examination had proven unsatisfactory to the Commission.

"The demand runs counter to the fundamental principles of justice. If complied with it destroys the last remnant of protection which any business man can have who happens to know or to be friendly with anybody connected with the administration of public affairs. No such sweeping or comprehensive order has ever been issued by any court in this country."

"The Court should clearly have in mind the fact that this subpoena calls for the production of the private papers of a large business concern covering a period of four years. This necessarily involves the public disclosure of the entire business transactions and the relations of the concern with its customers to the curious and interested public, perhaps to the detriment both of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company and its customers and to the advantage of its competitors. If this hearing was being held before a regularly constituted judicial tribunal, the protection of the law would at all times surround the production of these documents and the questions and answers would be confined to matters strictly pertinent to the inquiry. This protection would not, however, be given in the hearing before the commission."

Judge Carroll of the Supreme Judicial Court decided this afternoon that while he was satisfied that both Francis L. Daly and Edwin T. Fitzgerald were in contempt of the order Judge Loring, issued in June, he would give both Daly and Fitzgerald a week's opportunity to purge themselves of fresh contempt in refusing the demands of the Finance Commission at the public hearing.

Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, told the court that the commission had no desire that punishment be imposed upon Mr. Daly if he would produce his business books at the hearing scheduled for tomorrow, but that the commission did desire that the court impose punishment upon Mr. Fitzgerald, in view of the fact that M. Fitzgerald is a member of the bar, is seen an unwilling and antagonistic witness and should not have attempted to be behind the excuse of not testifying because of the claim of privilege.

Judge Carroll was particularly severe in passing upon the case of young Fitzgerald. He says that the young man was determined to violate the previous order of the court and he is supposed to be familiar with the law. In refusing to testify, he claimed a privilege that did not belong to him. He was under investigation and he refused to reply—a party to a transaction that no lawyer can hide behind. It is plainly evident that the purpose of that order is being thwarted by a member of the bar.

RECORD - JULY 18 - 1917

CITY GETS LOW BID ON SOFT COAL JUL 18 1917

Metropolitan Co. Given Contract to Furnish 3000 Tons
—Other Awards

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the award to the Metropolitan Coal Co., the lowest bidder, of the contract for furnishing 3000 long tons of soft coal to the city at \$9.70 a ton, which is the lowest bid for many months. Half the coal will be used at Deer Island, the other by the ferries. There were 10 bidders, the largest number bidding on coal for more than a year.

The Mayor yesterday approved the contract for the repaving of Seaver st., Roxbury, with asphalt paving to Warren Bros. Co., the lowest bidder, their bid being \$35,919 with a guarantee to complete the work before Sept. 1.

The Mayor also approved the award of the Art Commission of the contract to John Evans Co., the lowest bidder, for cleaning the Shaw Memorial, the Josiah Quincy and Ben Franklin monuments and the Parkman Bandstand, at \$1147. The work must be completed within 60 days.

H. P. Nawn Co. was awarded the contract for placing beach sand on Freeport st. Beach, Dewey Park Beach and Marine Park Beach. The bid was \$5700.

JULY 14 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

All rumors contending that former Alderman Pat Bowen, a Constitutional Convention delegate, has his eyes on the Mayor's chair this fall have been positively put to flight with the circulation papers in his behalf for the Governor's Council. Only a few days ago Mayor Curley was asked about Pat's candidacy, to which the Mayor replied that Pat is a staunch friend and supporter and that there is nothing to it.

Sergt. Johnnie Murphy of the Ninth, and one of Mayor Curley's assistant secretaries, visited City Hall again yesterday while in the city on military business, and rightfully took great pleasure in announcing that his suggestion that all tin cans, after being emptied of food by soldiers, shall hereafter be conserved, pressed and remelted, is likely to be adopted by the War Department.

Jim Casey, another of the Mayor's secretaries, who enlisted a couple of months ago in the naval reserve, received orders yesterday from the Navy Department to report for duty as chief yeoman at Groton, Conn., next Monday. Jim is a twin brother of Rep. Dan Casey of South Boston, but Dan declines to take his brother's place in the ranks.

For the first time in several months Pres. Storrow attended a meeting of the City Council yesterday. He announced that his multitudinous duties as head of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety are responsible for his long absence from the Council chamber. These same duties called him away from the chamber before the end of the day's business, but he

has promised to attend the meetings more regularly hereafter in the belief that the Committee can spare him for two or three hours every other Monday afternoon.

Now that the Belgian mission has finally decided to be the guests of the State and city Aug. 3 and 4, the only remaining war mission to visit here is the Russian mission, but Mayor Curley is taking no chances with this mission just yet.

JULY 17 - 1917

BOOM PETERS FOR MAYORALTY RACE

Good Government Leaders Now Believe He Has Good Chance to Win

EX-CONGRESSMAN IS ASSURED SUPPORT

JULY 17 - 1917

Different Factions in City Hunt for Candidate Who Can Defeat Curley

By ALBERT E. KERRIGAN

Out of the cloud of mystery surrounding the identity of the man whom the Good Government Association and the reform forces of Boston intend to support for Mayor against James M. Curley has come the name of former Congressman Andrew J. Peters, who, four years ago, was a much considered man for the endorsement.

Politicians connected with the reform forces are authority for this latest name, and the minor politicians are busy putting in motion Peters' sentiment.

The situation, however, depends on Peters' consent. If it can be demonstrated to him that he will have Curley only as an opponent, he will run. He must also be shown a united feeling in the reform forces.

Yankee Democrat

Pete is the Yankee Democrat type for which there has been aroused a demand of late in view of the last three administrations at City Hall. He represented the 11th district in Congress and had the backing of "Diamond Jim Timilty." In Congress he held a commanding position and was always accessible to his constituents.

Four years ago he had the backing of a number of Goos when the task of picking a candidate was on. But before the committee of seven, the "wise men" who finally chose the candidate, his strength fell down.

One newspaper up to the last minute repeatedly stated that he would be a candidate, speaking for a certain faction. The "wise men" and the main body of the reform forces chose Thomas J. Kenny however.

At that time it was said repeatedly that Peters' ambition was to be Mayor. He was mentioned even at that time for Governor, but never was enthusiastic over it. This year his name has again been heard in this connection, but to some extent it was the wish of some people who wanted to sidetrack him from the mayoralty contest, fearing his strength.

As to Billings

Collector of the Port Edmund Billings, whose name has been mentioned as the candidate, has support from a few of the Good Government men of influence, but not many people believe he can be elected. As Collector of the Port he has been making friends in the rank and file by his kindness, and he has also definitely been anointed Democrat.

Continued on page 2

JULY 31 - 1917

When this appointment was first made by Wilson, Billings, as secretary of the Good Government, was never seriously considered a real Democrat. When he became a federal office holder in charge of the patronage his standing was made sure.

Billings has one Curley man, former Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald of Dorchester, in his employ. Fitzgerald would probably use his influence for him. His fellow office-holder, Joseph A. Maynard, always allied with John F. Fitzgerald, might support him as against Curley.

The rest of his support, outside of the Good Government, would have to come from men to whom in personal life Billings is always held to be a "grand good fellow." In this connection it can be said that Billings would be an attractive and magnetic candidate because of his disposition and ability to mix.

But the Billings talk is now being discounted, as is any idea that the Goo Goos would support Gallivan or Fitzgerald. Coming down to brass tacks, the candidate finally chosen will have to have the support of James J. Storrow, and, in fact, some people say that the choice waits for a nod from the latter.

Edwin U. Curtis, with the hearty support of Martin Lomasney and the Republican City Committee, is still a strong candidate, but he would never enter the field without the support of the reform forces. The passage of the sectarian amendment, which has been credited to him, may, in the fall, prove a handicap to a man. There is the probability that at the polls in November a bitter religious fight may occur which would leave ugly feelings for the election in December. No one in the Good Government circle seems to have become wildly enthusiastic over Curtis as yet.

The Good Government figures that there are 35,000 anti-Curley votes solid, and it is only up to their man in a contest to secure about 6000 more votes to win. The man who can do that is their man.

To Get Rid of Curley

Now, some claim that Peters, through his Democratic connections, can do this easily. But there is another large group who claim that former Councilman Kenny is the man. They point to the large number of persons who are saying with regret that they wished they had voted for him last time, and would like to have a chance this year.

His public service has been entirely in the School Committee and City Council, where he made intimate connections with thousands of people through his duties. His supporters have this fact in the back of their minds at all times. His residence in South Boston is another factor.

It seems now, with election about five months away, as if Peters and Kenny were the two men in the field under consideration with Billings in the background. Neither Peters nor Kenny has signified that he would accept an endorsement.

There is a story current that Washington and the National Democratic Committee desire to get rid of Curley, fearing that his Sinn Fein and anti-England talk is hurting the Democracy here and giving impetus to an underground movement to lick Democratic Congressmen for voting for conscription. The hint is that Billings would be acceptable for that reason.

JULY 24 - 1917

FIREMEN'S DAY-OFF-IN-THREE NOW BEFORE COUNCIL MEMBERS

JULY 24 1917

All Documents in Case Will Be Examined Before Vote on Matter Is Taken JULY 24 1917

After hearing arguments by law-years for and against the proposed one-day-off-in-three ordinance for Boston firemen, the ordinance committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon voted to individually examine all the documents in the case before taking a vote on the question of whether or not to grant the petition of the firemen.

Atty. Frederic H. Fay, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, argued against the adoption of the ordinance, and Atty. Thomas D. LaVelle argued for it. Both attorneys presented arguments similar to those offered at the hearing on the same questions last year.

The Council adopted Mayor Curley's ordinance for the establishment of a budget commissioner at \$5000 a year. Budget Commr. Carven has been performing the work of budget commissioner for the last two years without any official title, at a salary of \$3500. The Mayor now will appoint him officially and there is no doubt that he will be confirmed by the Civil Service Commission.

Despite the opposition of the Finance Commission to the passing of its final reading of Mayor Curley's order for \$4000 additional money for completion of the Ward 19 playground, the Council yesterday passed the order to its final reading without

debate. This makes a total of \$204,000 for the playground.

No final action was taken on Mayor Curley's order for approval of the lease of police headquarters in Pemberton sq. for another 10 years, as a few of the members felt that the city is "being held up" by the owners, who refuse to reduce the lease rental of \$15,000 a year for the dilapidated property, which is the price paid by the city for the last 20 years. It is proposed by them to attempt to seize the property by right of eminent domain at between \$150,000 and \$200,000, as proposed several weeks ago.

After being informed by Councillor Attridge that the owners of the property at 85-87 Franklin st. refused to wait any longer for the city to act on the opportunity to purchase the property for \$160,000 as a site for the new City Hall police station, and that the property had been sold, there was nothing to do with the Mayor's order for the purchase of the property but to reject it, which was done. Now, however, Municipal Real Estate Expert Back is busy trying to locate the new owner, with a view to making a new deal.

JULY 6 - 1917

FITZGERALD VS. CURLEY

If Mayor Curley has a message of scandals which he is eager to unload we trust he will get it out of his system at an early date and thus give himself freer scope for the important tasks of his office.

Meanwhile it seems to us to be due to John F. Fitzgerald to call attention to the fact that his attitude upon the chief public issues since this war began has been singularly intelligent, foresighted and sound.

He has not misunderstood the underlying values in the war or played to cheap prejudices. As an American of Irish descent he has not descended to the role of twisting the ion's tail or of encouraging the ridiculous Sein Fein movement for Irish independence. He has taken the consistent position that those Irishmen who are hazarding their lives in Belgium and France beneath the British colors in the battle to crush Prussian autocratic aggression and lay foundations for a stable peace in which men may live under laws of their own making are better friends of Ireland and of humanity than are the revolutionaries who are conducting a German annex or the politicians in Boston who are making more difficult the mobilization of this country's war power.

Our guess is that the great majority of substantial Irishmen in Ireland and of the Americans of Irish descent in Boston agree with his view and are very weary of the antics of the tail twisters. But whether this guess is well founded or not, Mr. Fitzgerald has at least commended himself to all patriotic Americans who put their country before any hyphen.

An example of courage and intelligence like his appeals to us and we make free to say so.

JOURNAL - JULY 18 1917

RUMOR O'MEARA WILL SOON RESIGN

Boom for Ex-Mayor Curtis
as Successor Already
Under Way.

JULY 18 1917
High political circles yesterday heard the rumor that Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara of Boston will resign within a short time and retire to private life.

Reports that ill health had caused the commissioner to hesitate about taking reappointments have been circulated in the past, but in each case they have proved groundless.

It was stated yesterday, however, that Mr. O'Meara has been away from his desk in Pemberton square for several weeks, suffering from tonsilitis, and men prominent in the Republican party believe he will not care to resume his duties.

A boom for Edwin U. Curtis, ex-mayor of Boston, as O'Meara's successor, was under way yesterday, and Supt. of Police Crowley was also suggested as being in line for promotion.

JULY 18 1917

Socialists At Least Work for a Living

To the Editor of The Journal:

John F. Fitzgerald, whom Mayor Curley rightly calls a "Frothing Individual," the other day while raving in the recruiting tent on the Boston Common, characterized the Socialists as enemies of the country.

I would like to ask him who is a greater enemy to the country, the man or woman who earns his bread by the sweat of the brow, or the one who lives on the fat of the land, and off the backs of the people, and who does no productive labor?

All the Socialists, almost to a man, are workers. They toil all day, oftentimes at most laborious and unattractive tasks, to increase the wealth of the nation, and in return get a miserable wage. They suffer want and privation, in order to build up this country. I do not think Fitzgerald could give as good an account of how he earns his living as any of the Socialists who marched in the parade on Sunday.

Is it a wonder that the workers are unwilling to fight, since they have nothing to protect? And they know that they are sent to offer their lives to protect the wealth of such men as Fitzgerald.

While John F. Fitzgerald runs around speechifying, or spending his summer at Palm Beach, these Socialists are slaving and sweating in the factories in order that he may have automobiles and other luxuries. H. S. RAVVEN.
60 State street, Boston, July 7.

JULY 18 1917

4-MINUTE MEN START CAMPAIGN IN THE THEATRES

Save 3 Cents Each Day—It
Means Two Billion
Dollars Yearly.

"Two billion dollars can be saved every year if each individual in the United States reduced his expenditures by 3 cents a day."

"Four-Minute Men" will endeavor to point out a way to effect this tremendous saving outlined in the food conservation bulletins issued in conjunction with Herbert C. Hoover's food conservation campaign.

The "Four-Minute Men" are ready. Twenty-five hundred strong, they begin operations today in practically every theatre and moving picture house in the country. They will constitute the "big guns" in the food conservation campaign week, which begins today, July 8, and which will be devoted to detailing methods by which the nation can be fed with the least expenditure and still maintain the present standard of efficiency.

The "Four-Minute Men" get their name from the fact that their addresses are strictly limited to four minutes. They organized as the result of the recent offer of co-operation made by William A. Brady of New York to President Wilson in behalf of the moving picture interests of the country.

The plan has been worked out in elaborate detail. In the moving picture houses the speakers are introduced to the millions of patrons by a slide, giving the speaker's name and announcing that he will speak four minutes on subject of national importance.

This week will be devoted solely to subjects touching on food conservation and the correct way to prepare and use materials that are ordinarily classed as "waste." The ordinary American housekeeper throws away food "enough to feed an army," it has been said, and it is to prevent this tremendous loss that the campaign is being waged.

Practically every community in the State is enrolling its women in the movement, and the four-minute instruction talks are expected to form an effective lever with which to remove the almost overwhelming burden of waste.

Bulletins outlining the subjects to be discussed have been forwarded to the speakers who will give the talks. The manner of presentation is left entirely to the discretion of the speakers in the four minutes allotted to each.

"Thirty million people in our Southern States eat corn and rice by preference. It would be easy for the other 70,000,000 to form the same nutritious habit. If the 45,000,000 Americans who live on farms would eat twice as many vegetables as they do, it would save 20,000,000 bushels of wheat."

Such is the form of the bulletins, and this information, with supplementary suggestions in regard to conservation advanced by the "Four-Minute Men," will be presented in brief to the people in the audiences.

After Food Conservation week is ended other subjects of national interest will be presented by the volunteer speakers.

JULY 18 1917

WALSH BOOMED BY POLITICIANS FOR GOVERNOR

Alliance With Hale Suggested as Means of Defeating McCall.

Although David I. Walsh insistently refused to approve the talk of his running for governor again, politicians within and without the Democratic party persist in their campaign to get him to be a candidate in the party primaries this fall.

The latest move on the part of those who want to get him into the race is the proposal of a combination with Matthew Hale, former Progressive party leader, who showed his vote-getting powers to advantage in the recent election of delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention.

The suggested Walsh-Hale combination is one which has set the politicians talking in earnest. They see in it the only possible chance of defeating McCall for re-election, provided the governor decides to run for another term, as it is generally expected he will.

They see in it also an opportunity to further the third party idea which has been discussed freely since the opening of the constitutional convention. The alignment there between Liberal and Conservative forces has given rise to the belief that a similar line-up in State politics generally might result in much good and might also be effective.

In all such discussions Hale has been assigned a prominent part. His following among the former members of the Progressive party and his strength with labor, as shown in the constitutional convention election, are factors which make him an important figure in estimates of the political future. In the recent election he ran second only to Walsh in many of the large industrial centers, and in some of them he led the ticket.

With such a combination many Democrats believe McCall can be defeated, the "war governor" talk notwithstanding. Whether they will be able to get Walsh into the field is still a question

JULY 18 1917

MAYOR WOULD PUT ALIENS ON FARMS

In a letter addressed to President Wilson yesterday, Mayor Curley advocates the conscription for farm work of aliens from 21 to 40 who are without dependents and who have resided here for five years or more without taking out citizenship papers. The Mayor also suggests the appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 by Congress for the raising of food products in the United States. The Mayor in his letter declares that "conscription and universal service must be adopted to meet the food shortage situation," as well as applying it to the raising of an army.

JULY 18 JOURNAL

CURLEY ARRANGES LAWSON AUCTION

But Mayor Prefers Finan-
cier Himself Call
For Bids.

Thomas W. Lawson's request for the services of Mayor Curley as an auctioneer to sell a herd of prize Jersey cattle on Boston Common was turned down by the mayor yesterday. Curley invited Lawson to mount the auction block himself at noon on Wednesday, May 16.

Dreamwold will not be available for grazing this summer, having been offered to the State in an attempt to reduce the food shortage. The proceeds from the auction of the live stock should be \$50,000, according to Lawson, and a portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of seeds for local food production.

The mayor's answer was almost as flowery as the Lawson appeal, reading in part:

"You request that I auction your blooded cattle on Boston Common, and my answer is that the privilege you desire conferred on me, namely, that of teaching the nation preparedness and blazing the way for the prevention of the greatest calamity ever visited upon a prosperous country, is a service so great that I would be unworthy of the office I hold as mayor of this historic and beautiful city of Boston were I to deprive you of the honor which your service in the present crisis entitled you to alone."

"I have conferred with the Boston Park and Recreation Department, which, under the law, has jurisdiction over Boston Common, and have secured its consent to the holding of a public auction on Wednesday, May 16, at 12 o'clock noon, the auctioneer to be none other than an American patriot, who, in this hour of the nation's life shares with the Hon. Woodrow Wilson the esteem and confidence of the American people. —Thomas W. Lawson

JULY 18 - 1917

CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS MUST CAMPAIGN

James M. Curley has been a bold mayor in many ways, but for sheer audacity his action of yesterday tops anything hitherto seen in his administration methods.

The heads of all departments were ordered to assemble with their chief clerks in a mass meeting in the old Aldermanic Chamber and instructed to organize themselves immediately into a lecture bureau, with scores of Payroll Patriots as speakers. This organization is to be turned loose throughout the city at lodge meetings, church society meetings and other gatherings of voters to preach the re-election of James M. Curley as mayor of Boston.

The mayor charges that the press of Boston pursues a "peanut, picayune policy of criticizing the Curley administration," that the Boston Finance Commission has a "narrow vision" and that "public opinion must be changed."

Indeed he is justified in his frantic desire to change public opinion, for the citizens of Boston have been faithfully and fearlessly apprised of the truth by the press of Boston. That is why the mayor does not like the press and why he wants the subsidized versions and perverted alibis of his own appointees spread throughout the city. In this campaign every city official must indorse the administration or take the chance of losing his job.

Nearly every gang mayor has tried more or less desperately to whip the city employees into line by threats or to cajole them into line by lavish distribution of salary increases. But the supreme audacity of ordering department heads to devote their evenings to a "lecture bureau" is something new, even to Boston.

and edifying to assemblages of church societies, social and fraternal organizations and other bodies who have denied a fair opportunity to learn of the progress of the various city departments.

Drug Evil Wiped Out

"Take the case of Deer Island, for instance. Previously every man committed to this institution for a few months was incarcerated in the heart of a hotbed of drug traffic. This has been entirely wiped out in the past two years. What do the newspapers print about it? But if a pig falls down and breaks its leg, the papers print columns of criticism." JULY 18 1917

"Take the wonderful improvement and reclamation project at the South Boston strandway, where more than \$800,000 is being spent, the health menace from sewerage being only one of the features. In a Western city this project would be universally lauded and front page stories printed about it. But here in Boston the principal comment has been the petty criticism of the narrow-visioned Finance Commission, which complains that three or four more inspectors are being employed on an \$800,000 contract than the Finance Commission's personal judgment approves.

"I want you department heads and chief clerks to confer and have a lecture prepared that will let the public know what is going on. This can be accomplished by organizing efficiently and preparing a regular program, a lecture bureau, where various organizations can obtain an interesting speaker, possibly backed by stereoptican views or motion pictures, showing what is being done that they do not know.

"Such an organization can be formed without necessarily being a political organization. Public opinion must be changed and proper enlightenment as to true conditions given the taxpayers. Truth is the mightiest weapon that can be used."

Gives Stereopticon Lecture

The mayor reviewed the activities of each of the municipal departments, using much of the data and contentions he embodied in last February's inaugural address to the City Council. He then introduced Junior Deputy Chief Daniel F. Sennott of the Boston Fire Department, who delivered a stereopticon lecture in the aldermanic chamber along the lines of the lectures the mayor has asked all other departments to prepare. Sennott has been delivering this lecture for several months at various gatherings.

At the conclusion of the lecture the mayor appointed Budget Commissioner Rupert S. Carven to handle the organizing of the department heads and their chief clerks into a lecture bureau, dismissed the reporters and left the chamber.

JULY 18 - 1917

MAYOR ATTACKS FIN. COM. AND BOSTON PRESS

Orders Department Heads
to Give Lectures on Ad-
ministrative Reforms.

JULY 18 1917
GRATUITOUS SERVICE
AFTER OFFICE HOURS

Wants to Let Public Know
What Is Going On
in City.

Assailing the Finance Commission for its "narrow vision" and the press of Boston for its "peanut, picayune policy of criticizing the Curley administration," Mayor Curley delivered a remarkable address to his department heads and chief clerks yesterday afternoon in the Aldermanic Chamber, in which he instructed them to organize a "lecture bureau" to enlighten Boston as to the virtues of his administration.

"These services will be granted gratuitously outside of office hours," he stated to the hundred assembled officials, "and will include the delivering of lectures on departmental activities, progress, efficiency and future plans, in the evening. They should prove interesting

JOURNAL - JULY 18, 1917

JULY 18, 1917

WITNESSES IN FIN. COM. INQUIRY FACE JAIL TERM

Daly and Fitzgerald Given
Until Tuesday to Purge
Selves of Contempt.

JULY 18, 1917

After a hearing on a petition of the Boston Finance Commission that Francis L. Daly and Edwin P. Fitzgerald be adjudged in contempt for failure to comply with an order of Judge Loring of the Supreme Court, made on June 16, requiring them to appear and testify before the commission and produce such books and papers as the commission might desire to examine, Judge Carroll of the Supreme Court said that he had no doubt that both Daly and Fitzgerald were in contempt, but would not make an adjudication until Tuesday next in order that Daly and Fitzgerald might have an opportunity to again go before the commission and purge themselves of contempt.

Judge Carroll expressly warned Daly and Fitzgerald that if any further attempt was made to embarrass the commission or in any way hinder the investigation now in progress, such conduct would be taken into consideration in meting out punishment.

It was not a case, said Judge Carroll, where the imposition of fines would meet the ends of justice, and only a jail sentence would suffice if these men should persist in their refusal to comply with the demand of the Finance Commission.

Court Makes Distinction

In his remarks Judge Carroll made a distinction between Daly and Fitzgerald. The former was a layman, while Fitzgerald was a member of the bar. It was perfectly evident that Fitzgerald had openly and determinedly violated the order of Judge Loring, said Judge Carroll. Fitzgerald had claimed a privilege not belonging to him, but one which his client only had a right to avail himself of.

Judge Carroll said that he never supposed where a lawyer was a party to a transaction he could hide behind his privilege and refrain from aiding an investigation being conducted for the benefit of the public. He had taken an oath that he would be true to the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth. It was a serious matter on the part of Fitzgerald in disregarding his oath as an attorney, and if punishment was to be imposed it must be imprisonment and not fine.

Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for Daly and Fitzgerald, told the court that Daly had acted upon his advice. On the other hand Fitzgerald had taken the responsibility of declining to answer the questions of the commission. When Fitzgerald in good faith said to Mr. Hurlburt that he (Fitzgerald) had no right to disclose the names of his clients he did so in accordance with his personal views of the law—views which Mr. Coakley said were also shared by him.

Would Have Broad Powers

If a commission which was created by statute to examine into the financial

administration of the city was permitted to enlarge its scope as asked for, that commission, said Mr. Coakley, would have power to inquire into the affairs of any company or any individual doing business with the city of Boston.

Henry F. Hurlburt described to Judge Carroll the difficulties that had been encountered in pursuing the investigation. Mr. Hurlburt said that the commission had no desire or intention to inquire into the personal affairs of any man and he had refrained from so doing.

Judge Carroll said he had no doubt as to the right of the commission to have all the evidence it deemed necessary to complete the work for which it was created by the Legislature, whether such evidence was germane or not.

JULY 18, 1917 CITY HALL NOTES

John F. Fitzgerald's brother, one Michael F. Fitzgerald of the Boston police force, is again ousted from his so-called "soft berth" at City Hall, where he was attached to the Health Department and enjoyed City Hall hours instead of police department hours. He was originally placed in this position when Fitzgerald was mayor. When Curley became mayor, Michael went back to the police departmental routine and when Curley and Fitzgerald ostensibly patched up their famous feud, Patrolman Fitzgerald again bobbed up at City Hall.

Now that relations are again actually bitter between the mayor and the ex-mayor, the latter's brother again goes back to police routine and one Patrolman Thomas E. Smith gets his City Hall berth.

The mayor has been decorated with a badge and a button by the Tri-mountain Garrison of the Army and Navy Union, and has agreed to wear the button permanently. The honor was extended him following the completion of the quarters for the Army and Navy Union in the basement of City Hall, where the old rooms have been refitted in a manner that makes them look more desirable than the remainder of the antiquated structure.

The badge and button were pinned upon the mayor by Commander David F. Kent, who was accompanied by Department Commander John J. Cosgrove and Department Surgeon Dr. John Dixon. Two officers from the Kinies' recruiting regiment were present during the ceremony attending the decoration of the mayor.

The mayor is raising a fund for the installation of pool tables, card tables, writing desks and a library for the use of the 2000 sailors who are housed at the Commonwealth Pier in South Boston. Accompanied by Mrs. A. C. Burnham, a social worker, he inspected the quarters yesterday and afterward confided with several prominent Bostonians who will contribute along with himself \$100 each toward the fund, the remainder of which will be assumed by several organizations.

Mrs. Burnham first interested the mayor in the proposition through an appeal to him to try and sever the red tape that prevented such a fund being donated and which also kept the men from the vacant quarters through which they would have to pass to reach the outer open recreational area.

CITY HALL NOTES

The City's Election Officers who work at the polling booths at every election will be expected to work without pay on conscription registration day. A number of them already have informed the Election Commission of their willingness to contribute their services and the officials expect that practically every man finally will consent to work on this day without compensation.

The School Committee will be asked to provide the regular election day quarters in the various school buildings and janitor service free and it was unofficially announced yesterday that the school officials will do this. It was also intimated at City Hall that those who do not consent to donate their services will find themselves "in bad."

The West End Bath House Row is still being waged between the City Council and the mayor. At yesterday's council meeting, Councilman John J. Attridge, who has been leading the fight to force Mayor Curley to send in a loan order for such a structure, unearthed a communication sent to the council in 1913 by the Park and Recreation Commission, advocating a site for a bath house near the Blossom street municipal building in the West End, now used as a health unit.

Attridge had an order unanimously passed asking the park department whether this site was still ideal and inasmuch as Commissioner Peabody was one of the original advocates of the site, a favorable report is expected. Mayor Curley is said to be holding off on the project until election day is closer at hand.

JULY 18, 1917 DRAFT FARM HANDS, SUGGESTS MAYOR

Curley Also Wants Congress
to Appropriate Billion
Dollars.

A billion-dollar appropriation by Congress, to be expended in food production, with farm hands provided by conscription of all aliens between the ages of 21 and 40 years, who are without dependents and who have lived in this country five years or more without taking steps to become citizens, was advocated by Mayor Curley in an open letter sent to President Wilson last night. The letter reads:

"I beg to direct your attention to the imperative need of increasing the food supply to the end that both the people of America and the Allied armies be safeguarded from famine during the coming winter months. It is becoming daily more evident that the same heroic action taken with reference to the creation of army and navy, through conscription and universal service, must be adopted to meet the food shortage situation.

"I can conceive of nothing that would be of greater benefit to America and her Allies than the appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 by Congress to be expended under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, for the raising of food products and for the conscription of aliens to carry on this farm work."

ASKS DEBATE WITH MAYOR

John F. Fitzgerald Issues Bold Challenge

Would Speak in Series of Town Meetings

And End Discussion in One Great Assembly

Still Insists He Will Not Run for Mayor

July 21

With increasing bitterness former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald attacks Mayor Curley, though privately declaring that he will not become a candidate for mayor in the campaign to come. In today's issue of his weekly paper, Editor Fitzgerald challenges the mayor to a debate. He suggests a series of town meetings in various sections, and then a mass meeting in the Arena or in Mechanics Building, and apparently in order to stimulate Mr. Curley to enter the oratorical contest he accuses him of being "the worst representative of inverted A. P. A.-ism that the politics of this country has produced."

Mr. Fitzgerald thus imposes on the mayoral campaign a religious issue months ahead of actual warfare on the stump. But it is a religious issue much different from what the public would expect from two members of the same church and necessarily different from that which characterized the closing hours of the campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Fitzgerald as mayor over James J. Storrow by a narrow margin. Mr. Fitzgerald bases his sermon against Mr. Curley on the recent appointment of Frank B. Crane of 516 Talbot avenue, Dorchester, to be purchasing agent.

"Frank Crane is not the man for purchasing agent of the city and the mayor must know that he will not receive the favorable endorsement of the Civil Service Commission," Editor Fitzgerald says. "This appointment is made as a sop to the Yankee element of the population, who were shocked at the mayor's boldness and perfidy in removing twenty of their number a few years ago, all of whom have been reinstated by or through an order of the court.

"He removed the only Italian ever appointed as a paid head of a department, Andrew Badaracco, when he went into office and gave nothing in return; he will probably do something now before election, but it is too late. He has given the Jewish and Polish elements no recognition. On the contrary, those of them that own a little property have been hounded by petty city officials who have insisted on fire escapes, fire sprinklers and other accessories, which, though necessary, in some cases have been overdone, in order to help the business of someone closely associated with city politics. There will be an attempt the next few months to mollify these people and certain things will be done, but like the British Government's conduct of affairs in many instances during the war, it will be too late.

"Mayor Curley's statement that his administration was being hounded by the newspapers is merely a bold attempt to fool the public. Now that the mayor has challenged the present reportorial staff he will and ought to get his just deserts from this quarter.

"Why, Mr. Mayor, ask the heads of departments to lecture through the city? Why not yourself in town meetings, as Mr. Fitzgerald did? If the heads of departments at City Hall tell the truth, what a showing will be made. There is not one of them among those who have served at City Hall outside of the Curley regime who does not say that conditions could not be much worse. This applies to practically every department. If town meetings were held, as they were under Mr. Fitzgerald, and questions asked, the mayor would request the newspapers not to publish the matter revealed rather than criticize the papers for not publishing it."

Mr. Fitzgerald's challenge is in accord with remarks that the press have made that he would not be scared out of the contest by Mr. Curley's vituperative tongue, but entirely inconsistent with admissions privately made by Mr. Fitzgerald that he did not care to have his name linked with Curley's in newspaper discussions of the mayoral situation. Mr. Fitzgerald was pointedly asked by the writer when the public could expect his announcement as a candidate against the mayor, and he replied, with emphasis and without the slightest evasion, that such an announcement would never come. And yet, in today's issue of his paper, he issues the defiance for a joint debate and makes his boldest attack on the present chief executive. The wisdom of Solomon would throw no light on what the former mayor intends to do in the weeks to come.

The chance of Congressman James A. Gallivan entering the contest are not at all bright. His health is far from good and it would not be surprising if he were inclined to take a long rest.

Mayor Curley Further Defends the Giving of Bonding Business to One Firm

In another statement seeking to defend the practice of giving to one firm practically all of the city bonding business, Mayor Curley declares that no contractor is favored or hurt by giving or not giving business to that company.

His statement is as follows:

"When the Massachusetts Bonding Company, in the years 1910-13 inclusive, was getting 92 per cent of the bonding of the city officials, through the influence of Mayor Fitzgerald's cousin, Cornelius Fitzgerald, it was also getting about the same percentage of the contractor's bonds. It had a practical monopoly of the entire business of the officials and contractors.

"This way of getting business was approved by the directors, and they put Cornelius G. Fitzgerald in the office of vice president in 1912. Some very prominent business men in the directorate of the Massachusetts Bonding Company in 1912 were:

William A. Gaston, Robert Winsor, Calvin Austin, James L. Richards, James J. Phelan, Thomas J. Clexton, James M. Morrison, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph H. O'Neil, Lee H. Friedman, Henry A. Reuter, John T. Burnett, Wilmot R. Evans and Peter H. Corr.

"These men knew they were getting this business by favor, just as they got all other kinds of bonding business by favor. The rates are uniform. The business cannot be obtained by cutting rates. The only way to get such business is by favor. They knew the city lost no money by this process, and that no contractor was harried because he did not have a Massachusetts Bonding Company bond or favored because he did not have one.

"The situation is the same today. The city loses no money by giving its bonding business to the National Surety Company, and no contractor is favored or hurt by giving or not giving business to this company. The Finance Commission is producing hearsay, gossip and rumors to prove the contrary, but so far it has produced no evidence of loss to the city and it cannot, because there has been none."

LOANED MONEY TO DALY

Edwin P. Fitzgerald Declares That All Such Checks Produced at Bond Hearing Were for Private Matters

Interesting bank transactions of Peter J. Fitzgerald and his son, Edwin P. Fitzgerald, insurance brokers, were discussed at the afternoon session of the Finance Commission's investigation of the city bonding business yesterday, and at its close the hearing was adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The commission is trying to ascertain what the Fitzgeralds did with the profits of their business. Bank deposits of \$25,000 were revealed yesterday.

Edwin P. Fitzgerald drew \$2500 at one time. With it he purchased stock in the Roxbury National Bank, of which Mr. Daly is president. Mr. Fitzgerald didn't recall how many shares his money bought or how much they cost; has no stock certificates, and has nothing to show for his money, so far as he knows, he testified.

"I trust Mr. Daly to care for that matter," he said.

In April, 1914, shortly after the elder Fitzgerald sold out his butter, cheese and eggs business and became an insurance broker; but before any profits were received from the new venture, Edwin P. Fitzgerald gave Mr. Daly a check for \$2400. It was a loan, he said. Mr. Daly has not yet paid it back, nor has he ever given a note or receipt for it, according to Fitzgerald.

From time to time the younger Fitzgerald drew checks of from \$100 to \$6500 on his father's business account and re-deposited them in other banks. Today, as far as could be learned from testimony, there are deposits in the name of either P. J., E. P. or Mrs. P. J. Fitzgerald in both the trust and savings departments of the Old South Trust and Somerville Trust Companies and in the Roxbury National Bank, the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, the Fidelity Trust Company and the Charlestown Trust Company.

A mortgage paper was presented to account for one check of \$1500 given Daly May 6, 1916, and another for \$1900 given him July 8, 1916. The mortgage, for \$3400, was made out with Fitzgerald's name as mortgagor, and his explanation was that Daly so requested.

"Why, if the \$3400 was collected on Dec. 20, 1915, were the two payments so late?" asked Mr. Hurlburt.

"Daly told me to keep the money until he wanted it," was the reply.

Mr. Hurlburt read four of the eight checks made out to Daly, and their total was \$8400. "Absolutely no connection with the insurance business," explained the witness frequently.

A bit of by-play occurred when Attorney Hurlburt was asking about the mortgage.

"Would it hurt Mr. Daly's political influence to have had the mortgage in his own name?" asked the commission's attorney.

"I can't imagine any such wild theory," said young Fitzgerald.

"It's a fact, though," said Mr. Coakley.

"All of which shows that politicians have to be very careful," from Attorney Hurlburt.

"As the hearing very well exemplifies," concluded Mr. Coakley.

TRANSCRIPT - JULY - 21 - 1917.

SOCIALISTS WILL MEET

Mayor Curley Refuses to Revoke Permit

Stands on Sacred Right of Free Speech

Relies on Ample Protection from Police

Sees No Trouble in Absence of Parade

Mayor Curley refuses to revoke the permit issued during the week to the Boston Socialists to hold a peace meeting on Boston Common Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. He gave his final decision this afternoon, saving for publication:

"I have not taken action to revoke the permit. I have notified Superintendent Crowley of the Police Department to that effect. The right of free speech is a sacred institution. Mary Dyer gave up her life on practically the same spot where the Socialists are to meet, by order of Governor Endicott.

"I assume police protection will be afforded the Socialists in the same proportion that it is afforded the various speakers on religion, science and economics who resort to the Common every Sunday in summer. The police, I believe, will not only give protection, but the national government will have stenographers there to take down all remarks. If remarks are found to be of a seditious or treasonable nature the offenders will be summoned to court. No trouble is expected without a parade."

The executive committee of the Workmen's Council of Boston, which met last night to consider the situation as a result of United States District Attorney Anderson's letter to Mayor Curley, and his statement in the newspapers, on the report of trouble from anarchists, intend to hold the meeting as planned.

"Our organization does not represent any anarchist sentiments or organizations, and we have had no connections with them," the committee says. "The council represents labor unions, mothers' leagues, workmen's sick and death benefit societies, and branches of the Socialist party, and we have never countenanced the breaking of the laws. We have held large meetings before the war and since the war, and except for the disturbance on July 1, admittedly caused by soldiers and sailors, Socialist meetings have been orderly and peaceful."

Maintaining that the meeting is partly political, as John McCarty of Abington, the Socialist candidate for governor, will be a speaker, the statement adds that the meeting will also be partly a meeting to discuss terms of peace, and continues:

"Other cities have had a struggle in maintaining the right of public assembly and free discussion in war time, notably in New York and Chicago, and these open meetings are now held under the protection of the police of these cities without disturbance.

"Our speakers have had years of experience and understand their constitutional rights and will keep within these rights. Similar peace meetings are being held in other cities and in most of the warring countries and we believe that the right of free assembly, won by centuries of struggle, cannot be surrendered.

"Our meeting is legally constituted. We applied for a permit and received it from the mayor. A permit from the mayor carries with it the right of protection from any interference.

"We are not pro-German, and we will rejoice when Prussian autocracy is over-

thrown. But neither do we like the imperialism of any of the Allies. We believe that autocracy does not wear any special national garb or speak a particular language. It is a tendency in all modern countries.

"We believe that the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council represents in its programme the best interests of the suffering peoples in all the countries; that if the Allied countries will abandon annexations and indemnities, this will leave the Prussian imperialists isolated, not only in the world, but from their own people and the workers in particular, who will be encouraged to follow the example of the Russian people to overthrow their autocracy."

Aug. - 14 - 1917.

CAN CITY ASSESS FARMERS?

Councillor Francis J. W. Ford Doubts Whether Franklin Park Amateurs Must Pay for Their Garden Plots

Legality of the assessment upon the amateur farmers of Franklin Park by the subcommittee on food production and conservation of the Boston Committee on Public Safety is questioned by Francis J. W. Ford, member of the City Council from South Boston, and leader in the movement to require the big committee to submit a detailed statement of expenditures of city appropriations.

Mr. Ford's statement may result in a request upon Corporation Counsel Sullivan for an opinion as to the city's legal standing in the matter. Mr. Ford pointed out that cities and towns have no legal right to engage in the purchase and sale of food products; that the question of giving them such power is now before the constitutional convention.

Under the plan of the food committee, every amateur farmer who is using city land has the alternative of giving the city two-fifths of his crop or paying \$12.50 a plot for growing potatoes and \$10 a plot for growing beans. When the farmers received their assignments of plots, each one signed an agreement, stating his preference. It is understood most of the farmers preferred to give the city a part of their crops. There is a large number, however, who agreed to make the payments.

"I know of no law," said Ford, "by which the city is authorized to sell food products. This is only an offhand opinion, though. If it is illegal for the city to sell the potatoes I fail to see how it can compel the payment of the \$10 and the \$12.50 assessments.

"Let us suppose the case of an amateur farmer who agrees to pay the assessment and take all his potatoes home. What can the city do to compel him to make the payment? Even if this man did make the agreement in writing, such writing is not binding if the city had no legal right to enter into the contract. What is the city going to do about it?

"If the officials learned that many farmers intended such action, they could, of course, order them from the grounds, but that would be disagreeable. It is really too bad that so many undesirable complications have arisen in a matter that was started with a patriotic spirit and with the desire to help reduce the high cost of living."

As a means of preventing additional confusion, Mr. Ford suggested that the city take the entire crops of those who agreed to give the city a share and measure back to the farmers three-fifths of their output. He believed this would be better than leaving it to the farmers to measure out the city's two-fifths share.

One of the amateur farmers who had agreed to compensate the city in cash gave \$12.50 yesterday to the food committee. He was Charles E. Jones of 434 Tremont street. The payment was put on the credit side of the food committee's ledger.

PAVING REFORM IGNORED

Park and Recreation Department Did Not Call for Bids Following Councillor Storrow's Plan for Competition

Bids for the laying of 74,000 square yards of smooth pavement on Commonwealth avenue were opened by the park and recreation department yesterday, and there was much comment to the effect that the commission had ignored a reform started by Councillor Storrow a year ago and adopted by the public works department.

The bids of yesterday were for the laying of a two-inch surface of patented bituminous, a three-inch surface of asphalt or a three-inch surface of Topeka. Mr. Storrow had argued against requiring a surface of Topeka an inch thicker than bituminous in the same specifications.

Chairman Dillon said that the contract will not be awarded until the board meets next Friday. The Warren Brothers Company, for its bituminous, made a bid \$22,000 higher than that of the Central Construction Company, the lowest bidder, which gave an estimate of \$119,975 for a three-inch asphalt surface, \$117,755 for a two-inch asphalt surface, and \$125,000 for the Topeka surface.

The paving will be laid on the south side of the avenue from Governor's square to the Cottage Farm bridge, on both sides from Cottage Farm bridge to Brighton avenue, on the two outside roadways from Brighton avenue to Warren street, and on the right-hand roadway from Chestnut Hill avenue to Lake street.

Aug. - 4 - 1917

MAYOR GIVES SOCIALISTS PERMIT

Curley Says It Would Be Stifling "Free Speech" to Shut Them Off the Common

Socialists and members of the Workmen's Council, so called, are to hold another meeting on Boston Common on Sunday, July 22. Mayor Curley has granted a permit, despite the riotous outcome of the meeting on July 1.

"I believe that the meeting is for the public discussion of public questions," said the mayor. "I have approved the application which was submitted by John J. McEltrick of 14 Park Square."

Mayor Curley wrote to Mr. McEltrick: "I think it fair to inform you that I have notified the United States district attorney that I have approved the application, so that in event of seditious or treasonable utterances, the speakers making the same will be responsible to the United States authorities, who have jurisdiction in such matters."

"We are not pro-German, and we will rejoice when Prussian autocracy is over-

MONITOR - JULY 21 1917

COUNCIL DELAYS FIREMEN'S BILL

JULY 1917
Action on Proposition for One Day Off in Three Is Postponed Until After Draft Is in Effect and Army Drawn

The Boston City Council postponed action on the petition of Boston firemen for one day off in every three, instead of one day off in five as they now have, until after the selective draft is put into effect and the new army is drawn. The council may not take action even then but may elect to wait until next February, the firemen yesterday afternoon indicating that they had no intention of pushing their demand in the face of existing conditions.

Frederic H. Fay of the Boston Chamber of Commerce argued the case against the council's granting one day off in three declaring that it would cost the city \$172,780 the first year the new schedule goes into effect and \$268,000 more every year when the new men necessary to maintain the department at its present efficiency are drawing full pay.

"When this country is at war," said Mr. Fay, "and men are needed and will be needed in ever increasing numbers as time goes on, nothing should be done which will take men away from those occupations more or less immediately connected with the military interests of the country and put them into occupations, however honorable, where they are not so much needed. Everything should be done to conserve our power, not to fritter it away."

"We refuse to believe that the firemen, as individuals, as loyal and patriotic citizens of Boston, in the light of conditions which have arisen since this ordinance was introduced last February, really desire any action by this council which will take men away from the service of our country and will take from the city treasury money sorely needed for other and far more deserving purposes."

"Are you gentlemen going to take from the funds necessary for war relief, a substantial sum, merely to grant additional time off to the men of one of our city departments—men who are already treated justly and fairly by the city?"

Mr. Fay declared that the council had no legal power to act on the proposed ordinance and recalled an opinion to that effect by Nathan Matthews, former Mayor of Boston. He said he thought the firemen of Boston were well treated now. He paid a tribute to the present force and recalled the findings of the expert of the Boston Fire Underwriters to the effect that more men are needed on the force.

He declared the Chamber of Commerce believed that to establish the change proposed without hiring men sufficient to make up for the change would be to reduce greatly the efficiency of the department.

Thomas D. Lavelle argued for the firemen. He declared the firemen are patriotic and said that if the council could not see its way clear to grant the request this year the men would wait willingly until next February, when the Boston policemen are to be given one day off in eight.

Mr. Lavelle said that Corporation Counsel Sullivan had ruled that the City Council could legally pass this ordinance. He added: "I don't give the fire commissioner credit for knowing the practical conditions when, he says it will cost the city a certain sum of money and require the addition of a certain number of men."

The council passed Mayor Curley's order for an additional \$4000 for the Ward 19 playground which has already cost \$200,000, and this despite the fact that the Finance Commission had advised against it.

An ordinance establishing a budget commissioner with salary of \$5000 a year was passed. Rupert S. Carven, who has been acting as budget commissioner at \$3500, will be the commissioner.

JULY 25 1917

BOSTON TO HAVE FREE MARKETS

Monitor
Mayor Gives Orders for Establishment of Several Places Where Farmers and Home Gardeners May Sell Products

JULY 25 1917

Free municipal markets where the farmers and especially the home gardeners may come and sell their vegetables, poultry and eggs free from taxation are to be established in different parts of Boston this summer and Mayor Curley gave the necessary orders last evening. Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, and Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of public markets, are to cooperate in the selection of proper sites in the South End, West End, East Boston, Charlestown, Brighton, Roxbury, South Boston, and Dorchester.

"I think the municipal markets should be a success this year," said Mayor Curley. "The excuse the gardeners and truck farmers had last year for refusing to go to the market places in various parts of the city does not obtain this year. Last year vegetables were scarce and high and the farmers could sell out easily at Faneuil and Quincy markets by wagon loads, so they did not have to look for trade. This year, with so many gardens, conditions are different. Some gardeners and farmers near Boston are said to believe they will have no market for their wares. This is not

the case. They can come to Boston and sell direct to the people and make very good profits. I am going to give the people the opportunity of buying fresh vegetables direct and I am going to give truck farmers who really desire to dispose of their crops good markets. The locations of the free public markets will soon be announced and they should prove very successful this year."

Mr. Goodwin said that he believed this is the year of all years for initiating successfully the public free municipal markets, where the truck farmer can sell his crops without paying a heavy rental thereby increasing the cost of the vegetables he disposes of. He said:

"I think 8 or 10 free municipal markets will prove a great thing to the people as well as the farmer this year. Despite the plentiful crops of the early summer, the people are paying good, stiff prices in Boston for vegetables, and butter and eggs and poultry are nearly prohibitive despite the fact that cold storage warehouses tell different stories."

"Farmers are not bringing their crops to Boston because they have no place to sell their wares. They would have to get licenses and find a place to locate their wagons. The trouble and cost of doing all this has deterred many farmers and truck gardeners from coming to Boston this year, and they are allowing their crops to go to the middlemen for mere songs. The middlemen are the men who take the profits from the farmer and gardener. The establishing of a series of municipal markets throughout the city, where the farmers can come and sell their crops without paying for licenses or truck stalls will enable them to sell at prices which will attract the people of the general neighborhood of each market and at the same time make more for themselves than the middleman pays them."

Three years ago the Castle Street municipal market in the South End proved very successful. The market men were glad to get a place where they could sell their crops direct to the consumer and the public was well pleased to be able to buy from the producer direct, knowing that one profit was being saved and that the vegetables bought were absolutely fresh and direct from the ground.

The second year of the South End market garden was not so successful, because vegetables were scarce and brought more money. The market gardener could more easily dispose of his crops and the offerings at the Castle Street yard were not so abundant nor varied as the first year.

JULY 26 1917

MAYOR AN HONORARY MEMBER,
Mayor Curley was yesterday made an honorary member of the Trimountain Garrison, Army and Navy Union, and a committee of that organization presented an inscribed badge to him.

JOURNAL - JULY 25 - 1917

FIN. COM. BONDING PROBE COMES TO SUDDEN HALT

Daly's Memory Fails on \$10,000 Land Company Investment—Admits It a Coincidence That Mayor States His Profits From Plumbing Business a Like Sum.

After ineffectual efforts to trace various sums of money into their final hiding places, and to refresh certain witnesses' memories as to facts contained in documents that were mysteriously missing, the Finance Commission's public probe into the bonding business monopoly of the Curley administration adjourned unexpectedly yesterday afternoon and will probably not resume.

It was rumored at City Hall last evening that today the Finance Commission will spring a surprise concerning the "inside story" of how it obtained the services of Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt as examining counsel at the hearings and what the conditions were under which Hurlburt assumed the intricate task.

When Hurlburt concluded his questioning of yesterday's witnesses, he announced that he had no further testimony to introduce, but asked the Finance Commission to permit him, after his vacation, to submit a brief of the case, in which he expressed his belief that the points he had tried to establish concerning conditions at City Hall would be clearly proved.

The only two witnesses at the afternoon hearing who were placed on the stand were Francis L. Daly and Edwin P. Fitzgerald, his brother-in-law.

Interests Interlock

The principal topic upon which Daly was pressed yesterday afternoon involved \$10,000 paid into the Oakmount Land Company by two paving contractors, George M. Stevens and William J. Clark. These two men married sisters, and have interlocking financial interests in paving companies. Stevens is general manager of the Central Construction Company, of which Senator James P. Timilty is the head. The two men were partners in the Bermudez Company, along with other paving interests, and the Central Construction Company has had so much paving work during the Curley administration that it has been unable to complete its contracts on schedule time.

Attorney Hurlburt was unable to follow the \$10,000 invested by these two men in the Oakmount Land Company at Daly's recommendation, because of Daly's lack of memory as to details and his inability to produce certain records of transactions that Hurlburt wanted. He finally switched his line of questioning to another \$10,000 that has figured in the Curley administration.

He read from a statement issued over Mayor Curley's signature during the recall campaign of 1915, in which the mayor explained that he had been able to invest in land on the Jamaicaway and build a home through having received \$10,000 from his partnership in the plumbing business with Daly.

Under close cross-examination, Daly denied that the mayor had ever received a cent for his partnership and asserted that he could not understand the mayor's statement concerning that \$10,000.

"You must admit, Mr. Daly, that this is a peculiar coincidence with reference to this \$10,000 you and the mayor disagree about, and this other \$10,000 invested by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Clark which we have been unable to trace to my satisfaction."

"Yes, I do admit it sounds strange," answered Daly. "But that's all it is, a coincidence."

"A coincidence, either fortunate or unfortunate," retorted Hurlburt sarcastically.

Did Not Avoid Summons

President Luke D. Mullen of the Charlestown Trust Company was the principal witness at the morning session and explained that he had not in any way attempted to avoid being served with a summons by the Finance Commission constable, but had done everything he could to be a straightforward and frank witness.

His testimony was entirely upon his connection with the Oakmount Land Company, of which he was treasurer. He said that the checks showing the transactions of the company had gone from his custody into the hands of one

John A. Daly, a young attorney he had known for several years.

"Where is Mr. Daly now?" pressed Hurlburt.

"He is at Plattsburg," answered Mullen.

When questioned concerning the 50 shares of stock he received, Mullen explained that he had been given one share outright for his services as treasurer and that the other 49 had been given him without payment with the understanding that the profits of the land scheme would pay for the shares.

Hurlburt then compared Mullen's testimony with what he said at a private hearing before the Finance Commission on July 6, 1917, at which time Mullen said he knew personally of no books, checks or papers of the Oakmount Land Company and that with reference to the name of John A. Daly, he said he "thought" he knew him and that he was a "young fellow who was the son of Judge Daly." He explained that he had since refreshed his memory and that he had known Daly for a number of years and had turned over to him about a score of checks of the aforesaid Oakmount Land Company.

Afraid to Talk With Daly

When asked if he had talked with Francis L. Daly or Edwin P. Fitzgerald recently, Mullen said that he had not, because he was afraid to do so for fear of being compromised on the witness stand.

"Why are you afraid of me?" demanded Hurlburt. "Afraid that some answer I would draw out would involve you?"

"No, afraid that you will make a fool out of me," answered Mullen.

"Have I succeeded?" asked Hurlburt. "It looks that way," answered Mullen.

Previously Mullen had appealed to Chairman Murphy, stating: "I know, Mr. Chairman, that this man (Hurl-

burt), with his clever manners, can twist me around his fingers."

Another attempt was made at the afternoon session by Hurlburt to find out something about the mysterious "John J. Cassidy," the man whose address was the Hotel Knickerbocker, and who received money on one occasion from E. P. Fitzgerald. One of these transactions, according to previous testimony by Fitzgerald, had been merely agreeing to back Cassidy in some unknown venture for \$4000. He never put up any money, but received about \$4000 profits for his offer to back him. He testified that they had later quarreled because of his suspicions that Cassidy had been "holding out" on him.

"Can you recall the name of anybody outside of yourself or Mr. Daly who might even possibly remember whether this Mr. Cassidy does, or ever did, actually exist?" finally demanded Hurlburt.

"No, I cannot name anybody," answered Fitzgerald, after thinking for a moment or two.

Mayor's House Figures

A number of payments of money, sometimes as high as \$1000, to a Somerville builder, figured in the testimony, and Hurlburt suddenly demanded of Daly: "Is this the man who built Mayor Curley's house?"

"No," answered Daly.

"Who did?"

"McGahey & O'Connor," answered Daly.

"What are these large sums I find you have paid McGahey & O'Connor?" asked Hurlburt.

"Those concern my own house," explained Daly.

Daly also denied that anything had ever been put in his safety deposit vault in the Old South Trust Company except insurance papers of his own business. He was unable to recall anything about the mysterious John J. Cassidy, except that he met him once or twice in a hotel or on the street, and denied knowing his address, his business or whether he ever had an office.

APR - 5 - 1917
**CITY HOSPITAL
IS PREPARED**

**Ultra-Violet Ray Machines
Have Been Installed
For Use.**

The coming of war finds the Boston City Hospital prepared. The installation of ultra-violet ray machines pictures all that is harrowing and gruesome in war, for they are used to rapidly heal stubborn war wounds, prevent lockjaw infection in a shrapnel wound and purify drinking water for a regiment.

The hospital, where one of the 1000-bed base hospitals established and equipped by the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross is located, has taken the lead in this modern feature of hospital equipment. They have secured two ultra-violet ray lights like those with which wonders have been worked in the war hospitals of Europe. They are in the department of physical therapeutics, where the hospital experts are studying the technique of their use. At present they are merely loaned to the hospital. Should all claims be made for them to be approved, they will be retained for use in case of war and for general hospital use.

TRANSCRIPT - JULY 25 - 1917
MULLEN'S UNPAID STOCK

Fifty Shares Figure in City Bond Investigation

Payment Was to Come from Future Earnings

How Daly Got \$10,000 for His Land Company

Friendship for Curley Had Not Been Weighed

Luke D. Mullen, president of the Charlestown Trust Company, was a witness before the Finance Commission today in the investigation into the city bonding business. All the testimony during the forenoon concerned investments in the Oakmount Land Company in West Roxbury.

Mr. Mullen, who had been before the Commission before, today admitted that he somewhat contradicted what he had told the commission on the previous occasion. He declared that he has had no intention to evade the commission, and had "come today to take my medicine." What he had said before he defended as his best memory on the subject at the time.

Along toward the end of his testimony, Henry F. Hurlburt asked him: "Since then have you had any talk with Fitzgerald or Daly?"

"No," he replied, "I would be afraid to."
"Afraid of what?"

"Of you."

"What! You were afraid I would draw out something?"

"No, I was afraid you would make a fool of me."

"Have I succeeded?"

"Think you have done pretty well."

Mr. Mullen testified that he had received fifty shares in the Oakmount Land Company.

"Did you pay for them?"
"No, sir."

The story Mr. Mullen told about those shares was, in substance, that Edwin F. Fitzgerald came to him one day and offered him the shares. Mr. Fitzgerald did not want any money for them then, but suggested that Mullen take them and pay for them later out of the profits of the company.

"Will you produce the shares?"

Mr. Mullen replied that he left them with Mr. Daly, explaining that Fitzgerald had told him to do so, and besides that Mr. Mullen did not want them in his own possession. He produced one share, however.

"Why did you keep this?" he was asked.
"I got one share for my service as treasurer of the company."

Then Mr. Hurlburt read from Mr. Mullen's testimony on July 6 to the effect that Mr. Mullen said then that he had never seen any books of the Oakmount Land Company, had seen no checkbook and only "thought" he knew Daly. Today Mr. Mullen admitted that he has known Mr. Daly for a long time, was treasurer of the company and had turned over checks and books to him. Three checks were produced.

"Why did you not say before that you had turned them over to Daly?"

"It did not occur to me."

"Did you intend to tell the commission?" you knew?"

"Yes."

Witness finally agreed with Mr. Hurlburt that what he said on a previous occasion seemed ridiculous in the light of what he said today, but his mind on the subject

had been refreshed by hard thinking during the last two weeks.

The other witnesses were George M. Stevens and William J. Clark, who are related and have business interests together, and who put \$5000 each into the Oakmount Land Company on the suggestion of Mr. Daly, without inquiring at all into the financial standing of that company.

ADD CITY BONDING

Mr. Stevens said he was manager and for some years was clerk of the Central Construction Company, Senator Timilty being its president. He said that John Ford, the third director, works in the Navy Yard and lives somewhere in Roxbury. Mr. Stevens was connected with the Roman Road Company, which had an office in the same building. He said that the Central Construction Company has done work for the city of Boston in considerable amounts since 1910 and the Roman company, now defunct, had one contract with Boston supplying "skin coated concrete."

Witness would not admit that he knew that Fitzgerald and Daly "stood in" with Mayor Curley, though he had read and had heard that they were good friends.

"Why did you send this check for \$5000 to Fitzgerald in 1915?" asked Mr. Hurlburt, exhibiting the check that Mr. Stevens had produced.

How it all happened was then related in considerable detail by Mr. Stevens. He had gone into Marston's restaurant on Boylston street for lunch one day and Francis L. Daly had come over to his table and asked him if he had any extra money. To that categorical question Stevens had answered "No," but had listened further as Mr. Daly had explained that he had a good land proposition and that Mr. Stevens could talk with Mr. Fitzgerald about it if he was interested.

"You knew that Daly was a close friend of the mayor?"

"I never weighed his friendship."

In consequence of this talk in the restaurant witness had called on Fitzgerald later and had decided to invest \$5000, for which he had issued a check.

It was brought out by his testimony that he did not know what the property was going to cost, did not know what the scheme of organization was, did not know what mortgage could be placed, did not know of any agreement between Fitzgerald or Daly and J. Murray Howe, did not know that one lot was kept out and still is in the name of Fitzgerald, did not know that only a part of the property was behind his investment, had never inquired about those things, or been concerned about them and had never received any returns on his investment.

"Is that the way you always do your business?"

"No."

"You thought you had an equity in the whole?"

"I have, haven't I?"

The next witness called was William J. Clark, now salesman for the American Cresotting Company, but once president and treasurer of the Roman Road Company. He said that he was in the Marston restaurant and overheard Francis L. Daly's good advice to Mr. Stevens. He wanted to come in on the deal and talked it over with Mr. Stevens, went with him to see the land and had the requisite talk with Fitzgerald. He, also, had seen the good prospects and had sent a check for \$5000 to Mr. Fitzgerald, without having learned anything in particular about the financial plans of the Oakmount Land Company, except that he had heard Mr. Fitzgerald say that the land might be bought for \$45,000, and he declined to admit any clear understanding that there was close friendship between Fitzgerald or Daly and the administration.

Instead of producing his certificate of stock in the land company this witness produced notes that had been given to the Charlestown Trust Company, of which Luke D. Mullen is president, and he said that he had a talk with Mr. Mullen about the transaction.

"With Mr. Mullen."

"Did you turn over the certificate of stock to Mr. Mullen?"

"Yes."

"He kept it?"

"Yes."

"You've paid back your debt to the Charlestown Trust Company?"

"Not wholly."

Mr. Hurlburt wanted to know where Mr. Clark got his money that he invested, and Mr. Clark, under pressure, modified his first explanation that it was "savings," by explaining that it came out of the Bermudas Company in Cambridge, and it developed gradually during the examination that his partner in that company was George M. Stevens, the previous witness, and that they had capitalized the company at \$10,000, holding approximately \$5000 each, and that in the spring and summer of 1915 the company had earned about \$10,000 out of which it gave Mr. Clark as his share of the profit the \$500 which he turned over to E. P. Fitzgerald for investment in the Oakmount Land Company.

The Bermudas Company is still doing work for the city, he said, but Mr. Clark would not subscribe to the assertion that he knew that Francis L. Daly "was close to the administration."

Because of this testimony Mr. Hurlburt recalled Mr. Clark for further explanations about the Bermudas Company, but asked him only a few questions about declaring dividends. Then the commission took recess.

Aug 9 - 1917

WANTS FIREMEN EXEMPTED

Commissioner Grady Fears Gravest Consequences if 227 Men in Department Are Forced to Serve

There are 227 men in the Boston fire department between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, and about forty who are liable for service in the first conscription army. Fire Commissioner Grady fears that if these men are obliged to serve, "a most serious condition will be imposed upon the fire department of this city, a condition of the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens."

The Commissioner, in his letter to Admiral Bowles, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, also points out that as the age for entering the fire department is from twenty-two to thirty years, unless something is done every man appointed from now on will increase the liability of the department. The admiral advised the Commissioner to take the matter up with the local exemption boards, as firemen are not exempt.

Aug 6 - 1917

MORE ELEVATOR INSPECTORS

Building Commissioner O'Hearn Now Has a Force of Six to Carry Out His More Stringent Demands

Recommendation of Building Commissioner O'Hearn for more elevator inspectors, which appeared in his annual budget estimate, submitted in February, has just been acted upon by the mayor, who has approved the appointment of George H. Buckley of No. 1 Forest place, Roxbury; Frank B. Bean of 34 Gay Head street, Roxbury, and Fred Desmond of 97 Maverick street, East Boston. The department will therefore have six inspectors to look after the thousands of elevators, inspections of which have been greatly retarded by the small force available.

Several months ago the building commissioner decided that more stringent regulations should be put into effect, not only in operation of elevators, but in the examinations of applicants for licenses. Frequently applicants are taken out into the City Hall Annex corridors and obliged to run the elevators there before action is taken on their applications.

JOURNAL - JULY 25-1917

JULY 25-1917

U. S. BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N OPENS SESSIONS

Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley
and Ex-Gov. Walsh to
Welcome Delegates.

JULY 25-1917

A reception in the Hotel Somerset last evening, given by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League to visiting delegates, opened the three-day convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The 250 here for the meetings give cities and towns in every State of the Union representation.

The delegates were received by George F. Gilmore of Omaha, the national president; ex-Gov. David I. Walsh, president of the Massachusetts League; Mrs. W. N. Pinkham of Wollaston, chairman of the women's reception committee, and other national and State officers.

The first business session of the convention will be held this morning in the Somerset. Addresses of welcome will be made by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and former Gov. Walsh. An address, doubly interesting because of the speaker's support of President Wilson during the latter's term as governor of New Jersey, will be that of Charles O'Connor Hennessey, a member of the New Jersey Legislature, who will speak on "The Duty of Building and Loan Associations Toward Our Government During the World War." Roger W. Babson's topic in the afternoon will be "Labor's Only Hope."

Following this afternoon's session, the delegates will be taken on an automobile ride through Boston's park system. In the evening there will be a band concert in the hotel garden.

JULY 28-1917 ASKS STATE TO ENROLL MORE HOME GUARDS

JULY 28-1917

Admiral Bowles Reports
Six New Boston Com-
panies Are Ready.

In a letter to Gov. McCall yesterday, Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, formally requested the enrollment by the State officials of six additional Boston companies in the State Home Guards.

These companies, which have been drilling for a number of months, have not been accepted by the State because of alleged lack of finances to take care of more than 9000 men, which is the present quota of the organization.

Admiral Bowles declared yesterday that there is no reason why the Commonwealth should not appropriate additional funds to provide for these new Boston companies.

"Boston pays one-third of the State tax," said Admiral Bowles, "and yet we have only 1000 men enrolled from the Hub in the 9000 members of the State Guard as constituted at present. This is not as many men as the city is entitled to, and it is within the power of the governor and Executive Council to appropriate sufficient money to cover all expenses entailed by admitting these companies to the guard."

The following companies are included among those which Admiral Bowles is seeking to enroll in the State Guard:

South End company, drilling in the English High School; Knights of Pythias, Roxbury; Fields Corner Company, drilling at the Dorchester High School; Charlestown company, Uphams Corner company and Fourth Roxbury company.

JULY 28-1917 PUBLIC MARKETS TO BE TRIED AGAIN IN CITY

Three Open Next Week in
South and West Ends
and Roxbury.

JULY 28-1917
The municipal public market experiment, at present successfully lowering prices in Quincy and other Massachusetts cities, is to be tried once again by Mayor Curley, orders being issued yesterday for the opening of three streets as "garden truck markets," some time next week.

The location of the three to be opened first are opposite the Mayhew School in the West End, at Chambers and Popular streets; Castle street in the South End, between Shawmut avenue and Tremont street, and Zeigler street, Roxbury, from Warren to Washington streets. If these prove successful, similar street markets will be opened in Charlestown, South Boston, East Boston, Brighton, Dorchester and other thickly populated districts.

Certain traffic regulations will have to be changed to permit farmers' teams and peddlers' pushcarts to stand in the designated districts for long periods and this and other minor problems are to be referred by the city officials to Police Commissioner O'Meara for disposal. The West End market will probably have to be cleared at 1 P. M. daily to handle the heavy afternoon vehicular traffic; the South End market will be open from 2 A. M. until 6 P. M., and the Roxbury market will open at 3 A. M. and, if business warrants, will remain open until 10 P. M. for after-supper marketing.

JULY 28-1917 TIMILTY GETS PAVING WORK ON LOWEST BID

Commonwealth Avenue Job
Guaranteed for Five
Years.

JULY 28-1917

The contract for paving Commonwealth avenue, between Beacon and Lake streets, was yesterday awarded by Mayor Curley to the Central Construction Company, of which Senator James P. Timilty is president, at \$119,975 for a standard three-inch sheet asphalt guaranteed under five years.

The next lowest bid, \$142,694, was offered by the Warren Brothers Company, who offered their patented type of two-inch asphaltic pavement named "bond this" at \$142,694. The Park and Recreation Department yesterday decided to make the award to the lowest bidder in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission. It was confirmed last night by the mayor.

In making the award, the mayor commented on the fact that there was a difference in price of nearly \$23,000 between the standard three-inch sheet asphalt and the patented two-inch type, although they were guaranteed for equal periods of wear.

He also asserted that a third type of pavement known as Topeka, which is unpatented and somewhat resembling the patented "bitulithic," was not considered by him an ideal pavement and that he preferred the standard three-inch sheet asphalt to such Topeka surfaces as he had seen.

JOURNAL - JULY 27-1917.

OLD PAVING BLOCKS

At last the city is going to utilize its idle mountain of second-hand paving blocks which have been removed from the streets as practically worthless and stored at the Massachusetts avenue city yard. Nearly a year ago The Journal urged that these blocks be split to give a new and sharp-edged wearing surface, pointing out the fact that other cities were doing it with complete success and at a creditable saving. **JUL 27 1917**

The idea is now in actual contract form and work will soon be started. The city will pay \$1.39 a square yard for an excellent granite block pavement, resting on a concrete base, with the joints grouted in liquid cement. The pavement, no matter where laid, will wear at least 20 years unless ruined by repeated openings at the whim of every public service corporation. The only other expense is the labor of splitting and dressing the old blocks, and inasmuch as the city carries a large number of pavers who loaf on the payroll a considerable portion of the year when paving work is not possible, this labor is secured at no cost in the final analysis.

Mayor Curley and Public Works Commissioner Murphy deserve congratulations for their adoption of this bit of economy and efficiency, belated though the adoption be.

JULY - 27 - 1917

CITY HALL NOTES

The paving for Beacon street will probably be laid by Bernard E. Grant, the contractor who handled the big granite paving contract last year. The pavement on Beacon street will probably be the long-discussed Topeka-type and the price will be \$1.55 a yard. Grant's total bid, which covers granite and wood block as well as the Beacon street asphalt, was \$75,997.05. The Rowe Contracting Company bid \$76,828.04, Coleyman Brothers bid \$79,338.20, and Henry S. Clark bid \$83,434.91. Grant agreed to complete the work in 90 days.

Neither Warren Brothers nor the Central Construction Company, Boston's two biggest bituminous paving contractors, submitted a bid of any sort and none of the concerns that did bid made any offer on either Filbertine or Bitulithic.

JUL 27 1917

Health Commissioner Mahoney yesterday enlightened the public to the fact that there was no politics in the removal from special duty in his department to regular police duty of Patrolman Michael Fitzgerald, brother of ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. "The removal was for a good and sufficient reason," he announced in an interview. "And if Patrolman Fitzgerald cares to announce the reason, well and good. I won't. It is absurd to say that the removal was due to any political differences between the present mayor and his predecessor."

It was a hot day at City Hall yesterday and Health Commissioner Ma-

honey's statement was appreciated by the habitues of the building, because it gave them a good smile, which is soothing to a heated brain.

The rough roads of Brighton were inspected yesterday afternoon by Mayor Curley and Public Works Commissioner Murphy as the result of a number of complaints received lately. The mayor was gone about an hour and when he returned he seemed hot and looked as if he had been well shaken up by some of the Brighton roads, which are generally admitted to be in the worst shape of any of the city's highways, with the possible exception of West Roxbury.

It is more than probable that some money will be spent in Brighton immediately on macadam streets that have cobbled into half mile stretches of endless hollows and hills. Although the administration policy is opposed to macadam-penetration types of paving, some of it may have to be done to placate the Brighton taxpayers.

JULY - 12 - 1917.

HOME GUARDS TO GET UNIFORMS FROM THE STATE

JULY 12 1917
Mayor Refuses to Spend Boston's Money for Outfits.

Uniforms for the Boston companies of the Massachusetts Home Guards, as well as the use of armories and permission to store their equipment in them, were assured by Gov. McCall yesterday in a conference with Mayor Curley and Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston committee on public safety.

The mayor also asked that the State provide shoes for the members of every company of these volunteer home guards throughout the Commonwealth, and Gov. McCall assured him that he would immediately take up the matter with Col. Butler Ames, who is at the head of these organizations.

"It has been suggested that Boston provide funds for uniforms and equipment for these home guards," the mayor stated last night, "but I will not consent to the expenditure of a single cent of Boston's money for this purpose and I think Gov. McCall agrees with me. The State has made available \$1,000,000 for such purposes and inasmuch as Boston is paying one-third of this stupendous sum, it is not reasonable to expect that the city will then raise a further sum to equip its own companies."

When asked what Rear Admiral Bowles, as chairman of the Boston committee on public safety, intended to do with the last \$10,000 appropriation granted him on Monday by the City Council, the mayor said that not a cent of this would be spent for equipment for home guard companies in Boston.

This appropriation was passed by the Council under the belief that it was needed for the purchase of these uniforms.

"Admiral Bowles informs me that he mentioned uniforms and rifles for the home guards as one expense that seemed to be facing Boston," the mayor said. "But he contends that the council must have placed too strong an inference on his remarks if they imagined he was asking for the money for this purpose. None of the \$10,000 will be spent for uniforms or equipment."

"What will it be spent for?" he was asked.

"I do not know," he answered. "I suppose for general purposes. Admiral Bowles has just submitted to me a long statement containing financial data on his committee's expenditures, and I will comment on it tomorrow, after I have had a chance to analyze it. As far as the general situation is concerned at the present moment, all I have to say is that the Boston public safety committee comprises more than 200 of the most prominent and highly respected citizens in the city, all serving without remuneration, and I feel content to abide by their judgment concerning expenditures until something appears to the contrary."

JULY - 28 - 1917

CITY HALL NOTES

Mayor Curley Will Play Golf on his week-end trip. Accompanied by Mrs. Curley and a party of friends, he has gone to New London, Conn., to remain until Monday morning as the guest of some host who was not named by the mayor. "I am going to try my hand at golf on what I am told is a really wonderful course," the mayor said, "and possibly I will make a new record for the course." What kind of a golf record, however, was not specified.

The usual crop of rumors followed the mayor's announcement of his New London trip, the City Hall Corridor Lizards spending most of the afternoon arguing their belief that he was going away on something other than golf, such as munitions contracts, bonding probes and other gossipy guesses.

JULY 28 1917
Henry McLaughlin of Ward 4, who was elected from Charlestown at the last election as a representative, was the host on Thursday of 100 boys and girls from the Mystic Playground, paying their expenses for a day's outing at Castle Island under the Randidge Fund. The youngsters have been doing their best to have the outing arranged for weeks, but every politician they were able to corner talked nicely but did nothing.

Finally, they thought of McLaughlin, no newcomer in the game, and he went through for them, possibly figuring that he is still so young that most of them will have votes before he quits the game. He admitted to friends yesterday that he had to borrow \$10 before the party was over, but that it was worth it, as he had as much fun as the kids.

"Smiling Jim" Donovan's Name was mentioned repeatedly yesterday at City Hall as a compromise candidate for mayor satisfactory to the Good Government Association and to the better element in organized Democracy. Although the South End veteran would not discuss the matter personally, his friends quickly quieted the rumor with apparent authority, stating that he has absolutely no intention of seeking the office, no expectation of its being offered him, and will positively decline it if it should be offered.

ELKS HAVE BIG TIME ON COMMON

Give Patriotic Demonstration
at the Parkman
Bandstand.

GOV. McCALL AND
MAYOR CURLEY ATTEND

Elks and their guests gathered by thousands at the Parkman bandstand on the Common today to assist in the monster patriotic demonstration by the grand lodge.

With bands and banners the lodges assembled in front of Tremont Temple shortly before 11 o'clock as an escort to the grand exalted ruler and the members of the grand lodge.

After being joined by the officers of the grand lodge, the escort, composed of uniformed men, and re-enforced by all the visitors in town, marched through Tremont street to Park and thence to the State House, where they were reviewed by Gov. McCall and his staff, who also joined the line.

From the State House the procession proceeded to the band stand by way of Beacon, Arlington, Boylston streets, Park square and Charles street, and across the Common from the entrance at the corner of Charles and Beacon streets.

While the great crowd was assembling about the band stand, Teel's band played patriotic music and Clara Sapin sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

James Hamilton Lewis, United States senator from Illinois, was the orator of the day. He was followed by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor.

The exercises on the Common followed the business session of the morning, continued from the meeting yesterday at which was voted the \$1,000,000 war fund for the relief of Elks in war service and their dependents.

Sends Cable to Pershing.

The grand lodge sent word by cable of the war fund to Gen. John Pershing, a member of the El Podge. A portion of this money, resumed, will be used to establish

hospital units for American troops, although the disbursement will lie with a commission of five to be appointed by the incoming grand exalted ruler. A committee composed of some of the most distinguished men in the order favored the setting aside of a portion of such a fund for the establishment of units, carrying the letters B. P. O. E. into the heart of war-torn France.

Former Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, president of the National Baseball League, submitted a report of the war relief committee. The other members were Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis; Jerome B. Fisher, Jamestown, N. Y.; Gov. Charles M. Brough, Arkansas; Senator George E. Chamberlain, Oregon, and James R. Nicholson, Springfield. The committee conferred with the war council of the American Red Cross in

Washington, D. C., and their associate, said Mr. Tener, that relief work should be done in co-operation with the Red Cross, at the same time preserving the identity of the gift. The report continues:

"After a full discussion of the several suggestions advanced, it was clearly shown that the crying need at this time is for the proper care of the sick and wounded fighting men, and in the proper administration of such relief, hospitals and hospital work naturally suggests itself.

"However, in the brief time allotted, your committee is unable to make definite recommendations for the expenditure of the entire amount that the Grand lodge may determine to raise, should this amount approximate a million dollars, nor does your committee believe that the Grand lodge itself, at this time, could wisely determine such expenditure. We are firmly of the opinion, however, that a portion of the amount should be devoted to the establishing of base hospital units.

"The base hospital unit most acceptable to the government is one which will care at all time for 500 sick and wounded, the staff of such hospital consisting of 26 surgeons, 68 nurses and 150 orderlies, and which may be completely and acceptable equipped for about \$60,000. The expense of maintaining such hospital units will be borne by the government when the unit is accepted by it, and we have the positive assurance from the government and the Red Cross that any such hospitals established by the order will be known, numbered and designated as the hospitals provided by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America.

"After the hospitals are established and accepted by the government, a portion of the fund might well be used in providing necessary comforts for the patients which the government in its maimer ~~does not provide~~.

Solution Brings Men to Feet.

Then, as the reading of the report was finished, Judge Robert E. Umble of Uniontown, Pa., offered the war fund resolution. This brought every delegate to his feet. It was passed in a whirlwind of acclamation. Dr. F. Villiers of Ocmulgee, Okla., suggested that the organist be sent for. With Walter Vaughan of Charleroi, Pa., leading, the audience sang "America." "Otherwise," said one delegate last night, "we would be cheering yet."

The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is an American order in full accord with the spirit and genius of American institutions and with the action of the government in this world crisis, and fully realizing at this time it should give substantial evidence of its patriotic impulses and its principle of true charity, be it further

"Resolved, that the sum of \$1,000,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated by the grand lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to be known as the war relief fund; and be it further

"Resolved, that such amount of \$1,000,000 be raised by assessment against the several subordinate lodges in proportion as the membership in good standing of each lodge bears to the total membership of the order in good standing; and be it further

"Resolved, that a special commission of five, to be known as the war relief commission, be appointed by the incoming grand exalted ruler to act in connection with the grand exalted ruler in the administration and expenditure of such war relief fund, with full power and authority to determine the method, form and manner the relief shall take, the intention being to confer upon such commission full power and authority to expend such fund for war relief as it shall determine; and be it further

JULY 25 1917 GUARD TOO BUSY FOR PARADING

Gen. Edwards Discourages the Scheme for Mobilization Here in Honor of Belgians.

JULY 25 1917
NEEDS CANTONMENT COOKS

At present there seems little probability of the realization of Mayor Curley's plans for having the national guardsmen of the state parade during the celebration, Saturday, Aug. 4, in honor of the visit of Belgian envoys in this city. Tentative plans included the marching of several thousand national guardsmen, bluejackets, marines and civic organizations.

Gen. Edwards, commander of the northeastern department, said last evening that a parade on Aug. 4 would be at a most inopportune time, for by that date the soldiers will be engaged in the work of mustering into the federal service and the draft activities probably will be in full swing.

Regiments Will Be in Camp.

He was named Monday as one of a committee of five appointed by Mayor Curley to have general direction of the arrangements for the parade, but knew nothing about his appointment to that committee until late yesterday afternoon, when two other members of the committee called at his office. They were Brig.-Gen. Bancroft, who organized the Italian day parade, and Col. Logan of the 9th regiment.

The result of their conference was not made known by Gen. Edwards, but he intimated that there is little likelihood of the regiments now at camp being ordered to parade. It is quite probable, he said, that the entire New England national guard will be mustered in and ready for departure by Aug. 10.

He denied official knowledge of a plan whereby the training camp of the New England national guardsmen is to be in a northern state, rather than at Charlotte, N. C. There has been a rumor that Charlotte will not be the camp because of lack of space, or because owners of land there are asking exorbitant prices for their lands.

"I know nothing of any change," said he, "but I do know that I could take care of the men who will compose the new camp very comfortably at Ayer."

Asked if he would prefer to have the camp at Ayer, rather than in a southern city, he replied: "I said I could take care of the camp in good shape at Ayer—and that is all I said."

Seeking Civilian Cooks.

The quartermaster-general has asked the hotel men throughout the country to co-operate with the department in providing 3840 civilian cooks to prepare food for the national army from the time of its mobilization until the authorized 16 army cook schools shall be able to furnish cooks in sufficient numbers. For each regiment 15 are required, or 240 for each cantonment.

MONITOR JUL 25 1917

MAYOR BEGINS GARDEN INQUIRY

JUL 25 1917

Committee on Public Safety
Makes Report on Expenditure
of Funds Following Notice of
Assessment Upon Gardeners

Mayor Curley is now taking a part in the inquiry into the expenditures of the Boston Committee on Public Safety and its subcommittee on food conservation and production of which Daniel H. C. Coakley of the board of library trustees is chairman. Francis T. Bowles is chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety and of the executive committee. Mayor Curley announced that he is preparing a statement himself.

The Mayor received late yesterday a report from the Boston Committee on Public Safety. He said that it contained a complete accounting for the expenditure of the funds of \$60,000 received since last April. Chairman Bowles signed the report. The Mayor asserted that after he had finished reading and considering the report he would finish the statement he is preparing and make it public in answer to the questions being asked by members of the Boston City Council.

At City Hall there was not a little comment on the schedule of charges the food conservation committee proposes to make for one-eighth acre public gardens in Franklin Park. When the city laid out the gardens in the park there was no attempt to give any other impression than that the charges would be nominal. Now there are men who say that the rentals of \$12.50 for potato patches and \$10 for the bean patches are too high, that they must have a very large crop to make their work really worth while.

Some men at City Hall commented freely upon the charges for free gardens agreed upon by the food conservation committee, which has expended about \$25,000 for starting the tilling and seeding some 150 acres of ground. It was said by certain men that the committee met yesterday at the park department in Beacon Street just because Councilman Francis J. W. Ford and Councilman Henry E. Hagan had called attention to the cost of municipal gardening and then asked what Boston is going to get out of it.

The councilmen are still at work. They propose to know all about the Boston Public Safety Committee and its activities. There is no charge that everything is not all right but Councilman Ford says that he is not a farmer, that the chairman of the food production committee is not a farmer either and that they are both entitled to know about the cost of digging up and planting 150 acres of land for the people.

Councilman Ford said last night that the management of the committee might prove very bad for such activities in the future. He said he believed the fullest amount of inquiry and publicity should be brought to bear as a guide for the work of this and next year.

JUL 24 1917

PARADE PLANNED FOR BELGIAN WAR MISSION IN BOSTON

Mayor Curley and Citizens Hold Conference on Program for Entertainment of the Visitors

Plans for the entertainment of the Belgian War Mission to the United States, which is headed by Baron Moncheur, were made at Boston City Hall yesterday afternoon by Mayor Curley and some scores of citizens who had been invited to be present. The Belgians are to visit Boston on Aug. 3 and 4. A military pageant composed of detachments of regulars and sailors and regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard on Saturday afternoon will be the important feature of the two-day celebration in honor of the visitors if Mayor Curley can secure orders from the department for the commands to take part. A mass meeting on Boston Common will follow the military parade.

The Mayor intends to make the first day of the visit, Friday, Aug. 3, memorable as "Belgian Day," the third anniversary of the invasion of Belgium by the Germans. The mission is to arrive in Boston at 8 o'clock a. m. on that day and it will remain in the city until shortly after midnight Saturday. An elaborate program was arranged at the meeting in City Hall yesterday, in which Governor McCall and the officials of the Commonwealth will be assisted by Mayor Curley and Boston city officials as hosts.

Scores of New England Belgian organizations are to be invited to participate in the parade. At Boston Common after the parade Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur of the Belgian Mission, the Belgian consul and others are to speak.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh Bancroft was named by Mayor Curley as chairman of the Belgian parade committee. General Bancroft organized and arranged the military parade when the French Mission visited Boston on May 12. Others on the committee will be Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the United States Department of the Northeast; Col. J. Payson Bradley and Walter E. Lombard, past commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

A general executive committee consisting of 50 members is to be appointed by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley. This committee will complete plans for the various receptions, excursions and the State and

city dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, which is to be the headquarters of the visiting delegation. The program arranged yesterday afternoon at the meeting in the old Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, is as follows:

FRIDAY, AUG. 3

8 A. M.—Delegation to arrive.
9 A. M.—Informal breakfast, Copley Plaza, with Governor's and Mayor's committee.

10 A. M.—Proceed to rooms of Belgian Relief Committee, under direction of that committee.

10:15 A. M.—Proceed to State House, where Baron Moncheur will address the Constitutional Convention.

11 A. M.—Reception in the Hall of Flags, State House.

11:30 A. M.—Proceed to Bunker Hill Monument, where wreath may be placed by Baron Moncheur at statue of Captain Prescott.

12 Noon—Over historic route to Lexington and Concord.

1 P. M.—Luncheon at Colonial Inn, Concord.

2 P. M.—Visit home of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

3 P. M.—Visit Harvard University.

4 P. M.—Visit Boston College.

4:30 P. M.—Visit Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

5:30 P. M.—Visit Boston Public Library.

6 P. M.—Copley-Plaza Hotel.

7:30 P. M.—Faneuil Hall reception to envoys.

8-11 P. M.—Motion pictures of Belgium, etc., on Boston Common, music, patriotic singing, and the like.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4

9 A. M.—Informal breakfast, Copley-Plaza, by committee.

10:30 A. M.—Address from balcony of Old State House by Baron Moncheur.

11 A. M.-3 P. M.—Trip around Boston Harbor.

3-4:30 P. M.—Military and civic parade.

5 P. M.—Mass meeting at Parkman band stand, Boston Common, with addresses by the Governor, the Mayor, Baron Moncheur, the Belgian counsel and others.

7 P. M.—Reception and dinner to envoys at Copley-Plaza Hotel.

12:30 Midnight—Delegation leaves Boston

JUL 23 1917

BEACON STREET CONCRETE WORK

JUL 23 1917

New Roadway Surface Started
Last Year Will Be Completed
Soon and Is First of Kind Laid
in This City

Boston's first concrete street, Beacon, from Newton Line to Cleveland Circle, will be completed before many weeks. The work was started last year and the first concrete roadway work laid by the paving division of the Department of Public Works is somewhat in the nature of an experiment. The work laid last year stood well the stress of winter and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, regards the section of Beacon Street laid as one of Boston's show streets.

Commissioner Murphy says he hopes to lay much more concrete roadway in Boston. He thinks the concrete street is practically past the days of experiment. Only five sections of the

Continued next page

JUL - 23 - 1917

stones put down by the department in Beacon Street last year cracked in the winter, and the fissures which showed at that time are not serious, and have long since been united with asphalt pitch.

The city resumed work on Beacon Street about a week ago. Now it is using the new concrete mixing and laying machine which the commissioner bought after he thoroughly inspected and tried the work done last fall in Beacon Street.

The new concrete paving machine purchased by the city at a cost of \$2900 has a capacity of 700 square yards of concrete a day. The department has finished about 2800 square yards of the Beacon Street contract and about 3200 square yards are being finished this year. The work last year was from the Newton line to the Reservoir Road and now the paving division concrete layers are working between Reservoir Road and Cleveland Circle. There are about 30 men in the paving squad at work in Beacon Street. Twenty-five of these men are emergency laborers hired for 60 days, while the regular pavers in the squad number about five.

All but the finishing touches have been put upon Parkton Road, West Roxbury, another concrete laying undertaking of the department. This was a small stretch, only about 250 square yards, and the Public Works Department looks upon Beacon Street as its first real test of concrete highway work.

The concrete laying operation this year is costing the city of Boston more money than last year's work. Last year, with the city laborers getting \$2.50 a day for work and materials, cement and crushed stone much lower in cost, the city expended for its own concrete contract in Parkton Road and the part of Beacon Street finished about \$1.47 a square yard. This year, Commissioner Murphy estimates that with the city laborers getting \$3 a day and Portland cement and crushed stone measurably higher in price the concrete paving which is being done by the department will cost not less than \$1.60 a square yard.

The Beacon Street concrete roadway is 25 feet in width throughout. It is six inches thick at the sides of the road and thickens to the crown in the center, where it is about eight inches. Much of the work done by the city in Beacon Street last year consisted of a very coarse heavy wire mesh, which was placed on a section of concrete when half laid and the balance of the section laid on the mesh.

National Surety Company of New York, father-in-law of Francis L. Daly, former business partner of Mayor Curley, was the witness of the morning at the resumed hearing which the Boston Finance Commission is holding to inquire publicly into the bonding and insuring business done by the city of Boston. Daniel H. Coakley declared when Mr. Fitzgerald was being pressed by Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, that he would admit that Mayor Curley had openly declared his friendship for Agent Fitzgerald and that the Mayor's office had asked various city employees and contractors to give Mr. Fitzgerald the preference in bonding if his charges were not larger than those other companies had required.

Mr. Fitzgerald freely admitted that he had been a very good friend to James M. Curley for over 20 years and that the Mayor was a friend of his. He said the Mayor had always stood by his friends and that he (the witness) was one of them.

The lost records of the agent of the National Surety Company, some of which had not been found since the fire in the basement of O'Brien, Russell & Co., 108 Water Street in the early part of this year, were again alluded to by Attorney Hurlburt in the course of his trying to find out what records he could get and what he could not. Mr. Fitzgerald said he knew nothing about the fire nor what had been destroyed then. He did know that the agreement he had made with the National Surety Company, as their agent in Boston, has not been found since that time. It had been lying on his desk previously.

Mr. Fitzgerald when he went to the strand this morning told that he had been in the produce business in Somerville as a jobber for about 30 years previous to March, 1914, when he became a city agent for the National Surety Company. He said that he had lived at 25 Munro Street and later at 24 Walnut Street.

In the early part of 1914 he sold his butter and eggs business to his brother James Fitzgerald. Attorney Daniel H. Coakley objected to Mr. Fitzgerald's being compelled to disclose the amount of money which changed hands because of the transaction and the Finance Commission did not compel the witness to answer.

Mr. Fitzgerald was questioned narrowly by the Finance Commission lawyer as to conversations he had had with his son, Edwin P. Fitzgerald, about the proposed change in business from produce to insuring and bonding. Later talks were held when Mr. Daly was present but at no time, declared the witness, did the city bonding business come up for discussion or any part Mayor Curley might play in the arrangement, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that Mr. Daly, his son-in-law, had promised to try to get him business from Mr. Daly's list of friends. Mr. Fitzgerald admitted that a list of city employees who are required to give bonds for fidelity in service had been secured for him from the city auditor's office after he assumed the agency of the National Surety Company.

Then the soliciting he had done among city contractors was gone into and Mr. Fitzgerald told how he went to the contract office on the fifth floor of the City Hall annex, when contracts were being awarded by the city, to solicit bonding from the contractors. He said that he had gone there two weeks or more before he assumed the agency to get accustomed to the work and to learn how to go about getting business.

The relationship between the Fitzgerald agency and the business firm of O'Brien, Russell & Co., was also a matter of questioning.

Attorney Hurlburt was anxious to find out just how the Fitzgerald desk came to be located with O'Brien, Russell & Co., 108 Water Street, and what commissions were paid. It developed that Mr. Fitzgerald conducted his city business quite independently of the insuring firm but that in other business he got regular commissions.

The employment of C. Oliver Loud, formerly of the O'Brien, Russell & Co. firm was questioned. Agent Fitzgerald said that when he found Mr. Loud had left the O'Brien firm that he employed him (Mr. Loud) to help Mr. Fitzgerald conduct his business. He said that Mr. Loud took general charge of the office business while the witness did the soliciting for the bonding and insuring.

Mr. Fitzgerald admitted that his son, Edwin P. Fitzgerald, arranged for the agency of the National Surety Company for his father. Mr. Fitzgerald said that he was unfamiliar even with the terms of the contract for the agency and that he had merely signed the paper where his son had told him to place his name. He said that he had given his activities to soliciting business and had not bothered himself with the details.

He was positive that at a conference held in the Hotel Essex between Vice-President Dammann of the National Surety Company; Robert J. Dunkle of O'Brien, Russell & Co., Edwin P. Fitzgerald and himself that nothing was said about Mayor Curley or that he (the witness) expected to make any special drive for city business.

Attorney Hurlburt sought to obtain information which would disclose the disposition of funds paid by the National Surety Company by checks to Edwin P. Fitzgerald and Peter J. Fitzgerald amounting from sums of a few dollars to thousands of dollars. Examination of the two agents of the company on this point failed to disclose the information which the attorney

desired.

MAYOR'S NAME IN BOND INQUIRY

Attorney for Peter J. Fitzgerald
Voluntarily Admits the Executive Office Had Asked Preference for His Client

JUN 19 1917

Peter J. Fitzgerald, agent for the

Herald - JULY 26 1917

DENIES MAYOR GOT THE \$10,000

Daly Says Stevens and Clark Put \$5000 Each in Oakmont Land Company.

BONDING INQUIRY IS CLOSED

JULY 26 1917

With one more sally at Francis L. Daly and E. P. Fitzgerald, the finance commission's inquiry into the bonding monopoly, now flourishing under the Curley administration, came to an end yesterday as far as testimony goes. Henry F. Hurlburt, attorney for the commission, asked for the privilege of submitting a brief to show what he believed he had proved. If developments warrant, the hearings may be reopened, but in any case that would not be until the fall.

The hearings started out as a bonding inquiry to ascertain why the National Surety Company of New York, of which P. J. Fitzgerald is the agent, should be so popular since Mayor Curley went into office. P. J. Fitzgerald is the father-in-law of Francis L. Daly, the former partner of the mayor in the plumbing business. The inquiry closed with Mr. Hurlburt on the trail of Mr. Daly's Oakmont Land Company, still more questions as to where Mayor Curley got the \$10,000 with which he bought the site for his handsome home in Jamaica, what Mr. Daly keeps in his safe deposit box, and who is the mysterious John J. Cassidy whose mail is sent to the Hotel Knickerbocker of New York.

Old Friends, He Says.

Mr. Daly was the first witness up at the afternoon session, and he was asked why he had let George M. Stevens and William J. Clark into the Oakmont Land Company. Each, it was testified before, had invested \$5000 in the land proposition without inquiring into the financial standing of the company. Mr. Daly said he had known Mr. Stevens all his life and had gone to school with Mr. Clark.

The witness said he thought these two were looking for an investment. Mr. Hurlburt went into the borrowing and repayment of funds necessary to finance the land purchase. There was \$10,000, for which the attorney sought an explanation. Mr. Daly denied this money had gone to the mayor. The witness has made this denial before, but Mr. Hurlburt had him repeat it, quoting again from the mayor's newspaper statement that the money for his home had come with the settlement of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Company. That there was \$10,000 unaccounted for, Mr. Daly said, was simply a coincidence.

The witness identified a series of checks representing loans to a builder. Mr. Hurlburt wanted to know if this was the man who had built the mayor's house. The answer was in the negative.

E. P. Fitzgerald, the son of P. J., was asked again who took the books of the Oakmont Land Company from his office. He said he did not know unless it was Mr. Mullen or Mr. Norris.

"Was it John A. Daly?"

Showed Sketch of Property.

He was questioned at length about

John J. Cassidy. Then the questioning switched to the visit of Stevens and Clark to the younger Fitzgerald's office. The witness said he did not tell the two that Mr. Daly was interested in the plan because he assumed that they had that information. Mr. Fitzgerald showed them what he described as a sketch of the property and admitted that a fourth piece of land was not pointed out to Stevens and Clark. The witness said this section, which is in his name, was not in the land improvement plan.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he did not know what a blue print was, which aroused all Mr. Hurlburt's irony. He added he did not know what had become of the sketch of the property shown to Messrs. Stevens and Clark.

Luke D. Mullen, president of the Charlestown Trust Company, testified at the morning session that he had received 50 shares of the Oakmont Land Company, for which he had not paid. He had received these shares, 49 of which he had turned over to Mr. Daly. He produced one share, which he had received for services as treasurer of the company. Previously Mr. Mullen had said he thought he knew Mr. Daly. Yesterday he said he had known Daly for years.

Never Had Any Books.

"Have you the books in your possession now?"

"No."

"Where are they?"

"I have never had any books except a check book, and I haven't seen that for about six months, since I turned it over to John A. Daly, a lawyer."

Mullen stated that Daly was treasurer of the Oakmont Land Company for a short time, but that he hired him to care for the books.

Right then Atty. Hurlburt forced the witness to admit that taking care of the checkbook amounted only to filling out checks he must sign.

Mr. Stevens was another morning witness. He is manager of the Central Construction Company, of which Senator Timilty is the head. This company has done considerable work for the city since 1910. He told at length of a conversation with Mr. Daly in a restaurant in which the latter said he had a good land proposition. The witness invested \$5000. He made little or no inquiries about the details of the investment.

William J. Clark, one time president of the Roman Road Company, testified he had heard Mr. Daly talk about the land scheme. He had sent a check for \$5000 to E. P. Fitzgerald without inquiring into the investment. The witness said he had borrowed money from the Charlestown Trust Company and had turned over his certificate of stock to Mr. Mullen.

Mr. Clark modified his statement as to where he got the money for his investment by saying that it came out of the Bermudas Company, that Mr. Stevens was his partner in this concern, which in the spring and summer of 1915 had earned \$10,000. The Bermudas Company is doing work for the city, he said.

AUG 13 1917

FIRE COMMISSIONER ASKS FOR EIGHT NEW MEN

Draft Begins to Take Its Toll from Department.

Fire Commissioner Grady has called for eight new firemen and the mayor has approved the request. Seven firemen have been drafted into the army, and two inside linemen have enlisted.

George F. Dailey is to be promoted from wireman to inside lineman with increase of pay from \$4 to \$4.60 per day. Commissioner Grady believes Dailey will be able to perform the work of both the men who have gone.

ANSWERS CALL OF THE MAYOR

SOL 29 1917
Sowers Was the First to Offer Cars for G. A. R. Veterans' Parade.

A. H. Sowers, treasurer of the Jackson Motor Car Company of New England, was the first motorist or dealer to respond to Mayor Curley's appeal to aid the G. A. R. veterans on the occasion of their encampment here next month. And he now has on file at his salesrooms a letter from the mayor congratulating and thanking him for his offer.

"We all realize," said Mr. Sowers yesterday, "that it is doubtful if Boston ever again will see a G. A. R. encampment. The veterans are dropping out in large numbers every year. And those who are physically able to attend encampments now are growing less. Here, then, is a great opportunity for those who are really patriotic. We should lend our cars to Mayor Curley for the day of the parade to see that every veteran in this vicinity may be in line even though unable to walk."

"Just think what it means to these men who fought for democracy half a century ago. Many of them are today rather feeble. They cannot march. Deep in their hearts they have a longing to see their old comrades. But it will not be possible. So by the aid of motor cars they can be carried from home, over the route, receiving the plaudits of their stronger brothers, and then back home. That would not mean the use of a car for more than half a day. And what is half a day compared to the fact that some of these men will never participate in another until they answer God's reveille."

"Every week appeals are made for the use of motor cars. Many of them are granted. We supply cars for outings, for conventions and other purposes. These are requests. To take the G. A. R. veterans in this proposed parade next month is a duty. The committee in charge of the parade would get in touch through the different posts with the veterans who are too ill to march and then send the motor cars after them."

"It would not be a hard task. One bunch of cars alone could go to Chelsea and bring over veterans from the Soldiers' Home. I am glad to be in a position to co-operate in this movement, and I trust that the request for cars will not have to be answered solely by the dealers. The owners should do their share, too. I am going to ask Jackson owners to co-operate in the plan."

ACCIDENT BOARDS TO MEET IN BOSTON

The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions will open its fourth annual meeting at the State House next Tuesday morning, Aug. 21. At that time Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley will welcome the delegates from various parts of the United States and Canada, and Dudley M. Holman, president of the association, will give the answering address. The meetings will include visits to factories and clinics near Boston and will conclude Aug. 25 with an excursion about Boston harbor.

RECORD - JULY 26 - 1917

JULY 26 1917

DENIES OFFICER FITZGERALD IS VICTIM OF FEUD

JUL 26 1917
Ex-Mayor's Brother Shifted for "Reason," Says Mahoney

Patrolman Michael F. Fitzgerald, brother of former Mayor Fitzgerald, was not ousted from a "soft" job in the health department and sent back to his old job on the street as a member of the Dudley st. police station, because of the political feud between Mayor Curley and the former incumbent of the Mayor's chair, according to Health Commr. Mahoney today.

"I am sorry that the newspapers jumped at that conclusion as there is no truth in it," said Commr. Mahoney. "I ordered Fitzgerald's transfer because of a personal reason."

"It had nothing whatever to do with politics or the feud between Curley and Fitzgerald. Patrolman Fitzgerald well knows the reason for his transfer and if he wants to have it made public he has that right, but I shall not have anything to say except that I am the health commissioner and know nothing about politics, nor do I care to know anything about such matters."

Fitzgerald was an officer in the health department when Curley took office, but was immediately sent back to the Dudley st. station.

When Curley and the former Mayor became friendly, the patrolman was taken back to the health department. Now, only a few months after the renewal of the feud between Curley and the former Mayor, he goes back on the street.

JULY 26 1917
**MILL CITIES
GET ELKS ON
TEXTILE DAY**

JULY 26 1917

**Serious Business
Finished**

**Visitors Flock to Lowell
and Lawrence for
Inspection**

With the serious business of the week all finished, thousands of Elks and their families who are visiting Boston for the 53d Grand Lodge ses-

sion and reunion of the Elks, set out this morning, determined to crowd into today and tomorrow just as much sightseeing and pleasure as is possible.

Tomorrow is the last day of the week which the Elks set aside for their annual good time, and tomorrow thousands of them will begin to turn their heads away from this city and slowly "drift" back to their home range. By Sunday, it is expected, most of the visitors will have shaken off the dust of historic Boston and will begin to look forward to the day when this city shall again be selected as the scene of an Elks' reunion.

This was Textile Day for the Elks. The program was under the direction of Fred E. Atteaux, P. E. R., chairman of the Textile Day Committee, and sub-committees from the Elks' lodges of Lowell and Lawrence, where most of the visitors spend the day.

The program at Lowell included visits to the American Hide & Leather Co., the Massachusetts Mills, the Textile School, the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., and luncheon at the Knights of Columbus Country Club.

At Lawrence the visitors were shown the Wood Worsted Mill, the Pacific Print Works, the Arlington Mill, and had luncheon at the Merrimac Valley Country Club.

The Board of Grand Trustees organized at a meeting at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon. Sam B. Perrott of Indianapolis was elected chairman; P. T. Powers of Jersey City, vice-chairman; George D. Locke of Rogers, Ark., approving member; Edward Masters of Charleroi, Penn., home member, and Calvin L. Kingsley of Waterloo, Ia., secretary.

The Massachusetts Elks Assn. held their annual meeting yesterday at Tremont Temple. The following officers were elected:

President, Bernard E. Carbin, Lynn; first vice-president, Thomas F. Tierney, Hudson; second vice-president, Logan L. McLean, Boston; third vice-president, Francis McMahon, Pittsfield; secretary, J. Clifford Entwistle, Salem; treasurer, Fred L. Hayes, Brookline.

Prizes Awarded

The decoration committee announced the awards for the best decorated building, best decorated store and best decorated window. The prizes are silver cups. The prizes awarded are as follows:

Best decorated building—1st prize, Copley-Plaza Hotel; 2nd prize, Hotel Georgian; 3rd prize, George Grow Auto Co., 221 Columbus ave.

Best decorated store—1st prize, Jordan Marsh Co.; 2nd prize, Leopold Morse Co.; 3rd prize, Posner's, Washington and Avery st.

Best decorated window—1st prize, A. Shuman; 2nd prize, Penn The Florist; 3rd prize, Meyer Jonasson.

Exalted Ruler Harper and Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor of New Orleans will call on Mayor Curley this morning and pay their respects and thank him for his hospitality to the visiting Elks.

Exalted Ruler Harper's first official act after he was inducted into office yesterday was to appoint Col. James A. Scott, Past Exalted Ruler of Lynchburg Lodge as his secretary. Col. Scott was one of the men that handled Mr. Harper's campaign.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Bill Humphreys and Tom Mansfield of the Election Department have been on the jump for the last few weeks at the city's printing plant, assisting in getting the voting lists into shape. A month ago it was reported that the lists would be more than a month behind time this year, because of the registration of eligibles for the draft, but through the efforts of Humphreys and Mansfield the work has been speeded up, with the result that the lists will be only one or two weeks behind schedule.

JULY 26 1917

It is not generally known that Senator Timilty, president of the Central Construction Co., was summoned to testify before the Finance Commission yesterday in the bonding probe, and that he was excused for the day, only to hear at the end of the day that the entire proceedings had suddenly come to an end. The Senator is still wondering why he was summoned.

Penal Commr. Dave Shaw will begin his annual summer vacation tomorrow. He has decided to spend the next week or two at his summer home at Gun Rock, Nantasket. The Commissioner says he can see the greater part of Deer Island from his summer home with the aid of binoculars.

Councillor Dan McDonald started today on a five-day auto tour of New England. The doughty member from Charlestown expects to cover 5000 in the next five days, which will be going, some for his size.

JULY 26 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Sergt. Jack Murphy of the Mayor's office, who is sergeant in the medical company attached to the Ninth Regt., was given leave of absence yesterday to come to Boston and arrange for a military funeral for a former member of the regiment. Murphy says the boys are having a hard time of it at South Framingham, where they are being put through the paces every day.

Stan Willcox of the Mayor's office returned a few days ago from a trip to Washington where he had a pile of private official business to transact with various Federal officials, all of whom appear to be of the opinion that the war will last for from three to five years.

"Ginger" Doherty, one of the Mayor's police guards, has just returned from his two weeks' vacation, spent autoing with friends through New England. "Ginger" is full of fish stories.

JULY 26 1917

Rush Jones, the representative of The Monitor at City Hall, was unexpectedly made the Mayor's color bearer on Boston Common yesterday noon by the Mayor, who ordered him to hold the Mayor's official silk American flag during the Elks' proceedings. There was probably not a person in the big audience that knew that Jones also collapsed before being able to shirk his job in a diplomatic manner.

Tim Connely, organizer of the Tomahawk Rifles, reports the loss of one new member, who refused to comply with the recent order of the commander that every member shall shave his entire face once a day.

HURLBURT GAVE BONDING INQUIRY SERVICES FREE

Contributed Time to Fin.
Com. as Public Duty
to City.

JUL 28 1917

The services of Henry F. Hurlburt, who acted as examining counsel for the Finance Commission during the long public probe into the bonding business of the Curley administration, were contributed free to the city by him as "a public duty" resting upon him as "an attorney, a taxpayer and a citizen of Boston."

This surprising climax to the Finance Commission's bonding investigation, which was intimated in Thursday's Journal, is regarded by members of the Fin. Com. as one proof that the general public is interested in having the city treasury safeguarded by a State-appointed examining body.

The services rendered by Hurlburt, most of which were never apparent because they were technical auditing analysis of only partially completed checking and bookkeeping accounts, were last evening estimated by one member of the commission as being worth in excess of \$5000.

Approximately \$1500 was expended in retaining another counsel in a previous public investigation, who was comparatively simple in comparison.

Suspected Rival Concerns

Much interest had been displayed at City Hall in the probable amount of Hurlburt's bill to the Finance Commission, which is supported by the city, and the Curley interests have been intimating that Hurlburt was really retained by rival bonding and liability corporations who were incensed at the monopoly of business extended to the company which had as its agent the father-in-law of the mayor's former partner, Treasurer Francis L. Daly of the Democratic city committee.

The donation of Hurlburt's services were divulged yesterday through the gung-ho public of an exchange of letters between him and the Finance Commission by Chairman John R. Murphy.

The Hurlburt letter reads, in part:

"When you, as representing the board, called upon me on March 13 to secure my services as counsel in the investigation which you then proposed to make and the question of fees came up, I stated to you that I felt that, as an attorney, a citizen and taxpayer of Boston, there was a public duty resting upon me to render your commission all the service I could in the investigation, and that I would be glad to take up the matter of the investigation, as counsel, and any question in regard to compensation be left entirely to the decision of your board.

"Immediately after that I began the preparation of the case and was astonished to see the vast amount of time and labor that have been put into investigations by your board, who, with the exception of yourself as chairman, are individually devoting their services to the city, at the loss of time from

their business, without compensation.

"Further investigation caused me to fully appreciate the large amount of work done by your board in the interests of the city in your efforts to prevent the city from being defrauded and to prevent the wastefulness of taxpayers' money. I then decided that it was my duty as a citizen to give my services to the commission in this investigation without compensation.

"Shortly after reaching that decision I communicated it to you, and I now desire to state to your commission that anything that has been done in this investigation by me or that may be done by me in the matter, is done gratuitously, and I do not wish or desire any compensation for my services."

Praise Hurlburt's Efforts

The Finance Commission's reply to Attorney Hurlburt reads, in part:

"The members of the Finance Commission appreciate your public spirit and your willingness to serve the city. They also desire to express their satisfaction and admiration at the thorough manner in which your services were performed.

"The Finance Commission recognizes that the prevention of fraud and graft in the conduct of the city business is difficult, but it is even more difficult to follow up and show the devious ways and means by which graft and fraud are made possible. The commission believes that it was due to your efforts that the facts regarding the bond transactions of the city were so skilfully and clearly brought out."

under oath that not only is this the truth, but that the mayor did not receive a penny from that momentous partnership.

We quote from Wednesday's testimony a question by the Finance Commission counsel and the answer of Mr. Daly:

(Q) "Isn't it a coincidence that the \$10,000 you got from two contracting concerns you can't account for? The mayor says he got \$10,000 out of the Plumbing Supply Company. You say he did not. Still, there is that \$10,000 unexplained. Isn't it a strange coincidence that that \$10,000 is unaccounted for and that the mayor says he got \$10,000 from you or the Daly Plumbing Supply Company?"

(A) "As a matter of fact, it is just a coincidence, absolutely a coincidence."

It is unpleasant to have to imagine that Mayor Curley told an untruth or that Treasurer Daly of the Democratic City Committee is guilty of perjury. The entire matter as it stands is an invitation of suspicion and conjecture among the citizens of the municipality of which James M. Curley is chief magistrate.

The Journal offers its columns cheerfully to Boston's mayor for whatever explanation he will, or can, offer; and also to Treasurer Daly if at any time he happens to recall what ultimate disposition was made of the \$10,000 invested by two shrewd and prosperous big contractors.

JULY 28-1917

WHERE IS THAT \$10,000?

Mayor Curley's position as regards veracity is rather awkward just at present. It seems only proper that he break the ominous silence that has existed ever since his boon companion and former business partner, Treasurer Francis L. Daly of the Democratic City Committee, completed his testimony under oath at the Boston Finance Commission's public hearing on the bonding scandal.

Back in 1915 Mayor Curley issued a statement, which in two years he has never retracted, to the effect that he was able to shoulder the financial burden of his Jamaicaway residence through having received \$10,000 from his relinquished partnership with Francis L. Daly in the plumbing business.

Now, two years later, the Finance Commission disinters documentary fragments during its bonding investigation which lead to the admission by two paving contractors that they invested \$10,000 in a certain real estate developing corporation at the suggestion of Daly who, incidentally, was the man behind the company. What became of this \$10,000 is a grim mystery in which Mayor Curley is not the least bit interested in any way, of course.

But Mr. Daly, under legally administered oath, denies unqualifiedly having given to Mayor Curley the \$10,000 the mayor formally states he received. Furthermore, he states

JULY 17-1917
**ANOTHER FARMER
PAYS CITY \$12.50**

Dorchester Man Decides His Franklin Park Crop Worth That Amount.

The second amateur farmer to decide that it was a better proposition to pay the city \$12.50 for his eighth-acre potato plot at Franklin Field than to consent to giving the city 40 per cent of the crop at harvest time, yesterday visited the office of the Park and Recreation Department and paid his money. He was James Hanlon of 1 Cedar street, Dorchester.

The controversy over the expenditure of the Boston Public Safety Committee's sub-committee on food production and conservation quieted down yesterday, and it is expected that little will be heard from the wrangle officials until the City Council receives Chairman Bowles' exhaustive report at its meeting next Monday, at which time Councilman Ford will probably introduce an order asking the city law Department to pass upon the right of the city to charge \$12.50 or collect 40 per cent of the crop from the citizens, who have all signed agreements to this effect.

AMERICAN JULY 29-1917



They all did their bit yesterday, when the Boston Knights appealed for funds to establish recreation war camps, open to all. And the Highland Band enjoyed the work in behalf of such a worthy cause. The Emerson Sisters, the dainty young women in the picture, contributed greatly to the excellent concert given. On the extreme right is Patrick A. Kearns, past grand knight of Mt. Pleasant Council, and James J. O'Brien of Elm Hill Council. Both are "live wire" Knights. At top, left to right, - Mayor Curley, Cardinal O'Connell, and District Deputy Daniel J. Gallagher of the Ks. of C., who are giving support to Knights' great undertaking.

Continued next
page

AMERICAN JULY 29 - 1917

Knights of Columbus Take Up the Important Work of Providing Recreation for the Boys in Camp



PHOTO BY CONLIN



CAPTAIN EDDIE BARRAR



PHOTO BY CONLIN

AMERICAN JULY 29 - 1917

Continued next page

KNIGHTS SURE TO GET THAT MILLION

July 29-17

**Bay State Leads In the Movement
to Finance Catholic Recreation
Centres at the 32 Army Camps**

**Knights of Columbus, Aiming at a
Fund of \$1,000,000, Generously
Contribute Two-Thirds of It**

By ELIAS A. MCQUAID.

The Knights of Columbus, having started out to raise \$1,000,000 for the building, equipment and maintenance of recreation centres at sixteen army camps and sixteen cantonments, the duty devolves upon Daniel J. Gallagher, Esq., State Deputy of the order in Massachusetts, to see that the knights in this jurisdiction do their bit.

Mr. Gallagher may be described as a reasonably busy young man. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is an assistant district attorney. He has a law business and a war garden to look after.

On the day the Million Dollar campaign opened, the State Deputy ran into Daniel W. Coakley, also a member of the Constitutional Convention.

"What's on your mind?" Mr. Coakley wanted to know.

The other "Dan" told him all about the success of the K. C. centres down on the Mexican border last year, and how this success had encouraged the knights, with the endorsement of the hierarchy and the approval of the government, to go ahead on a more ambitious scale now that the boys are entering the Great War.

Mr. Coakley's contribution was a check for \$1,000, written and delivered on the spot!

Other handsome contributions followed, one for \$500 coming from another prominent attorney, Mr. Joseph A. Dennison.

"I felt then," Mr. Gallagher said last night, "I felt, somehow, that with representative Catholic gentlemen feeling like this the Knights of Columbus could not fail."

WOMAN GIVES HER MITE.

"I felt it, then, and I KNEW it, a night or two later, when, as I was leaving headquarters at No. 100 Boylston street, the elevator conductor directed my attention to a woman who had been asking about the fund. "When I told her of my connection with the enterprise she handed me a two-dollar bill.

"I want to give this," she said.

"And your name?"

"Never mind the name," she said, "I don't want any credit for it that way; I just want to help!"

"She was plainly a working woman, in moderate circumstances. I thought I guessed her reason.

"Somebody near and dear to you is in the army or navy, perhaps?" I inquired.

"No," she said, significantly, "not yet."

"That was all, but somehow I just knew, then, that we cannot fail. Events of the past twenty-four hours prove that success is certain."

THE BISHOPS WANT TO HELP.

How the leaders of the church feel towards the Knights of Columbus program is shown by the fact that it has received the most hearty endorsement of Cardinal O'Connell.

Bishop Harkins of Providence has given \$500 to the cause. A contribution of \$100, which came down from Springfield, has been traced back to Bishop Beavens. The Rt. Rev. George A. Guertin, Bishop of Manchester, is the donor of a similar sum.

A recreation building, under Catholic auspices, but wide open to every wearer of the uniform of Uncle Sam, in each of the sixteen army cantonments now being hurried to completion in various parts of the United States.

A similar centre in each of the sixteen great army camps soon to be opened in the South and Central West for the soldiers, who, until a day or two ago, were members of State troops or National Guardsmen.

This, in brief, is the program of the 380,000 Catholic laymen who are members of the organization known as the Knights of Columbus.

The plan calls for a fund of \$1,000,000, and the knights and their friends are raising it.

The fund, like the recreation centres, is open to everybody. No gift will be regarded as too small and none can be too large. Anybody who desires to contribute and who can find no authorized collector near at hand may send his or her contribution to Daniel J. Gallagher, Esq., State Deputy, Knights of Columbus Headquarters, No. 100 Boylston street, Boston.

CATHOLIC MEN "TAKE HOLD."

One of the most healthful signs of the condition of the Catholic Church in the United States, one of the best assurances for its future a ~~perfectly~~, one of the greatest comforts to its pastors and teachers, must be the readiness of these modern knights to take hold of enterprises like the Million Dollar Fund.

A generation ago work like this was in the main left to the daughters of the church. They were always ready and willing to do it, but there must have been times when they longed for a little more diversion.

the part of their brothers—and a little more help from them! Since the Knights of Columbus was founded, in 1882—its founders, by the way, were Connecticut Yankees of Irish extraction—the Catholic women of America have had little or no opportunity to complain that the men were not "taking hold."

The present work is one of the biggest the Knights of Columbus have undertaken. It is also the most popular. The three American cardinals, the bishops, and, it goes without saying the priests, are back of it to a man. By means of these recreation centres our young American Catholics are to find their Church with them in camp and in the field, all the way out to the trenches.

Every member of the order has been assessed \$2 by way of starting the fund. In round numbers there are 380,000 Knights, but the leaders of the order count upon only about \$660,000, or two-thirds of the fund, by means of the per capita tax. The members of the organization are for the most part salaried men. Some of them may not be able to respond immediately. Many of them are already in the nation's service, and so are exempt from dues and assessments during the war. It is for these reasons that the fund has been opened to the public.

So much by way of explaining to the general reader the Knights of Columbus tent he may have seen yesterday on Boston Common, opposite the head of Winter street, the charming young women who may have "tagged" him for the fund yesterday in Charlestown or Roxbury or South Boston; the newspaper stories he will see for the next week or two regarding the progress of the work in various parts of New England and throughout the country.

The name of the happy man and true patriot who first suggested this idea of K. C. centres in army camps is now vouchsafed, but he certainly originated a grand good idea. His name should be immortal.

CAMP LIFE A DREARY DRAB.

In 1898 it was the privilege of the writer to spend a large part of the Summer in Chickamauga Park, with the boys of the First New Hampshire. Somewhere in that big reservation, where about 40,000 men were quartered, he remembers having seen a mammoth Y. M. C. A. tent, but wherever it was it was not at all like the Y. M. C. A. recreation buildings of today.

The worst thing about camp life, as one saw it in northwest Georgia, wasn't vice but ennui. The dreary sameness of yesterday, today, tomorrow and next week! The having nothing to do, no place to go, no outside interest. With recreation centres at hand, of the 1917 model—Y. M. C. A. and K. C.—the boys of '98 wouldn't have wanted to come home at all.

In a circular sent to the 1,800 subordinate councils of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic program is outlined as follows:

In addition to the features of entertainment and recreation to be furnished at our buildings in the various camps to all the soldiers located therein regardless of creed, an even more pressing duty is ours to care for the religious needs of our Catholic men, both in the training camp and in the war zone, who, it is estimated, will number about 40 per cent. of the total. The Catholic chaplains provided under the rule of the government will not be at all sufficient for the pur-

Continued
next
page.

(1) AMERICAN JULY 29-1917.

pose. By agreement with the hierarchy we have undertaken to assume the support of additional priests, sufficient in number to fully care for the spiritual needs of our Catholic men in the service.

Is there a Catholic heart that would deny assistance in this crying need of our Catholic men who will soon be called to serve in the trenches? What greater consolation than to feel that through our small, individual, financial sacrifice we make it possible for our Catholic men to receive absolution on the eve of battle and also to furnish the sweet consolations of religion to the wounded and the dying?

These paragraphs emphasize the religious side of the enterprise. Each of the Knights of Columbus centres, moreover, will be equipped with:

Books.

Writing materials.

Piano.

Vietrola or gramophone.

A moving picture outfit.

Games.

TICKET REQUIRED. A UNIFORM!

And from desks to games, everything in the house will belong to the man in uniform. Nobody will be asked what his religion is. It will be taken for granted that the man in uniform is an American. His uniform will be his ticket of admission. The house will be wide open to him.

The Knights know that their enterprise will be successful; know that their buildings will be popular. They served an apprenticeship at this sort of thing on the border, where, last year, fifteen buildings were erected and fifteen centres conducted.

"The fifteen buildings on the border," State Deputy Gallagher said yesterday, "cost from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. They are still there. We just hated to tear them down, and when the boys came home the K. C. centres were turned into schoolhouses or auditoriums. Some were presented to religious communities. Others were turned over to municipalities. The venture on the border cost the order \$150,000. It was worth every penny of it. It taught us how to spend \$1,000,000 to better advantage."

In Massachusetts, the Knights number 36,500, of whom 12,000 are residents of Boston. This does not mean Greater Boston, but Boston proper.

The officers of the order expects to raise at least \$25,000. They will not be satisfied with less. The priests, most of them poor, have been very generous. Letters asking their assistance went out on Thursday. In Friday morning's first mail, they sent back \$600. Cardinal O'Connell has given the cause his very emphatic approval and has asked the clergy to assist it in every way possible.

Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell have designated an eminent Paulist, the Rev. Louis O'Hearn, to take general charge of the selection and supervision of chaplains. The priests, most of them poor, have been very generous. Letters asking their assistance went out on Thursday. In Friday morning's first mail, they sent back \$600. Cardinal O'Connell has given the cause his very emphatic approval and has asked the clergy to assist it in every way possible.

Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell have designated an eminent Paulist, the Rev. Louis O'Hearn, to take general charge of the selection and supervision of chaplains. The Knights of Columbus will defray the expenses of all the chaplains necessary to take care of the spiritual welfare of Catholic boys when they go abroad. Father O'Hearn will direct the work in the camps, in the can-

tments and across the water.

FROM A PRIEST IN FRANCE.

In this connection, a letter is at hand from the only Catholic chaplain now in France with the American troops. He is practically without funds, aside from his small salary, is without a motor and apparently would be quite helpless were it not for the generosity of non-Catholics. His letter to one of the American Cardinals will be read with interest by Catholics and Protestants.

Somewhere in France,
July 2, 1917.

Your Eminence:

I have sent a cable requesting a copy of my extraordinary faculties in order that I may show them to and have them renewed by the French authorities.

Might I ask you to speak a word to some of those people who are interested in the soldiers "at the Front" to help the only Catholic priest with our expeditionary forces.

I have been transferred from the Navy to go to the trenches with the Marines. I am now in France and find that so far in this force of twenty thousand men I am the only Catholic priest.

The ministers are being well taken care of by their people at home, receiving large donations to meet their expenses. You know, everything here is more expensive than ordinary and the heavy use, wear and tear of this form of life makes everything very short lived.

If I am to be in any way effective I must have a great deal of assistance. One thing I have no hope of obtaining is a machine to take one over the roads. Miles and miles of territory must be covered. A large tent is needed and stacks of reading matter of all kinds are necessary.

Do you know of anyone that would be willing to help out?

I am not asking for luxuries, just merely what others have without being asking and which seem to be absolutely necessary.

So far, I am an object of charity from Protestants. I really ought to be independent. And even at that, my work is often crippled, because when I want the loan of something it is already in use by the owner.

I hope this will not appear forward. I know you want the work done well by your priest who is in the field.

This is not a Mexican expedition but an expedition where a suit of clothes lasts only a few weeks and a pair of shoes often less.

I am doing the best I can with the money I have, but it seems pitifully small alongside of what is necessary.

If a few prominent men could be interested, I am sure they would not mind meeting expenses that are for the good both of Almighty God and our beloved country.

Hoping that this request from your priest at the front will meet with your approval, I have the honor of being,

Yours very respectfully,

CLERGY EAGER TO SERVE.

Any number of young American priests are eager to take up work with the army. Those who go to the K. C. centres, in camps and cantonments, will be selected by Father O'Hearn, and applications must be addressed to him. All the American bishops have agreed to release from local service any priest selected by Father O'Hearn to go abroad or to serve in this country. A large number of applications has been received already. From the archdiocese of New York alone the number of applications is twice the number of priests necessary for the work.

The program of the Knights has received the unqualified endorsement of Secretary of War Baker and Mr. Raymond Fosdick, head of the National Recreation Bureau. These gentlemen, welcoming the offer of the Knights, have placed the K. C. on a plane of equality with the Y. M. C. A.

And now, how is the work going? What is being done? How are the Knights responding to the call? Is the public showing any interest?

The "livest" exhibition of Boston's interest in the Million Dollar Fund may be seen right on Boston's Common, where, thanks to the initiative

of Mr. James J. O'Brien, a tent has been opened close by the subway entrance at Park street for the acceptance of contributions.

Mr. O'Brien is a member of Elm Hill Council. He has been in charge of the bulletin department of the AMERICAN since this newspaper was established. The enterprise on the Common is at once an evidence of his interest in the organization and a memorial to his brother, the late Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien of the United States Army, who was graduated before Pershing's, was a naval attache in the Chinese-Japanese war, and died at Santiago in '98.

"JIM" O'BRIEN'S TENT.

When "Jim" conceived the idea of his tent there was no stopping him and the results already obtained are the best possible endorsement of his vision. Approved by State Deputy Gallagher, and assisted by Mayor Curley, Mr. O'Brien has succeeded in giving the widest possible advertisement to the fund and has set an example of pep and push that may be followed throughout the country.

At the tent on the Common yesterday there was music by Scottish pipers, singing by the Sisters Cameron, and speaking by prominent Knights of Columbus. Mr. O'Brien is assisted by the Misses Sweeney of East Boston, Miss Ethel Coffey, the Misses Margaret and Kitty Hayes, Miss Kitty Higgins and Miss Ella Higgins.

South Boston's two councils, Pere Marquette and South Boston, expect to make a proud showing. A public meeting was held there on Friday night in the Municipal Building. The speakers were the Rev. Father Coppingher, rector of St. Augustine's and State chaplain of the Knights, and Daniel J. Gallagher, the State deputy. Considerable canvassing has been done in South Boston and yesterday was Tag Day.

Yesterday was Tag Day in Charlestown, too. Charlestown's council was the first to be established in Massachusetts. It took for a name, appropriately, Bunker Hill.

Another Boston council where the report from the beginning has been "up and doing" is Roxbury, where Grand Knight Joseph Ryan and a big company of enthusiastic men and women have been making the rounds and getting together a pretty sum.

LOWELL'S SPLENDID RECORD.

Similar reports come to hand from all around the State. Home City Council, at Springfield, has been holding noonday rallies at which the team captains make reports and listen to encouraging words. Among others who have addressed them are Bishop Beaven, the Rev. Dr. Conaty and the chaplain, the Rev. Father Cruse.

La Rabida Council, at Pittsfield, has exceeded the amount set as the mark its members hoped to reach. Alhambra Council, at Worcester, one of the largest in the country, is happy for the same reason.

Grand Knight Robert Thomas, Jr., reports that Lowell Council raised \$5,000 in four days. One contribution of \$500, at Lowell, came from one of the best known residents of the Spindle City, an Englishman by birth and a non-Catholic, whose four sons are in the trenches.

In Lawrence, it has been the great good fortune of the Knights to have the Rev. Father O'Reilly of St. Mary's take the lead in their campaign. While the result cannot be reported, as yet, the venerable pastor of St. Mary's has yet to fail in any undertaking of this character.

RECORD - AUG 1 - 1917.

BELGIAN ENVOYS COME TOMORROW

AUG 1 1917

Plans for Their Welcome and
Entertainment Completed
By Committees

PARADE SATURDAY IS BIG FEATURE

Mayor Curley stated last evening that a final meeting of the committee appointed in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at the Mayor's office, to make final arrangements for the entertainment of the Belgian war envoys, who will visit Boston Friday and Saturday. The visitors will comprise the full commission who conferred with President Wilson relative to the present situation in Belgium and the continuation of the war against Germany, in which the United States forces are to play so important a part. The envoys are: His Excellency Baron Moncheur, chairman of Extraordinary Mission of the Belgian nation; E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Minister of Belgium to the United States at Washington; Lieut.-Gen. LeClercq, chief of Belgian Military Mission; Maj. Osterrieth of the First Regiment of Belgian Guides; Lieut. Count d'Ursel of the Second Regiment of Belgian Guides; A. B. Ruddock, representing the United States Department of State; Capt. T. C. Cook, U. S. Army, military aide to Gen. LeClercq, and James G. Whiteley, secretary to the Belgian War Mission.

Michael H. Corcoran, former chairman of the Boston School Committee, will entertain, during the visit of the envoys, Col. D. M. Talmos of Peru, a prominent South American merchant, who, by reason of the war with Germany and through Mr. Corcoran's intercession in behalf of the development of South American commerce in the United States, has placed orders for South American merchandise totaling several millions of dollars, and which prior to the present international war was confined to Europe. Mayor Curley will entertain Edward H. Thompson, an old friend of Baron Moncheur.

COCKRAN TO SPEAK

W. Bourke Cockran of New York City, one of the most gifted of this country's orators, has cancelled all engagements in order that he may be in Boston to deliver an address on Boston Common which will fittingly illustrate the character of Belgium's sacrifice in the present war. Mr. Cockran is compelled to journey two nights upon Pullman cars and yet has readily assented, in spite of the intense heat.

Minister de Cartier of Belgium married the late Miss Colburn, a niece of George A. Draper, the late Governor Eben S. Draper and the late Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, Ambassador at Rome, and Mayor Curley has

invited George A. Draper, the survivor of the three brothers, to be his special guest in Boston during the visit of the envoys, and to ride with Minister de Cartier during the ceremonies arranged by the State and City in honor of the noted visitors.

Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department wired Mayor Curley that the long and tedious journey from San Francisco had so fatigued the party that a short curtailment of the plans for the entertainment in Boston would be appreciated. As finally arranged the program reads as follows:

Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley and State and City Committees of 100 gentlemen will receive the Belgian envoys at the South Station upon their arrival on the Federal Express from Washington and escort them to the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The envoys and the Committees of State and City will proceed at 10 o'clock to the State House, where Baron Moncheur will address the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and a reception will be held in the Hall of Flags immediately following, at 11 o'clock. Then the Belgians will proceed to the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Commission at 422 Boylston st., where Baron Moncheur will thank in person the large number of Boston men and women who have materially contributed to the fund and service for Belgian relief.

At the conclusion of this reception, the envoys and committees will journey to Lexington and Concord, where the visitors will place wreaths of laurel and roses at the monuments of the Minute Men on Lexington Green and at Concord Bridge.

A luncheon will be tendered by the City of Boston at the Colonial Inn, Concord, to the entire party; then the return trip will be made to the Copley-Plaza, which will be reached about 4 p.m. There the gentlemen of the party will rest until 7 o'clock.

FANEUIL HALL RECEPTION

A reception will be extended the visitors in Faneuil Hall at 7 p.m., at which Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund, will preside, and addresses will be made by Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor, in the enforced absence of Gov. McCall; Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur, J. S. Codman, secretary of the Belgian Relief Fund; E. S. Mansfield, consul of the Belgian Nation in Boston, and other speakers. Music will be furnished by the Letter Carriers' Band.

American residents of Belgian birth from all parts of New England will attend this reception, which will adjourn at 9 p.m. for a meeting at the Parkman Band Stand on Boston Common, where the city of Boston has arranged a most attractive entertainment of patriotic music, short addresses and moving pictures illustrative of Belgium's part in the present war. The meeting will be concluded at 11 o'clock, when the envoys will return to the Copley-Plaza.

Bourke Cockran will arrive at 8.30 a.m. Saturday morning, and will be the guest of Mayor Curley at breakfast. Upon the special request of the envoys, the morning program arranged by the city of Boston and providing for an address from Baron Moncheur from the balcony of the Old State House and a harbor trip around the North and South Shores, has been abandoned.

The Belgian party and committees will leave the Copley-Plaza at 2:30 p. m. Saturday for the parade, which will honor both the Belgium Mission and the departing soldiers of Massachusetts. A review of the parade will be held from a special grand stand erected by Mayor Curley in front of City Hall. The Mayor particularly states that admission will be granted, without tickets, to all members of the Grand Army in uniform who will apply to the officers in charge of the stand.

At the conclusion of the parade Mr. Cockran will deliver a patriotic address of one hour's length on an especially-erected stand in Boston Common, in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Monument, where there will be also an attractive musical program. It is expected that this meeting will conclude at 5:30 p.m. and the envoys will return to the Copley-Plaza, where the banquet arranged by the State and City will be held at 7 o'clock, with addresses by Mayor Curley, who will preside; Baron Moncheur, Gov. McCall, Gen. Edwards, representing the United States Army; Bourke Cockran, E. S. Mansfield, and other gentlemen. Music will be furnished by Teele's Band. The visitors will remain in Boston over Saturday night.

BIG PARADE SATURDAY

Arrangements for the parade Saturday have been carefully outlined by Maj. Gen. Hugh Bancroft. It promises to be one of the largest turnouts of men ever seen in Boston. Belgian societies will have representatives from every part of New England; civic and patriotic bodies will be splendidly represented, and the Boston Lodge of Elks and other organizations will be important and integral parts of the parade.

Mayor Curley stated he would be very grateful if the citizens of Boston would generally decorate their business houses and residences with the colors of the United States and Belgium in honor of the visitors, and would also extend the genuine Boston welcome to the Envoys, who represent the sacrifices of a nation greater perhaps than ever before have been made in the history of war in any part of the world.

AUG 1 1917

CURLEY REWARDS FOUR FIREMEN

Edward McDonough, son of Fire Chief McDonough, who has been acting for some time as his father's driver, and who was one of the heroes at the Lenox Hotel fire, is one of four privates to be promoted to the rank of lieutenant yesterday by Mayor Curley.

The others are George A. Waggett of Ladder 3, William F. Heldt of Engine 40, and George P. Smith of Engine 10. They will receive an increase from \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year.

Young McDonough will receive this promotion despite the opposition of the Finance Commission, which reported adversely at the time of making up the 1917 segregated budget.

RECORD - AUG - 2 - (91).

ENVOYS FROM BELGIUM GET HERE FRIDAY

AUG - 2 1917

Guests of City for Two Days

Committee Completes Plans for Celebration—Big Parade Saturday

Mayor Curley stated last evening that a final meeting of the committee appointed in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at the Mayor's office, to make final arrangements for the entertainment of the Belgian war envoys, who will visit Boston Friday and Saturday. The visitors will comprise the full commission who conferred with President Wilson relative to the present situation in Belgium and the continuation of the war against Germany, in which the United States forces are to play so important a part. The envoys are: His Excellency Baron Moncheur, chairman of Extraordinary Mission of the Belgian nation; E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Minister of Belgium to the United States at Washington; Lieut.-Gen. LeClercq, chief of Belgian Military Mission; Maj. Osterrieth of the First Regiment of Belgian Guides; Lieut. Count d'Ursel of the Second Regiment of Belgian Guides; A. B. Ruddock, representing the United States Department of State; Capt. T. C. Cook, U.S. Army, military aide to Gen. LeClercq, and James G. Whiteley, secretary to the Belgian War Mission.

Michael H. Corcoran, former chairman of the Boston School Committee, will entertain, during the visit of the envoys, Col. D. M. Talmos of Peru, a prominent South American merchant, who, by reason of the war with Germany and through Mr. Corcoran's intercession in behalf of the development of South American commerce in the United States, has placed orders for South American merchandise totaling several millions of dollars, and which prior to the present international war was confined to Europe. Mayor Curley will entertain Edward H. Thompson, an old friend of Baron Moncheur.

Cockran to Speak

W. Bourke Cockran of New York City, one of the most gifted of this country's orators, has cancelled all engagements in order that he may be in Boston to deliver an address on Boston Common which will fittingly illustrate the character of Belgium's sacrifice in the present war. Mr. Cockran is compelled to journey two nights upon Pullman cars and yet has readily assented, in spite of the intense heat.

Minister de Cartier of Belgium married the late Miss Colburn, a niece of George A. Draper, the late Governor Eben S. Draper and the late Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, Ambassador at Rome, and Mayor Curley has invited George A. Draper, the survivor of the three brothers, to be his special guest in Boston during the visit of the envoys, and to ride with Minister de Cartier during the ceremonies arranged by the State and City in honor of the noted visitors.

Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department wired Mayor Curley that the long and tedious journey from San Francisco had so fatigued the party that a short curtailment of the plans for the entertainment in Boston would be appreciated. As finally arranged the program reads as follows:

Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley and State and City Committees of 100 gentlemen will receive the Belgian envoys at the South Station upon their arrival on the Federal Express from Washington and escort them to the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The envoys and the Committees of State and City will proceed at 10 o'clock to the State House, where Baron Moncheur will address the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and a reception will be held in the Hall of Flags immediately following, at 11 o'clock. Then the Belgians will proceed to the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Commission at 422 Boylston st., where Baron Moncheur will thank in person the large number of Boston men and women who have materially contributed to the fund and service for Belgian relief.

At the conclusion of this reception, the envoys and committees will journey to Lexington and Concord, where the visitors will place wreaths of laurel and roses at the monuments of the Minute Men on Lexington Green and at Concord Bridge.

A luncheon will be tendered by the City of Boston at the Colonial Inn, Concord, to the entire party; then the return trip will be made to the Copley-Plaza, which will be reached about 4 p.m. There the gentlemen of the party will rest until 7 o'clock.

Faneuil Hall Reception

A reception will be extended the visitors in Faneuil Hall at 7 p.m., at which Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund, will preside, and addresses will be made by Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor, in the enforced absence of Gov. McCall; Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur, J. S. Codman, secretary of the Belgian Relief Fund; E. S. Mansfield, consul of the Belgian Nation in Boston, and other speakers. Music will be furnished by the Letter Carriers' Band.

American residents of Belgian birth from all parts of New England will attend this reception, which will adjourn at 9 p.m. for a meeting at the Parkman Band Stand on Boston Common, where the city of Boston has arranged a most attractive entertainment of patriotic music, short addresses and moving pictures illustrative of Belgium's part in the present war. The meeting will be concluded at 11 o'clock, when the envoys will return to the Copley-Plaza.

Bourke Cockran will arrive at 8:30 a.m. Saturday morning, and will be the guest of Mayor Curley at breakfast. Upon the special request of the envoys, the morning program arranged

by the city of Boston and providing for an address from Baron Moncheur from the balcony of the Old State House and a harbor trip around the North and South Shores, has been abandoned.

AUG - 2 - 1917.

CURLEY ORDERS BATHING PONDS HERE MADE SAFE

AUG - 2 1917

Mayor Acts After Evening

Record Brings Conditions to His Notice

"Clear out every pond in Boston where children are bathing. Be sure that there is not a particle of glass or any other sharp material left in the city's ponds."

This was the order given by Mayor Curley this morning when The Boston Evening Record called his attention to the dangerous condition of the Frog Pond on Boston Common.

Children have been bathing in the Frog Pond for the last 24 hours. The bottom of the pond is covered with bottles, pieces of glass, tins, etc., and the children emerge from the bath with bloody feet.

This morning the city room of The Record had some early visitors. When the city editor drove in sight, he thought that he had overslept and come in during the afternoon. A delegation of excited youngsters was waiting for the C. E.

Kiddie's Tale of Woe

"See me feet, mister," cried the most excited kiddie. "I gut 'em cut in de Frog Pond. Me an' me brudder went in last night. We see in de Record that us kids could go in for uh swim, and I say to me brudder, 'Aw, Joe, cut de L st. stuff and let's go in de Frog.'

"I just landed on the feet when—owh, I get de neck of some bum's bottle in me feet. I den starts for de shore an' on de way gets two more rips in me feet. Aw, mister, do some-thin' for us kids. Yous editors can do everythin'!"

"Youse editors" can not, but they can call up the man who can, Mr. Curley. The situation was explained to the Mayor.

"I am greatly grieved to hear this," he said. "I shall at once see to it that an examination is made of all the ponds in the city and that, where necessary, all shall be cleaned out."

The cut glass in the Frog Pond undoubtedly came from those who drink not wisely, but too well. Common loafers, sailors—yes, in spite of the law they do get the booze—and others who carry it on the hip have a way of casting their old bottles on the pond which is sacred to the frog. Now their carelessness results in much suffering among the boys of Boston.

POST - AUG - 1 - 1917

FAREWELL TO GUARD SATURDAY

8th, 9th and Possibly
5th in Parade for
Belgians

AUG - 1 - 1917

Plans for the parade that is to feature the reception to the Belgian mission next Saturday were announced by Mayor Curley last night. The Mayor pointed out that the occasion will also be in the nature of a public farewell to National Guardsmen, who are soon to depart for the mobilization camps at Charlotte, N. C.

MILITARY DISPLAY

The parade will be about 12,000 strong and will include the Eighth and Ninth regiments and possibly the Fifth, as well as a detail of cavalry, companies of State Guard, 2500 sailors and marines and about 1000 representatives of the Belgian societies in New England.

After the parade there will be a mass meeting at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common in commemoration of the third anniversary of the invasion of Belgium by the Germans. W. Bourke Cockran of New York will deliver the principal oration.

AUG - 1 - 1917

TO SPEAK FOR K. OF C. TODAY

AUG - 1 - 1917

**Mayer and Mansfield to
Help Work**

The heat of yesterday caused the Knights of Columbus officers to abandon their meetings on Boston Common, that were scheduled to be held to appeal for funds with which to erect recreation camps for soldiers. Mayor Curley and former State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield will speak this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the K. of C. meeting to be held on the Common. It is expected that the Mission Church Band will furnish music.

AUG - 1 - 1917

Mayor Promises \$200,000 for Roxbury Park

A \$200,000 appropriation within a year for the development and completion of the newly opened park next to the Mission Church in Roxbury was promised by Mayor Curley last night when he spoke at a patriotic meeting held there in the interests of the Knights of Columbus \$1,000,000 war fund. The promise was greeted with cheers. The meeting was attended by about 8000 people.

AUG - 3 - 1917

ANGELL DENIES HIS INTEREST IN THEATRE

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I wish to protest against an article in the Post of Aug. 3, which linked my name with an alleged fraudulent petition for a moving picture house in Codman square, Dorchester.

I emphatically deny that I am in the least manner interested in any theatrical venture, nor do I intend to become interested in that line. My private business is sufficiently large to occupy my entire attention. I knew nothing of the petition until my attention was called to the article published in your paper which did a grave injustice to me.

I presume this was unintentional on your part and I trust you will give this letter the same prominence that you gave the article in question.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) MARKS ANGELL
Dorchester, Aug. 3.

AUG - 3 - 1917

AUG - 3 - 1917 TWO RALLIES FOR KNIGHTS' WAR FUND

James E. Hayes Council, K. of C., will conduct two rallies this evening for the benefit of the Knights of Columbus' \$1,000,000 war fund. One rally will take place at the corner of Bowdoin and Hamilton streets, and the other at the corner of Adams street and Dorchester avenue. Both meetings will be addressed by Mayor Curley and other prominent speakers.

Each rally will be preceded by a band concert, and there will be an opportunity to contribute to the fund.

MAY - 11 - 1917 REFIELD FOR FOOD CONTROL

No Reason for Present
Prices, He Says

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Redfield today advocated strict government control of the food situation as a means of checking the rapid rise in food prices. The administration bills pending in Congress, he said, should be passed without delay and that uneconomic conditions may be remedied.

"There is no economic reason for present prices," he said. "Unless the government takes hold we will find ourselves in the position of the allies, who lost valuable time in getting control of the situation abroad. We have plenty of food, but authority is lacking for the government to prevent waste and change poor means of distribution."

Sheriff Quinn Left All to Mother and Aunt

The will of Sheriff John Quinn was filed for probate yesterday. It is very brief, merely stating, "All my personal and real estate, to my mother and my aunt, Catherine Sullivan, share and share alike."

Since Mr. Quinn's death his mother, Hannah Quinn, has also died. The will is dated prior to Mr. Quinn's admission to the bar.

AUG - 14 - 1917

PLAN BIG PARADE OF G. A. R. MEN

10,000 Veterans Ex-
pected—Great Con-
vention Plans

AUG - 14 - 1917

It was estimated yesterday at the meeting of committee chairmen for the national G. A. R. convention, held at the State House, that from 8000 to 10,000 wearers of the Union blue will be in the parade that will be the big feature of the reunion of the old veterans.

TENTATIVE PLANS

The tentative programme, as outlined yesterday, states that there will be a patriotic service in the New Old South Church, Sunday, Aug. 13. The speakers will be the national commander in chief, Comrade Tanner of New York and the Rev. Dr. Gordon. Monday there will be an open meeting in Mechanics Building for the G. A. R. and allied organizations.

The big parade will be held Tuesday, Aug. 21, and in the evening there will be a reception to the commander-in-chief by the Women's Relief Corps at the Hotel Vendome. Wednesday, Aug. 22, the national encampment and camp fire will be held in Mechanics Building, and Thursday, Aug. 23 the encampment will be continued. On the same day an automobile ride to Cambridge, Concord and Lexington will be enjoyed. Friday, the last day of the convention, all hands will journey to Paragon Park for a fish dinner, first making a trip about the inner harbor.

Boy Scouts to Aid

Between 2000 and 4000 Boy Scouts have been enlisted to aid in the entertainment. Scout Commissioner Loomis, in charge of all Boy Scouts within a distance of 10 miles of the State House, pledged the full support of the scout organization to the committee yesterday.

At the North and South stations large information bureaus will be established. These will be in charge of the Sons of Veterans and a detail of 50 Boy Scouts. At headquarters at the Vendome there will be another bureau of information and accommodation and similar details of scouts will be placed in other hotels and principal points throughout the city.

On the day of the big parade boy scouts will line the entire route of the march, and at various points stations for the service of spring water for the thirsty veterans will be established.

HERALD - AUG - 1917
ENTERS MR. GALLIVAN

The Traveler welcomes James A. Gallivan, representative in Congress, as the first probable candidate for mayor against the present holder of the title to cast his summer straw into the ring.

Mr. Gallivan is a man of exceptional ability; he has had years of executive experience at City Hall, and it may be added that he is an orator, although, frankly, the gift of gab is a doubtful asset after, if not before, an election. It is too early to state definitely who ought to be mayor, but of Mr. Gallivan it may be said in all fairness that he would carry no secret partnerships into the mayor's office; he would not exert his executive influence on a percentage basis, and in all probability his devotion to the public would be greater than his devotion to contractors or to any dear friends in the surety promotion game.

As a candidate for mayor Mr. Gallivan would have to be reckoned with. When he discussed municipal conditions and issues, it would be with the language of authority and knowledge, and his vocabulary would be entirely adequate to its splendid opportunity.

AUG 2 - 1917
**MAYOR AIDS BIG
K. OF C. WAR FUND**

Talks on Common to More
Than 2000 Persons and
Collects \$200.

AUG 2 - 1917

Mayor Curley addressed an audience of more than 2000 persons on the Common yesterday, in aid of the campaign by which the Knights of Columbus expect to raise \$1,000,000 for war purposes. A collection taken up at the conclusion of his talk netted the fund \$200, while individual contributions placed in the boxes at the headquarters tent near Park street, increased this amount by nearly \$100 more. One of the largest of the single contributors was James F. Creed, a charter member of West End council, who deposited \$10 with the committee.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston and former Mayor Barry of Cambridge will speak at the noon hour gathering today. The meeting will be announced by United States naval buglers, who will sound the call from the platform in front of the headquarters tent. Sheriff Kelliher will be the speaker tomorrow, while Postmaster William F. Murray and former Postmaster Frederick W. Mansfield will address the gathering on Saturday. St. Vincent's Fife and Drum Corps will furnish music for Saturday's meeting.

James J. O'Brien is chairman of the local campaign committee, and can be found during the greater part of the day at the headquarters tent. His assistants include Joseph C. Stratton, P. G. K., of Elm Hill council, and Peter H. Corcoran, P. G. K., of Winthrop council.

AUG - 9 - 1917
**ARRANGE
ROUTE FOR
G.A.R. PARADE**

Elihu Root May Be Invited
to Address the
Veterans.

AUG 9 - 1917
**PLAN VARIOUS EVENTS
FOR CELEBRATING WEEK**

The route of the G. A. R. parade Tuesday, Aug. 21, was decided on this noon at a conference of the G. A. R. executive committee with the mayor.

The line will form in the Back Bay streets and start at 10 A. M. from the corner of Arlington and Beacon streets. Owing to the advanced age of the veterans the march over Beacon Hill will be taken first, and the line will proceed over Beacon, School and Washington streets to Temple place, and Tremont and Boylston streets to Park square, disbanding point.

Mayor Curley will consult with Gov. McCall as to extending invitations to Elihu Root and the Russian ambassador, Boris Bahkmeteff, to participate in the ceremonies Tuesday and deliver addresses in the evening in Faneuil Hall. The city will provide an informal luncheon at some hotel for the Russian party, Mr. Root and the G. A. R. committee.

The Parkman bandstand will be illuminated with colored electric lights each evening during G. A. R. week and there will be free moving picture exhibitions there. The city will draw on the \$2200 remaining in the income from the Parkman fund for the purchase of 2000 chairs for the use of G. A. R. veterans who may wish to attend the "movies."

AUG - 11 - 1917.

**PETITIONS
EXTENSION -
OF TIME**

New York State Dredging Com-
pany Also Wants Pen-
alty Lifted.

CITY HAS ALREADY

AUG 11 1917 PAID \$175,000

A petition for an extension of time for the completion of the contract of the New York State Dredging Company, on the Strandway, South Boston, improvements, and relief from the \$100 a day penalty, has been filed at City Hall by representatives of the company.

The petition is "informal," and is to be followed by a "formal" request. The informal document has been referred to the division engineers, but nobody can be found who feels at all doubtful that the request will be granted. This first request is for a six months' extension.

Mayor Curley could not be reached today, as he is taking a trip into the country with his family.

The contract calls for an expenditure of \$800,000, and the work was to be completed Aug. 9. The city has paid \$175,000 to the company already, but the dredging part of the contract is only 10 per cent. finished.

Certain of the city engineers have "informally" expressed the opinion recently that at the present rate of progress the work would not be completed for seven years.

In three separate reports, dated respectively April 9, 1914, Oct. 11, 1916, and Nov. 1, 1916, the finance commission has opposed the contemplated project because of unwarranted expense, and has criticized and condemned its working out.

The finance commission in its con-

demnatory report of June 1 mentioned: "The apparently illegal expenditure of the appropriation for doing work not contemplated as a part of the Strandway improvement."

The commission pointed out that as no work was going on at certain parts of the Strandway job, no inspection there was necessary.

The commission charged that two inspectors were employed in reading tide gauges eight hours a day, "notwithstanding the fact that continuous tidal records during 24 hours for a period of nearly 100 years are in existence."

Summing up, the commission alleged that whereas the city was spending \$800 a week there was no need of spending over \$300, and recommended that the force of employes be reduced, that experienced men replace the inexperienced, and that other extravagant methods be altered.

UNITED STATES BURDEN BEARER, ASSERTS MAYOR

Appeals for K. of C. \$1,
000,000 War Fund
at Noon Rally
AUG 2 1917

"We must realize that the United States must be the burden-bearer of this war, and that if it is to come to a successful conclusion, it will be by the expenditure of American money and lives," declared Mayor Curley yesterday at the Knights of Columbus tent on Boston Common, at a big noonday rally to aid the campaign for the K. of C. \$1,000,000 War Fund.

"This is the serious situation that confronts the American people today. Realizing this, we must also appreciate what the soldiers of the Army of Democracy and Liberty will need when they are fighting for the re-establishment of the world's democracy and the destruction of ancient dynasties and autocracies. We little realize the wonderful work the Knights of Columbus has engaged itself in promoting. When the soldier leaves home, wife, mother and family behind, and when he reaches the battlefield, only to face a bitter enemy, the thoughts of home and its charms seize him, causing homesickness and loneliness. These terrible feelings grip him, and is it any wonder that men, even in the face of death, desert to be even for a moment with wife or mother or children?

"Realizing these conditions, the Knights of Columbus have set out on a humane mission, that in its very essence is thoroughly American, its resultant effects producing a better, braver, stronger soldier. We know from the men of '61 that the songs of home and the fireside awakened within those strong hearts, and fanned into flame, such a powerful desire to be back home again that it was almost a holocaust for the North.

"These are the sentiments that live in men's hearts as long as man is man. Understanding these feelings, and being the real type of American manhood, the Knights of Columbus have planned recreation centers, not alone for the concentration camps, but for service on the line trenches of France and Flanders.

"Here the noble sons of noble America mothers will be guarded against the temptations that have stricken vast armies with defeat. Here they will keep sacred sweet memories of home and mother, of father, brother and sister. Here they will be taught the lessons of sweet charity and brotherly love. Here they will enjoy the companionship of the best men of America, who will watch them and keep them pure and wholesome, so that when this scourge of war is ended, our American boys will return, not dogs of war, not frothing for blood and cherishing a deep hatred in their hearts, but as pure and wholesome as they left their mother's breasts.

"We appeal today to the mass of people to aid this worthy cause, truly American. Its atmosphere is one of narrow-mindedness, but is of great American broad-mindedness. At these recreation camps of the Knights of Columbus, all soldiers of all nations, regardless of race, creed or color, will be assisted and helped. We don't ask for contributions of \$100 or \$1000, but we ask the people to contribute their mite, whether it be 10 cents or \$1.

"Let us rally to the cause to aid the Great American citizen army, and give it what the government cannot give. The government, being totally unprepared to even supply enough rifles, not to mind uniforms and camps and other supplies, cannot be expected to supply recreation facilities. This work is for organizations like the K. of C., and, with the help of the people, the soldiers of the great democratic army can go forth to European battlefields thousands of miles from home, and with the home atmosphere still with them, can secure a quick victory for America and democracy."

James J. O'Brien also spoke. The speakers at the noon rally today will be former Mayor Fitzgerald and former Mayor Barry of Cambridge.

A reception in Faneuil Hall and a meeting on the Common will be this evening's events. The former will be in charge of the Belgian Relief Fund committee and Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer, will preside. A band concert and moving pictures illustrative of the part played by Belgium in the great war will be the attractions at the Parkman bandstand, commencing at 8. Those at the reception will go to the Common later in the evening.

Farewell to Troops

Fully 13,200 regulars and National Guardsmen are expected in the parade tomorrow. The day is the third anniversary of the invasion of Belgium by the Germans. In honor of the event, all public buildings will be decorated with the red, yellow and black of Belgium, as well as with the Stars and Stripes, and on City Hall will be the famous battle cry, "They Must Not Pass."

A mass meeting on the Common, with W. Bourke Cockran as orator, will immediately follow the parade, and in the evening there will be a banquet at the Copley Plaza.

At the meeting of the reception committee yesterday it was announced that the governor had no State funds available for the entertainment of the Belgian mission, and that the entire expense must be borne by the city.

AUG 3-1917.
**STATE AND CITY
HONOR BELGIAN
MISSION TODAY**

Envoy to Be Received at
State House—Parade

AUG 3 1917

As guests of the State and city, Baron Moucheur and his associates of the Extraordinary Mission of the Belgian nation will arrive in Boston this morning. Plans for the joint entertainment of the visitors, and the farewell to the State troops soon to join the battle for restoration of Belgium were completed yesterday.

The mission, accompanied by E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian minister to the United States, and representatives of the State Department, will arrive from Washington on the Federal express. After a breakfast at the Copley Plaza, the reception committee will conduct the Belgians to the State House, where they will be received by Lieut. Gov. Coolidge.

Will Address Delegates

At 11 this morning, Baron Moucheur will address the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Following these exercises, a short visit will be made to the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Commission at 422 Boylston street.

This afternoon members of the mission will place wreaths on the graves of the Minute Men while on their trip to Lexington and Concord. Before the return to Boston, they will be the guests of the city at luncheon in the Colonial Inn.

AUG 11-1917.
**SIX CITY MARKETS
WILL OPEN SOON**

Curley Calls Police Refusal
to Designate Streets
"Bourbonistic."

AUG 11 1917

Municipal markets in six parts of the city will be opened early next week. The announcement that certain park sites will be taken temporarily for this high cost reducing project, was made yesterday by Mayor Curley following a conference of department heads and others interested in the plan.

The locations decided upon for the markets will be: Charlestown Playground, Sullivan square; Columbus avenue Playground, Roxbury; Gibson street Playground, Fields Corner, Dorchester; Portsmouth street Playground, Brighton; Randolph street Playground, South End, and Newman street yard of Park and Recreation Department, near Strandway, South Boston.

These locations will be used temporarily until permission can be secured to use Boston streets. "Bourbonistic" was the term employed by the mayor to describe the attitude of the police department in refusing to designate streets for markets. He then asked J. Frank O'Hare of the State Food Administrator's Advisory Board to confer with the governor concerning the advisability of the latter's directing Commissioner O'Meara to designate streets. The governor has wide discretionary power under the new war legislation passed by the last Legislature and could force Mr. O'Meara's hand, should he care to do so.

The police department has promised to give as adequate policing as possible to the markets where the people will be able to deal directly with farmers, hawkers and pedlers.

AUG -1 -1917.

JOURNAL - AUG -2 - 1917

MAYOR TO SPEAK AT BIG K. OF C. RALLY TODAY

AUG 2 1917

Contributions for \$1,000,000
War Fund Now Flow-
ing In Fast.

Mayor Curley will be the principal speaker today at the big noonday rally at the Knights of Columbus tent on Boston Common, to aid in securing the Knights of Columbus \$1,000,000 war fund. The mayor is scheduled to speak at 1 o'clock.

Frederick W. Mansfield, former State treasurer, will precede the mayor as one of the speakers. An elaborate entertainment has been planned by James J. O'Brien, Joseph Stratton and Peter Corcoran, who have charge of the railies.

Owing to the extreme heat yesterday, the noon rally was first postponed till 5 in the afternoon, and finally called off. Last evening an elaborate program of entertainment was staged at the Ward 14 Playground, Roxbury, under auspices of Roxbury Council, K. of C., and Grand Knight Joseph H. Ryan of the council. A band concert was a feature. Speeches were delivered by State Deputy Daniel J. Gallagher, Mayor Curley, Grand Knight Ryan, James J. O'Brien and William P. Larkin, of the Roxbury Council. Mr. Gallagher, in his address, explained the work of the K. of C. and the reason for raising the war fund.

"Catholic and non-Catholic alike will be welcomed at the recreation centers which the Knights of Columbus will establish," said Mr. Gallagher. "We intend to have these centers not only at concentration camps, but to even carry them along with the troops to the trenches so that the men will not have an opportunity to feel lonesome. We appeal to all, regardless of race or creed, to aid us in this fight to keep the soldiers of Uncle Sam safe from evil, and help them fight the better for America."

Contributions are flowing in fast to the K. of C. tent, and the campaign is beginning to gather strength. It is planned to have special days set aside for local councils to assist in the campaign work. This, the officials feel, will give an opportunity for all knights to do something to make the drive a big success.

More than \$200 was collected last night at the Roxbury rally. Young women from Isabella Court, M. C. O. F., assisted in the collection. The Rev. James Hayes, C.S.S.R., rector of the Mission Church, gave a check for \$100 besides this. The Mission Church Band gave the concert. A canvass of Wards 14 and 15 of Roxbury will be made by volunteer workers from the M. C. O. F. to aid in obtaining donations.

LESS GARBAGE SHOWS BOSTON CONSERVATION

Report for June Forwarded
at Request of Her-
bert Hoover

AUG 1 1917

Although the city's population has increased during the past year, the Boston sanitary service collected and delivered to contractors in June 530 tons of garbage less than in June, 1916. Mayor Curley yesterday enthusiastically greeted the report as an indication of conservation on the part of housewives throughout the Hub.

The mayor made inquiry about the amount of garbage collected immediately after he had received a request for information sent out from Washington by Herbert Hoover.

Mayor Curley communicated with President Cranford of the Boston Development and Sanitary Company, which receives the garbage, and yesterday received word that the following information had been sent Mr. Hoover:

"Mayor Curley of Boston has turned over to us your telegram of July 24, with the request that we answer you direct relative to garbage collected in the city of Boston.

"For your information beg to state that in the month of June, 1916, there was collected by the city of Boston and delivered to us 4572 tons, grease extraction of same .0451 per cent. For the month of June, 1917, there was collected by the city of Boston and delivered to use 4042 tons, grease extraction .0366 per cent."

AUG -1 -1917 COAL-SAVING DAMPER MAY SAVE CITY \$250,000

A coal-saving damper, the installation of which may save the city \$250,000 yearly, has been tried out in the Penal Institutions and Fire Departments. It has reduced the consumption of coal, when used, about 30 per cent., Mayor Curley announced last evening.

The experiment has proved so promising that the mayor has decided to give the damper a further trial on boilers and stoves in other departments, and if the same percentage of saving is evident, will order all city heaters equipped with the new device.

AUG -9 -1917 RUSSIAN ENVOYS MAY PARADE WITH G. A. R.

The Russian envoys may ride in the G. A. R. encampment parade Tuesday, Aug. 21. The suggestion has been made by Mayor Curley, and an invitation for the visitors to participate may be extended by the Boston committee in charge of the plans.

The mayor will have a conference at 11 o'clock this morning with the veterans' committee regarding general plans for the encampment, and the suggestion of having the Russians participate will be made formally at that time.

AUG -1 -1917.

FULLY 12,000 IN BELGIAN PARADE

AUG 1 1917

Saturday's Turnout Will
Be a Public "Good-by"
to Mass. Troops.

The parade Saturday in honor of the visiting Belgian Mission will have in line fully 12,000 regulars, federalized National Guardsmen, State Guards and members of Belgian societies, Mayor Curley announced last evening.

Although the parade was planned for the Belgians, it will be a public "good-by" to the Massachusetts troops soon to leave for the Charlotte, N. C., mobilization camp. The mayor expects that the Eighth and Ninth, and possibly the Fifth Regiments will be in line, the Squadron of Cavalry and several batteries from the Artillery camp at Boxford. Regular and National Guard coast artillery companies from the harbor forts, 2500 sailors and marines and about 1000 Belgians will also be in the parade, the mayor said.

To commemorate the third anniversary of the invasion of Belgium by the Germans, a mass meeting will be held at the Parkman bandstand on the Common directly after Saturday's parade. W. Bourke Cochran of New York will be the orator.

AUG -4 -1917.

E. BOSTON ASKS CITY BATH HOUSE

Resident Appeals to Mayor
for Relief for Section's
Children

AUG 4 1917

A letter requesting improved bathing conditions for the children of East Boston has been forwarded to Mayor Curley by William H. Hearn of 4 Lamson street, East Boston.

The letter, in part, follows:

"East Boston had, up to last year, bath houses, one located on Border street and the other at Jeffries Point.

"The one at Jeffries Point was removed because of the unhealthy condition of the water in the immediate vicinity of the bath house, due to the dredging incidental to the work on constructing the new docks in East Boston.

"This is certainly deplorable and steps should be taken immediately to remedy conditions.

"I would call your attention to that part of the water-front which lies between the "Leyland Pier No. 2," so-called, and Lewis street. The interned ship Kronprinzessin Cecilie was recently removed from here and I would suggest that a bath house be placed somewhere in this space, or other provisions made so that the young boys and girls might get some relief from the heat."

13,000 TO PARADE FOR BELGIANS

Complete plans for the farewell to the Massachusetts troops and the reception to the Belgian envoys, Saturday afternoon, were made today.

It was announced that 13,000 men would be in line, 10,000 of whom will be Massachusetts soldiers. It was decided to make it a distinctive military parade, with the exception of two Belgian organizations, consisting of about 700 men. The civic and fraternal orders will have positions along the route.

This great demonstration, as explained by the Mayor, not only will afford the citizens of Boston the opportunity of greeting Baron Moncheur and his mission on the third anniversary of the German invasion of Belgium, but will give the thousands of relatives and friends of Massachusetts' fighting men a last opportunity "Farewell" before they depart the South and other points.

STON BEARS EXPENSE.

It was brought out at the meeting that the city of Boston would bear the entire expense of the Belgian-reception and the huge parade. Hugh Bancroft, Jr., who had charge of the parade arrangements, stated it would cost \$6,000.

It was plainly intimated that the State had "fallen down" on its share in the finances of the affair and Mayor Curley said:

"Go ahead, Mr. Bancroft, with the \$6,000 parade. I'll see that it is taken care of. It's due the Belgians and doubly due our own boys who are in the service."

At this announcement the Mayor was applauded and personally thanked by the members for his attitude in the matter.

Colonel Bancroft also stated that Brigadier-General E. Leroy Sweetser had consented to act as chief marshal of the parade. This announcement also was greeted with applause.

ROSTER OF PARADE.

Following is the roster of the parade.

Brigadier-General E. Leroy Sweetser, chief marshal.

Regular army—One battalion Coast Artillery from the forts in the harbor, with band.

Marine Corps—One company.

Navy—Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, representing Commandant W. R. Rush, in command.

One battalion of "Jackies" from the navy yard. One or two battalions of reservists from Commonwealth Pier.

National Guard—Fifth Infantry, from its home stations, Colonel Stover in command.

Sixth Infantry, from Boston, Colonel Sweetser in command.

Sixth Infantry, band.

Seventh Infantry, from Lynnfield, Colonel Perry commanding.
Ninth Infantry, from Framingham, Colonel Logan in command.
Coast Artillery Corps, from the forts, Colonel Quimby in command.
First Engineers Regiment (First Corps Cadets), Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins in command.
First Squadron Cavalry, Major Perrins, commanding.
First Battalion Signal Corps, Major Chase commanding.
STATE GUARD.
Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Sullivan commanding (Boston).
Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Frothingham commanding (Framingham).
Motor Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Decrow commanding.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
Civilian societies (two Belgian societies).

THE BELGIAN BODIES.

The two Belgian organizations that will constitute the only civic bodies in the parade are the Union Belge of Boston and the Union Franco Belge of Lawrence.

The parade will start at 3 o'clock at Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue—proceed to Beacon street, Charles to Boylston, to Tremont, Temple place, Washington to Summer, to High, to Federal, to Milk, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, pass State House, terminating on the Common, where a patriotic demonstration will be held.

Is MR. CASSIDY light or dark complexioned?
Has MR. CASSIDY ever worked for the Gold Brick Farms?

BLURRED IT OUT.

"J. J. C." is also the abbreviation for "Jumping Jimminy Crickets," a phrase heard when certain Boston politicians slip a cog or two in the social whirl.

Attorney Fitzgerald blurted out the name of Cassidy at the hearing. He was being questioned concerning names of certain clients with whom he had financial transactions. The Finance Commission, of which John R. Murphy is chairman, is interested in these transactions, as they deal with the city's bonding business.

It appears that Francis L. Daly and Fitzgerald had been found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Carroll for withholding information desired by the Finance Commission. The books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company were sought by the commission. Daly and Fitzgerald were given a week in which to produce the evidence. They complied with the court's request.

PROFIT OF 100 PER CENT.

Fitzgerald told the commission of stock quotations. He told of these operations which netted 100 per cent.

Attorney Hurlburt put the interrogatories dealing with these matters to Fitzgerald in a judicial way. And Fitzgerald answered them judicially.

The idea of having Fitzgerald answer these questions is to determine whether the city, in placing municipal bonds with the National Surety Company through Peter J. Fitzgerald, father-in-law of Francis L. Daly, who is quoted as being Mayor Curley's former business partner in the plumbing supply trade, had displayed favoritism.

Edwin P. Fitzgerald is the son of Peter and told of giving a New York stock market operator named JOHN J. CASSIDY sums totalling \$3,650. He also told of promising to be responsible for losses by CASSIDY in contemplated speculations.

GOT NO RECEIPTS.

He said he entrusted money to CASSIDY to invest. He gave it to him cash and got no receipt. He could not recall the name of any stock in which he invested through CASSIDY. He declared he had no knowledge whatsoever as to how CASSIDY won the money which he received from him.

He declared that after he had speculated through CASSIDY for more than two years, always winning on a large scale, that he suspected CASSIDY was "holding out on him" and that he then severed his relations with him.

Will Drain and Clean Out Ponds

AUG - 2 - 1917
The wading ponds in Boston's parkway system are to be manicured—or pedicured, if you like that better.

Mayor Curley issued an order to the Park and Recreation Department today to drain and clean these ponds, on account of broken glass and other debris that has been cutting children's feet.

The hot wave has sent hundreds of boys and girls barefoot into the frog pond on Boston Common, the Public Garden pond and other shallow stretches of water in the city parks and playgrounds.

Several cases have been reported of feet being cut. One boy, wading in the frog pond, received a deep cut on one foot on broken glass. His parents complained. The general cleaning order resulted.

Castle Island Thrown Open All Night; Victory for People in Hot Spell

AUG - 2 1912

Castle Island will be thrown open to thousands of heat-sufferers tonight.

This is a notable victory in behalf of the people of South Boston, and the thousands of persons from other sections who will enjoy the cooling privileges of Castle Island tonight. The victory was won by the Boston AMERICAN.

As a result of the AMERICAN'S efforts the sea girt breathing spot herefore closed at 9 p. m. will be open all night from now until the hot spell is over.

The AMERICAN placed the petitions of numerous South Boston residents before Mayor Curley, who lost no time in signing the order that turned over the great "open air bedroom" to those who have suffered under stifling home conditions for the past three nights.

Superintendent Crowley of the police department co-operated with the Mayor in making the necessary arrangements. The head of the police department announced that twelve policemen would be on hand tonight to guard the sleepers. Both the Mayor and Superintendent Crowley voiced the hope that hundreds of the heat sufferers of the district would take advantage of the new opportunity for a night of comfort.

B 2 EXPLAINS CLOSING.

The Mayor called attention to the fact that he had ordered the island cleared at night because of the protests of the South Boston clergy, who had made charges of late night immoral conditions.

In reopening the island he said: "I am very glad to feel that I can throw open the gates of Castle Island and thus relieve to some extent the terrible condition of suffering that the hot wave has brought to some of our people."

"This is a delicate question, however. I closed the island on account of the vigorous protests of the South Boston clergy. In reopening it I want it to be understood that I do so for the benefit of the women and children and not for those who may wish to use it as a pleasure resort."

The Mayor intimated that "spooning" would be barred and that the police would be asked to see that the island was not monopolized by young couples. The "non-spooning" edict was communicated to Superintendent Crowley, who in turn will pass it on to the twelve officers who are to maintain law and order on the island.

The plea for later hours at the island originated with some of the most prominent residents of South Boston.

Among those who were especially active in their efforts to have the early closing hour changed were Former Lieutenant-Governor Edward P. Barry,

Dr. Edward V. Bulger, James M. Keyes, James M. Coveney, and Mathew J. Peters. All voiced the insistent call of peninsular residents for an extension of the island privileges.

COMPLAINTS WERE MADE.

Up to a year ago Castle Island was open to the public later in the evening. Complaint was made of a disorderly element that congregated there, especially in the late evening hours. In answer to this complaint the Park and Recreation Department, under instructions of Mayor Curley, established a 9 p. m. closing rule. The police, at request of the Park and Recreation Department, put this rule into effect.

Many citizens requested the Boston AMERICAN to take the matter up at once and to see to it that the poor were given the right to sleep in the open air during the hot spell, as a needed emergency measure.

These citizens urged that the island should be thrown open during the heat wave, just as is done with Boston Common.

Castle Island is reached from South Boston without cost of carfare or any other expense.

It is an ideal resort for the heat and work-worn families of South Boston, especially in this killing heat.

If there is any breeze, Castle Island gets it. South Boston is a great district for children. Evenings on the island are actual life-savers for the little ones, as well as restoratives for the parents.

CALL FITZGERALD TO BOND HEARING

When the Finance Commission resumes its inquiry Monday into the alleged monopoly of the National Surety Company in bonding city employees and contractors, the chief witnesses will be Peter J. Fitzgerald, his son, Edmund P., and Francis L. Daly, former partner of Mayor Curley in plumbing.

P. J. Fitzgerald is Daly's father-in-law and agent of the National Surety Company.

These three have not appeared yet despite summonses. They have engaged Daniel H. Coakley to represent them, and he sent a letter to the Commission saying that Monday would be the first day he could get round to the rooms of the School Committee, where the hearings are being held.

Meantime, there is much speculation as to whether Mayor Curley will be summoned. It is thought to be doubtful; but the Commission is leaving the matter of witnesses to the discretion of Henry F. Hurlbert, its counsel.

The Mayor came out with another criticism of the bonding inquiry, calling it a fight between two companies, one a deposed favorite.

Chairman Murphy, in adjourning the session of the commission's inquiry, said that the Fitzgeralds and Daly must appear on Monday, with or without counsel. While the commission is empowered to summon witnesses and requisition books and papers, it has no authority to punish for contempt.

Such an issue would be carried to the Superior Court. Already there has been one refusal to comply with the wishes of the commission, and that was when O'Brien, Russell and Company, representing the National Surety, declined to produce records.

Chairman Murphy called to a halt the remarks of Attorney John F. Cronin, representing Thomas Russo of the contracting firm, Long, Little and Russo. Mr. Cronin characterized a previous report of the commission on the bonding situation as "unjust" and a "scandalous document."

Instead of being "in cahoots" with the administration, Mr. Cronin said his clients had been treated harshly by the city. He cited two suits by the firm against the city. He was talking about "disgruntled men" when Chairman Murphy called him to order.

Russo gave his version of the "quarrel" with Mr. Fitzgerald in the latter's office when the witness tried to hold the liability insurance on a contract with the city for another broker, Mr. Brown, giving Mr. Fitzgerald only the bonding.

He admitted that it ended with Mr. Fitzgerald getting both and that during the controversy Mr. Fitzgerald told him to "take them both to Mr. Brown if he wanted to."

"Well, why didn't you take them both to Brown?" asked Attorney Hurlbert, after the witness had admitted Mr. Brown had done him a favor.

"That's the question, why didn't I?" said Russo, and everybody laughed, including Russo himself. Mr. Hurlbert pressed the point, while the witness hesitated. Then he said he had "promised" the bond to Mr. Fitzgerald so he gave it to him.

Edgar N. Wrightington, second vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, was asked about two contracts with the city of Boston in 1914. These contracts were for gas lighting and maintenance.

POST - AUG 3-1917.

ENVOYS OF BELGIUM IN HUB TODAY

City and State Join in Honoring

Visitors

Post Aug 3
13,200 Troops to Be
In Parade Tomorrow

AUG 3 1917
Serves Also as City's
Farewell to
Guardsmen

Plans were completed yesterday for Boston's welcome to the Belgian war envoys who arrive this morning from Washington for a two days' stay. State and city will join in the greeting.

A feature of the reception will be a parade on Saturday of 13,200 soldiers. There will be 10,000 Massachusetts Guardsmen in line, and the event will have double significance, in that it will be in the nature of a farewell to the boys in khaki. The Guardsmen are soon to be transferred to Southern training camps.

The committee in charge of arrangements stated yesterday that the parade would be distinctly a military affair. The only civic organizations in line will be two Belgian societies, consisting of 700 men. Fraternal and civic organizations will be stationed along the route of parade.

ANNIVERSARY DATE

The Belgian mission will be headed by Baron Moucheur and will be accompanied by E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian minister to the United States and representatives of the State Department.

Mayor Curley pointed out last night that Saturday was especially appropriate as the big day of the reception, for it marks the third anniversary of the German invasion of Belgium.

Although the reception to the Belgian commission is a joint State and city function, the entire expense of the affair is to be borne by the city.

Colonel Hugh Bancroft, who is in charge of the arrangements for the parade, told Mayor Curley that the estimated cost would be \$6000. The Mayor on being told that the State had no funds available for the reception announced that he would meet the entire

expense.

"It is due to the Belgians and doubly due our own boys in the service," said the Mayor, in making known his decision at a gathering of the general committee in City Hall.

Brigadier-General Sweetser will act as chief marshal of the parade.

ARRIVE AT 8 A. M.

Baron Moucheur and the other envoys will arrive in Boston at 8 o'clock this morning. A committee representing the State and city will escort the distinguished visitors to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where breakfast will be served. The envoys will then be conducted to the State House, where they will be received by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. Baron Moucheur at 11 o'clock will address the delegates to the constitutional convention. From the State House the delegation will proceed to the Boylston street headquarters of the Belgian Relief Commission, where they will make a short stay.

This afternoon the visitors will be given an auto trip to Concord and Lexington. A feature of their visit will be the placing of wreaths on the graves of the Minute Men. Luncheon will be served in the Colonial Inn, where the envoys will be the guests of the city. A reception will be held tonight in Faneuil Hall and there will also be a mass meeting on the Common.

The Faneuil Hall event will be in the charge of the Belgian Relief Fund committee. Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the committee, will preside. Band concerts and moving pictures depicting the part played by the Belgians in the war will be the early evening features at the exercises on the Common. Those who attend the Faneuil Hall meeting will adjourn to the Common at 9 o'clock.

MASS MEETING ON COMMON

Following the parade of Saturday a mass meeting on the Common will be held and the orator of the occasion will be W. Bourke Cockran of New York. A state banquet at the Copley-Plaza will conclude the reception programme.

Public buildings, business houses and residences have been lavishly decorated in honor of the visitors, and in the decorative designs the red, yellow and black flag of Belgium occupies a prominent place. The center piece of the decorations on City Hall bears the now famous battle cry "They Must Not Pass."

The parade of Saturday will start at 3 o'clock at Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue and will proceed as follows: Beacon street, Charles to Boylston, to Tremont, Temple place, Washington to Summer, to High, to Federal, to Milk, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, pass State House, terminating on the Common.

The roster of the parade is as follows:

Brigadier-General E. Leroy Sweetser, chief marshal.

Regular Army—One battalion Coast Artillery from the forts in the harbor, with band.

Marine Corps—One company.

Navy—Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, representing Commandant W. R. Rush, in command.

One battalion of Jackie's from the navy yard. One or two battalions of reservists from Commonwealth Pier.

National Guard—Fifth Infantry, from its home stations, Colonel Stover in command.

Sixth Infantry, from Ayer, Colonel Sweetser in command.

Sixth Infantry Band.

Eighth Infantry, from Lynnfield, Colonel Ferry commanding.

Ninth Infantry, from Framingham, Colonel Le-

gan in command.

Coast Artillery Corps, from the forts, Colonel Gulmy in command.

First Engineers Regiment (First Corps Cadets), Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins in command.

First Squadron Cavalry, Major Perris com-

manding.

First Battalion Signal Corps, Major Chase commanding.

State Guard.

Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Sullivan commanding (Boston).

Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Fowtham com-

manding (Framingham).

AUG 1-1917.

SOFT COAL SHORTAGE IS FEARED

Storrow Appeals to the Federal Government

AUG 1 1917

Chairman James J. Storrow of the New England coal committee has entered an appeal with the federal government for aid in solving the soft coal question in this section of the country. He fears that unless the coal is moved within the next few weeks it will be interfered with by the grain shipments, much to the detriment of New England.

BELOW SAFETY LINE

"The amount of soft coal moving by all rail to New England is away below the safety line," Chairman Storrow says in his appeal of yesterday to Chairman Peabody of the national committee on coal production under the Council of National Defence. "The danger is immediate. It is here and operating every 24 hours. In the central Pennsylvania district, where New England gets all its rail coal, our shippers besides exhausting all possibilities by mail and telegraph, having maintained continuously many buyers trying to get all rail coal. But Canada is buying there great quantities, and since Canada is neither restricted on price nor to any quota, practically no coal can be bought for New England.

"Our New England railroads can move from 300 to 400 additional cars of soft coal a day, probably for 60 days, or until the grain begins to move, and then probably they must refuse coal unless they remove grain moving for export of our allies.

"The situation needs immediate relief. Cannot you apply some restrictions on Canadian shipments or put in force some other remedy which will become effective at once?"

What the committee is urging on the government is effective of soft coal distribution through some strong authority. The amount of soft coal now moving to New England is way below what is necessary if its industrial establishments are to be operated as they must be the coming winter to their full production, and to furnish work for their operatives, and thereby the means with which all workers shall procure food and fuel.

AUG 1-1917.

APPROVES BAS-RELIEF OF EX-MAYOR PRINCE

Mayor Curley has approved the recommendation of the Art Commission for the placing of a bas-relief of ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince in the Mayor's office with the bronze memorials of the other Mayors of Boston.

HERALD AUG 3 1917

CODMAN SQUARE TO HAVE MOVIES

Mayor Tells Objectors He Must Grant License Twice Rejected.

AUG 3 - 1917
HEARING IS A MERE FORM

Patrick Bowen will get his license for a moving picture theatre in Codman square, Dorchester, against which schools and churches in that section have been protesting for many months. Mayor Curley went through the form of hearing the remonstrants yesterday afternoon, in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall, but even before opening the hearing told the remonstrants in plain words that under the opinion of Corporation Counsel Sullivan the mayor could do no less than grant the license, providing the building laws have been complied with.

After this blow, he asked if they still wished to go on with the hearing. After a brief conference of the leaders they answered affirmatively, and after a five-minute recess the mayor opened the proceedings with the statement that the opponents, according to rule, would give first inning.

Are Friends of Mayor.

Joseph F. Warren conducted their case, and one of the leaders was the Rev. Alfred Isaacs, pastor of the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church. He reminded the mayor that this was the third petition for a moving-picture theatre in the locality, and twice the mayor had rejected the application for a license. The same reasons should now prevail, and there should be no favoritism, although it had been rumored that "protests this time will be of no avail, because Pat Bowen and Mark Angell are behind it this time, and they are friends of the mayor's."

The speaker was going on to mention other rumors, when Mayor Curley interrupted: "I would prefer to have you stick to facts, and leave rumors alone."

Mr. Isaacs thereupon desisted, but said he could produce evidence to show that some of the names on the petition had been obtained by false pretences—that the building was to be a "public building."

Albert H. Curtis said: "It seems to me, Mayor, that since you have had this opinion from the corporation counsel since last January, it is unfortunate that this hearing should have been delayed so long, till the vacation season, when schools and churches are closed and so many are away."

Mayor Curley responded: "This hearing is simply a matter of courtesy. It was not necessary to give any hearing at all. None is required."

Atty. Warren said that there were present principals of schools representing 10,000 children, and their parents, opposed to a theatre in the heart of a district so close to the Phillips, Pierce, Gibson and Wolcott schools, also representatives of churches and of real estate interests. In view of the half-hour limit allowed by the mayor, not all could be called on, but he would re-

mind the mayor that the Boston school committee as long ago as last February passed a vote of remonstrance, and sent a copy to the mayor.

Deplores Mercenary Instincts.

Principal James A. Thomas of the Dorchester High School said that the sentiment of the district is overwhelming that a moving picture theatre would

be detrimental to the best interests of the schools and the young people. He hoped that the mayor, if bound by the opinion of the corporation counsel, would seek legislation to give him power to remedy the case.

J. J. Arakelyan deplored the mercenary instincts which would obtain a license by underhanded methods, and queried whether it would not have been fairer if the mayor had granted the hearing before people were scattered for the summer.

"You wrote that out beforehand, didn't you?" asked Mayor Curley.

"Yes sir, that should be considered," replied the speaker.

Raymond P. Delano, representing real estate interests, argued that the mayor need not be bound by the opinion of the corporation counsel, and asked his honor simply to deny the license and let the courts rule. This echoed what Mr. Warren had said, but the mayor responded: "I yield in my opinion of the law to the man who is paid \$10,000 a year to know it for the city."

Mrs. W. H. L. Odell, president of the Dorchester Women's Club, and others also spoke in opposition to the license.

Mr. Warren, in summing up, said—"One of the best arguments on our side is the Hon. James M. Curley himself, who moved from Roxbury because he was looking for a better place for a home. Dorchester is one of the few residential sections left. But how long will it remain if you allow the element to come in which will drive out the home element?"

Senator Charles S. Lawler, Christopher Reardon, a salesman, George H. Phipps, a candy merchant, and others spoke for the theatre. Senator Lawler said he is a candidate for re-election, and it would be political suicide for him if he mistook the sentiment of the district. He believed it overwhelmingly in favor of the theatre. As for whether the show would be moral he declared the mayor could be depended on to prevent an immoral show.

Mr. Phipps raised laughter by admitting that he "keeps open Sunday and sells candy, but I believe it's better to pay my bills than to be in an institution. I hope to see the day when there'll be movies in the churches."

The mayor closed the hearing with the formal announcement that he would take the case under advisement.

40C-10-1917

CHARGE HEAD HOUSE LESSEE BROKE TERMS OF LEASE

Mayor Makes Personal Investigation and Summons Wansker, Who May Lose Concession.

Chairman Dillon of the Park Commission has charged that Henry W. Wansker, lessee of the Head House, City Point, has not lived up to the terms of his lease, and therefore Mayor Curley has summoned Wansker to appear before him this morning to give reasons why it should not be revoked.

The mayor announced last night that he had made a personal investigation of conditions at the Head House. He asserted that he went there and tried to engage a 10-cent locker and was informed that only 25-cent ones were procurable, when those for both prices were supposed to be available.

His plan is to have the new lessee, in case Wansker's lease is revoked, charge 15 cents for all lockers. He is enthusiastic about keeping the place open all winter, installing there indoor tanks for bathers.

AUG 10 1917

ARRANGE ROUTE FOR GRAND ARMY PARADE

Procession of Aug. 21 Will Start at 10 A. M.—Free Movies in the Evening.

The route of the G. A. R. parade Tuesday, Aug. 21, was decided on yesterday at a conference of the G. A. R. executive committee with the mayor.

The line will form in the Back Bay streets and start at 10 A. M. from the corner of Arlington and Beacon streets. Owing to the advanced age of the veterans the march over Beacon Hill will be taken first, and the line will proceed over Beacon, School and Washington streets to Temple place, and Tremont and Boylston streets to Park square, disbanding point.

Mayor Curley will consult with Gov. McCall as to extending invitations to Elihu Root and the Russian ambassador, Boris Bakmeteff, to participate in the ceremonies Tuesday and deliver addresses in the evening in Faneuil Hall. The city will provide an informal luncheon at some hotel for the Russian party, Mr. Root and the G. A. R. committee.

The Parkman bandstand will be illuminated with colored electric lights each evening during G. A. R. week and there will be free moving picture exhibitions there. The city will draw on the \$2200 remaining in the income from the Parkman fund for the purchase of 2000 chairs for the use of G. A. R. veterans who may wish to attend the "movies."

AUG 10 1917

STRANDWAY WORK 25 P. C. COMPLETED

This is the day on which the famous Strandway improvements and "Columbus park," South Boston, were to be completed. Mayor Curley made this development one of the chief planks in his platform promises in 1913.

The \$803,180 contract with the New York State Dredging Company signed by Mayor Curley Dec. 9 calls for completion within eight months, but only about 10 per cent. of the dredging and barely 25 per cent. of the concrete under-taking has been completed.

The amount of cash paid over, up to July 1, to the contractors, was \$175,943. The city holds out 15 per cent. on contract work until the completion of the entire contract.

AUG 10 1917

WILL STOP RUNNING CARS OVER BROADWAY BRIDGE

A representative of the Boston Elevated announced last night that, complying with an order issued yesterday by the public service commission, the road would discontinue operating cars on the Broadway bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad, but will send such cars through Leverett and Washington streets.

An examination of the bridge by engineers representing the city and the commission resulted in reports that the bridge was not strong enough to warrant the operation of even the lightest street cars on it.

The strength of the bridge has been a subject of investigation for some time, and in October, 1915, the commission limited the weight of car that should be operated across it.

AUG 10 1917

JOURNAL - AUG - 3 - 1917

MOVIE LICENSE IN DORCHESTER IS PROTESTED

Minister at Hearing Says
Illegal Tactics Used By
Petitioners.

AUG - 3 - 1917

Charges that men in the employ of Marks Angell, "the junk king," secured, through misrepresentations, signatures in favor of "Pat" Bowen's proposed theater in Dorchester, were made yesterday afternoon at City Hall by the Rev. Alfred S. Isaacs, pastor of the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church.

At the hearing on the petition for a theatre license, Attorney Joseph F. Warren, for the remonstrants, said that if the license is granted a test case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

"If those circulating the petitions did not secure signatures in favor of a moving picture theatre," explained Mr. Isaacs, "others went a few days later to the persons who had refused to sign and asked the people to favor the erection of a public building on the property near Codman square. We are prepared to bring people here to say that they signed because the proposition was misrepresented."

The minister asked the mayor to refuse the license because "it is rumored in Dorchester that there is no use of protesting since 'Pat' Bowen and Marks Angell are friends of the mayor." "I am told," he added, "that street car men signed the petitions and gave the car barns as their residence." He was about to give another rumor, but Mayor Curley, who conducted the hearing, asked him to "stick to facts."

Take Dig at Mayor

Both Mr. Isaacs and Albert H. Curtis took a dig at the mayor with remarks that the delay in calling the hearing was "unfortunate," the petition of the remonstrants having been circulated about six months ago. Mayor Curley replied that "since the law is so specific, the hearing is a matter of courtesy."

He read a report from Lieut. Philip O'Neill of Police Station 19, in which the latter said he did not see why the locating of the theatre in the proposed place should be detrimental.

At the outset, the mayor told of the controversy concerning the license for the Dudley Theatre last January, and said that in the opinion of Corporation Counsel Sullivan, if the petitioner erects a theatre that conforms to the building laws the mayor has no choice, but must grant the license.

AUG - 3 - 1917

Theatre Half-Finished

The proposed theatre in Dorchester is about half completed, and the mayor said that if he refused the license, the owners could secure a court order compelling him to take such action. The reply of the remonstrants was that, since he had ruled within a year that the people in the Codman square section of Dorchester do not want a moving picture theatre, licenses for two other

locations having been refused, he should take a consistent stand and let the remonstrants fight the present petitioners in any court action that might result. The lot at 637 Washington street, Dorchester, is directly opposite one for which the mayor refused a license some time ago.

The remonstrants based their argument on the contention that Codman square is a residential and school center, and that the location of such a theatre there would be detrimental to the best interests of the district.

Benefit to Residents

Senator Charles S. Lawler, speaking for the petitioners, said he believed that the locating of a popular price theatre near Codman square would be favorable to the majority of people in Dorchester.

Christopher Reardon and George A. Phipps, who spoke in favor of the theatre, denounced those of the opposition as "those of large income who are retarding the progress of Dorchester."

The petition of the remonstrants bore 1600 signatures, including those of practically all teachers in schools near Codman square.

The mayor reserved his decision regarding the granting of the license.

AUG - 8 - 1917

FIN. COM. AGAIN QUERIES MAYOR AS TO MANSION

AUG - 8 - 1917
Wants Contradictory Evidence as to Source of Money Explained.

CURLEY SAID \$10,000 CAME FROM DALY

Latter Swores in Testimony
His Firm Paid Not
"A Nickel."

Once again the Boston Finance Commission asks where Mayor Curley got the money to pay for his mansion on Jamaica way. Chairman John R. Murphy yesterday called to the attention of the mayor the directly contradictory statements made by the latter and by Francis I. Daly, a former business partner, and treasurer of the Democratic city committee.

At one of the recent hearings on city bonding business, Daly heatedly denied that the mayor had drawn "a nickel" from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. Mayor Curley said during the recall campaign of 1915 that he had received \$10,000 from Daly to put into his new house.

Mr. Murphy wrote the mayor July 26, on this subject, and received no reply, he says. Mayor Curley last evening

said he had no comment to make on the commission's letter.

AUG - 8 - 1917

Chairman Murphy wrote the mayor as follows:

"In December, 1915, during the municipal campaign for election of members to the City Council, public attention was called to the large amount of money which your honor had paid for your present residence, including the land upon which it is built.

"In reply, your honor published in the Boston newspapers over your signature a statement of the sources from which the money was obtained. Part of this statement was that \$10,000—the cost of the land—had come from a sale of your interest in 'the Daly Plumbing Company,' shortly after you became mayor.

"On July 10, 1917, Francis L. Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company testified under oath at a public hearing of the Finance Commission in direct contradiction of this statement of your honor. He testified that neither directly nor indirectly had he or the Daly Plumbing Supply Company ever paid or promised to pay your honor 'a nickel.' Later in the hearing when your honor's published statement to the effect that you had received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company was read to Mr. Daly he stated that your honor's statement was not true.

"On July 26, 1917, the commission wrote your honor as follows:

"At recent hearings of the Finance Commission on the bonding business of the city evidence was introduced of a signed statement by your honor in the Boston Post of Dec. 13, 1915, in which the following explanation regarding your acquisition of \$10,000 was made:

"The land cost \$10,000, which was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of one-half interest in the business of the Daly Plumbing Company.

Was Contradicted

"This statement was contradicted at the hearing by Francis L. Daly, your honor's former partner. Mr. Daly denying that he had paid over any money whatsoever to your honor. Moreover, he submitted the books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company for examination and pointed out that the business of the company in January, 1914 (the time when Mr. Daly testified your honor ceased your connection with the company), did not show receipts or payments to the amount of \$10,000.

"Mr. Daly's denial of your honor's statement has perplexed the commission as to which statement is correct, and accordingly the commission has been advised by its counsel to present these facts to your honor for whatever explanation you may wish to make.

"The commission feels that the denial of Mr. Daly has placed your honor in such a position that it is only just that you should have an opportunity to submit an explanation of the transaction."

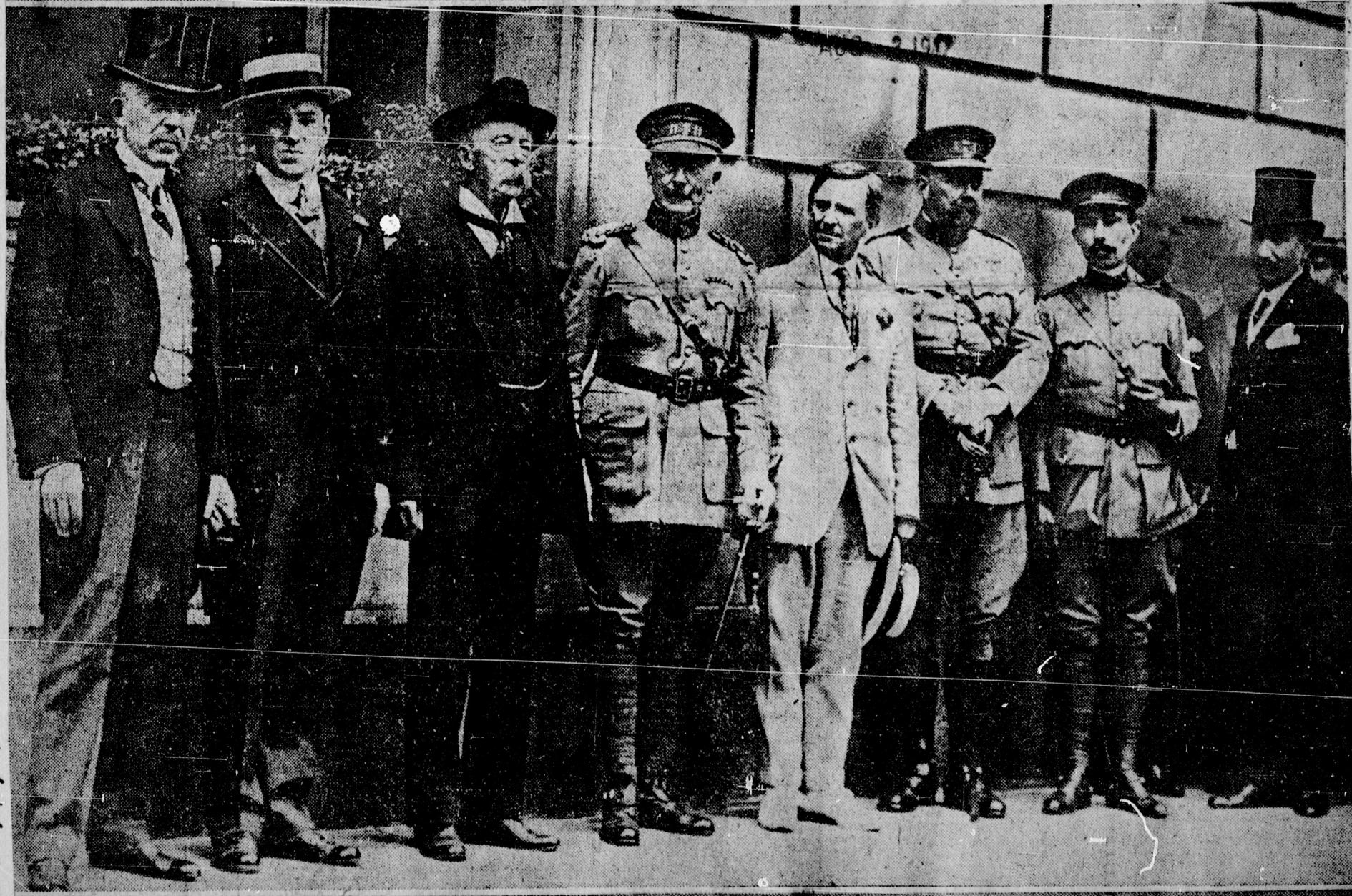
"This letter was sent to your honor so that your honor might be given an opportunity to explain Mr. Daly's denial of your statement.

"No answer has been received by the Finance Commission.

"Under these circumstances the Finance Commission again requests you to explain Mr. Daly's statement made under oath."

BELGIAN MISSION NOW GUESTS OF THE STATE AND THE CITY

AUG - 3 1917

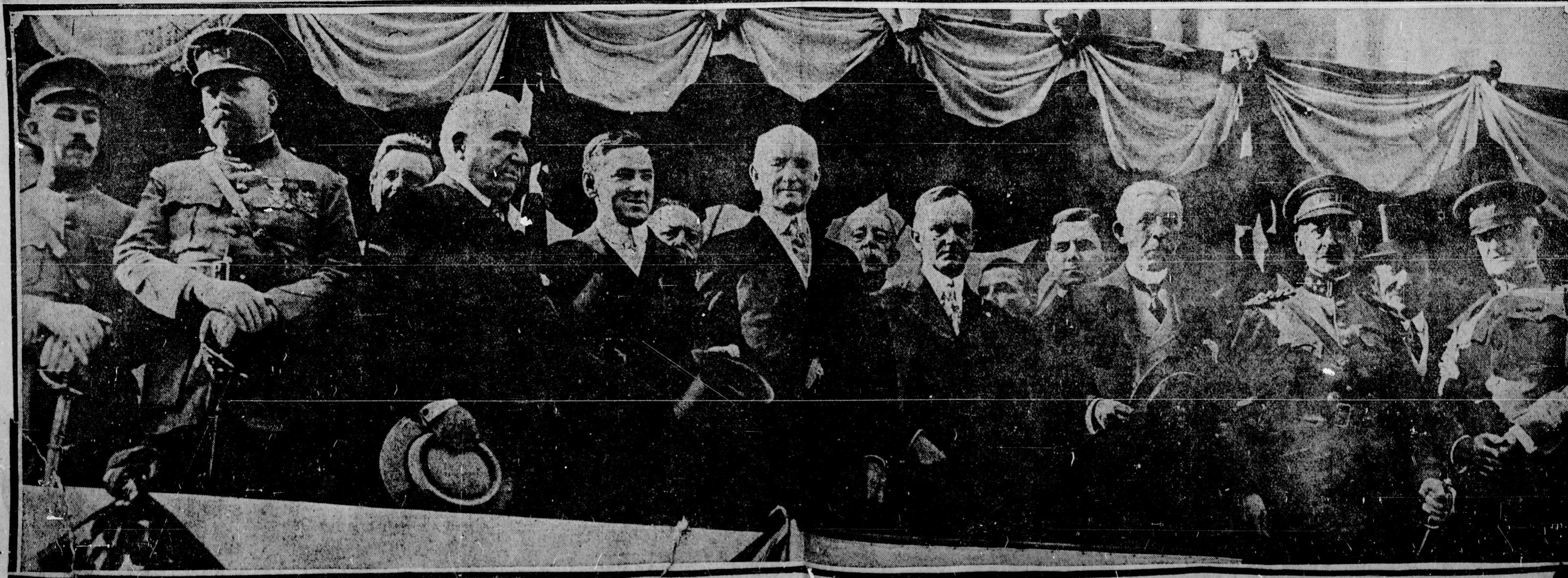


AMERICAN AUG 3 - 1917

Continued next page

to right: Baron Moncheur, Mayor Curley, Belgian Consul Mansfield, Lieutenant-General Clercq, William F. Kenney, Major Osterrieth, Count d'Ursel, E. de Cartier de Marchienne

'Army Day' in Boston Was 'Belgium Day,' Too; Gallant Troops in Review



Continue on next page

Some of the gentlemen seen here in the reviewing stand before the State House are well known to you. Permit us to present the others. On the extreme right, Brigadier-General Clarence Edwards, of the United States Army, commanding the Department of the East, who looks picture, not unlike our beloved Governor. Next to General Edwards, in uniform, is Major-General Mathieu G. A. Leclercq of the Belgian Army. Smiling, over their shoulders, is the Belgian Minister, E. de Cartier de Marchienne. At General Leclercq's right is His Excellency the Moncheur, Belgian High Commissioner. Over at the left end of the line stand Lieutenant Count d'Ursel and Major Leon Osterrieth. At Mayor Curley's right stands the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, the distinguished and eloquent orator of the day. Over Mr. Cockran's shoulder may see Mr. William F. Kenney, of the Public Library Board, and, between Governor McCall and Baron Moncheur, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. The Belgian officers made a splendid impression. Boston understands now, how little Belgium was able to put up fight to hold the Germans back.

AMERICAN AUG-3-1917

Ovation at State House, Where Governor Welcomes Distinguished Visitors.

Boston and Massachusetts now honor martyred Belgium.

The official Belgian War Mission arrived here today for two days of our warmest hospitality.

The Mission and its accompanying escort was officially welcomed at the South Station at 9:10 by Mayor Curley and a reception committee representing the State, city and Belgian interests here.

Several hundred men, women and children cheered the arrival at the South Station and the official greeting. More cheers followed as the Mission and the committee, distributed in 27 automobiles, proceeded to the Copley-Plaza for a brief stop, and thence to the State House. There the Mission party was presented to Governor McCall, and a little later to the Constitutional Convention, now in session in the House chamber.

GIVEN GREAT OVATION.

The members of the convention greeted the Mission with tumultuous cheering.

Baron Moncheur, High Commissioner of the Mission, addressed the convention, voicing thanks of his King and nation for American aid.

Governor McCall issued today a proclamation calling upon the public to honor the visitors by general display of the Belgian flag.

The public had anticipated this proclamation by general flying of the red, orange and black banner of the gallant little kingdom.

The program for the two-day visit of the mission calls for a succession of entertainment designed to bring the visitors and the Boston and Bay State public into closest contact.

BIG PARADE TOMORROW.

A great feature of tomorrow's schedule will be a military parade. More than 13,000 of our soldiers, soon to depart for Southern training camps, will be in line. The parade will have the added significance of a farewell from the folks at home to the departing boys in olive drab.

Who are these men of the Belgian War Mission, whom our public honors today?

The official mission is composed of five distinguished men. They are:

HIS EXCELLENCY, BARON MONCHEUR, HIGH COMMISSIONER, former Belgian minister to Washington and recently chief of the political bureau of the Belgian Foreign Office at Havre.

MAJOR-GENERAL MATHIEU G. A. LECLERCQ, MILITARY HEAD OF THE MISSION, military expert and cavalry commander during the early part of the war.

LIEUTENANT COUNT LOUIS D'URSEL, Second Regiment Belgian Guides and former secretary of the Belgian legation at Teheran.

MAJOR LEON OSTERRIETH, First Regiment Belgian Guides, former military attaché of the Belgian legation at Petrograd.

HECTOR CARLIER, president

of the Banque d'Italie et Belge.

The first four of the above five came to Boston today. Banker Carlier did not come with them.

Accompanying the four commissioners to Boston as escort on their tour of this country were the following:

Emil de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister to Washington.

A. E. Ruddock, representing the United States Department of State.

Captain T. C. Cook, U. S. A., military aide to Major General Le Clercq.

James G. Whiteley, secretary to the Belgian War Mission.

The mission party travelled to Boston in the private car Federal, attached to the Federal Express. The train arrived at the South Station at 8:50. It came in on track 17. The mission's private car was then switched to track 27 at the eastern side of the trainshed.

HAD BREAKFAST ON TRAIN.

The original plan was for the reception committee to escort the mission guests to the Copley-Plaza for breakfast. But, on account of the strain of railroading in the heat, the mission party decided to eat breakfast on the train.

So the reception committee eliminated its hotel breakfast plan and arrived at the South Station at 9:10 to give the guests first greetings.

The line of twenty-seven automobiles, bearing the committee, rolled into the terminal through the Summer street carriage door. The cars turned around on the concourse so as to back down through the head-gate of Track 27 and form in line ready to start out when the guests changed from train to autos.

A gathering throng waited, kept in line by a detail of twenty policemen under Sergeant Martin H. King or Lagrange street station. Plain clothes men mingled with the crowd as the usual precaution.

From the big steel trusses of the concourse roof hung Belgian flags, the railroad's tribute to the guests.

CURLEY WELCOMES MISSION.

Mayor Curley and E. Sumner Mansfield, Belgian consul at Boston, stepped out of the head car. James O'Connell of the Secret Service, in charge of the traveling welfare of the mission, was waiting on the platform. He stepped into the private car and informed the mission that the committee was at hand.

Baron Moncheur appeared on the car platform, stepped down and was greeted by the Mayor.

The Belgian High Commissioner is a man of about sixty years and about five feet and eight inches tall. He has aquiline features, iron gray hair, long mustache and a slight stoop.

He wore a black swallowtail coat, dark striped trousers, a black and white checked vest and gray fedora hat.

He clasped the Mayor's extended hand with a warm smile. The Mayor said:

"Greetings to the representatives of the people who helped save democracy."

The Baron answered:

"Thank you."

CHEERED BY CROWD.

He shook hands with Consul Mansfield and was escorted to the Mayor's car. The watching crowd cheered. The Baron smiled and raised his hat.

There is particular interest in Baron Moncheur in this country because he has an American wife. In 1902 he married Miss Charlotte Clayton, daughter of General Powell Clayton, former United States Ambassador to Mexico. The Baron was Minister President at Mexico when General Clayton was there with his family. It was then that the romance began which led to the international bridal. The Baroness accompanied her husband to this country on the present trip, but is not making the entire American tour with him.

The second man off the private car had the double impressiveness of large stature and military trappings. He looked literally the great soldier. He was Major Leon Osterreith, the military head of the mission and a man of imposing physical aspect.

This big Belgian major is six feet four inches in height and of large frame. His distinguishing facial characteristics are his formidable military mustache and closely-trimmed beard, both of reddish-brown. He wore a flat-topped cap and olive drab uniform, with heavy gold lace and other insignia of his high rank.

He made a fine military figure of a man as he came into public view. Heartily cheers were given for him.

NELLIE WAS MISSING.

When the Belgian mission arrived in this country at an Atlantic port, on June 16, press dispatches paid attention to Nellie, the "rat hound," which trotted down the gangplank at Major Osterreith's heels. Nellie is a small wize-haired terrier, devoted to her master. She has done her "bit" in the trenches, was twice wounded and holds an honorable discharge from her regiment. She established a record as the best rat-catcher in the trenches along the western front.

But Nellie did not seem to be in evidence for the Boston trip, as much as one would have liked to see this doughty canine.

Major-General LeClercq, military head of the mission, followed Major Osterreith. The others in the mission party came out and were escorted to the autos.

RECEPTION AT STATE HOUSE.

The auto parade went via Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets to the hotel. There was only a twenty-minute stop there. The men of the mission party were assigned to rooms. They soon returned to the lobby and started in the automobiles at 9:50 for the State House, via Dartmouth street, Commonwealth avenue, Arlington and Beacon streets.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick met them at the Beacon street steps of the State House and escorted them to the Governor's chamber.

Governor McCall greeted the Mission in the name of the people of Massachusetts. Baron Moncheur responded. There was posing for photographers. The light wasn't sharp enough to suit the camera men. So they adjourned to the Executive Council chamber for better results.

While waiting the pleasure of the photographers Baron Moncheur noticed a Bible on a table close by him. He picked it up, opened it at random and seemed to be reading a brief passage.

OVATION BY CONVENTION.

The Governor and the high commissioner chatted a while. The Governor was apparently telling the baron some of his experiences abroad.

THOUSANDS ARE THRILLED AS GUARD PARADES THROUGH CITY

Farewell Tribute an Inspiring Scene Along Crowded Thoroughfares; 12,000 Men in Line.

Sitting with Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and other dignitaries in the reviewing stand at the State House, the Belgians exclaimed time and time again in utter admiration as the Bay State soldiers passed.

The parade was timed with that precision that must be an army axiom. The long column wound through the streets at "hike" speed. The various units passed the reviewing stand and saluted with clock-like unison. In every feature the long labors of Massachusetts officers were apparent in every move of the rank and file.

PROMPT START.

At 3 o'clock the line, led by the chief marshal and his staff, a battalion and band of the Coast Artillery, U. S. A., and three battalions of Uncle Sam's blue jackets, followed by the Belgians and their State and city hosts in a long line of autos, wound out of Beacon street into Arlington. From that point the route lay between the tears and cheers of the 300,000.

Behind the Belgian envoys clattered the First Squadron of Massachusetts Cavalry, their horses' hoofs beating a merry tattoo upon the hard pavement, very business-like horsemen in all the new-fangled "harness" of the riders of war—riders who perhaps by contrast, perhaps by skill, recalled to the Belgian ministers the Uhans of the dark days.

So far the procession had been varied in its coloring, the white lines of the sailor battalions flashing in the perfect brilliancy of the afternoon sunshine, cool and business-like and grim as one might wish.

MELTS INTO OLIVE DRAB.

Now, however, the color melted into the olive drab as the Massachusetts guardsmen, soon to be lost in the great Federal Army, marched into the lane to the tune of a thousand calls that followed each flash of personal recognition. There were cheers for all the colonels, especially for Colonel Logan of the "Fighting Ninth"; cheers for each battalion and each company, shrill piping voices of women, heavier, gruffer salutations of men and the "neither here nor there" of the "younger brother."

"Bring me back the Kaiser's moustache, Jack," sang out a small boy leaning perilously from a Tremont street window. And Jack, a half hundred of him within earshot, had to smile even though it was still with rigid "eyes front."

Once or twice along the march, there came a halt to be punctured with showers of cigarettes and sweet-meats and a momentary chatting "at ease." In these pauses, the greetings and farewells became even more intimate, brief chances though they were for Boston to take her soldier boys to her heart.

The route of the parade lay through Charles and Boylston, Tremont,

Temple place and Washington, Summer, High, Federal, Milk, Broad and State and thence through Washington and School back to Beacon and the reviewing stand.

MAYOR'S SON LEADS CHEERING.

At the City Hall, fully 5,000 people thronged the two big stands. Mrs. Curley with members of her family reviewed the procession, the Mayor's reviewed the procession, the Mayor's little son, James, Jr., leading a great deal of the applause.

At the State House the Belgian envoys left their motors and led by Baron Moncheur were escorted to the reviewing stand. Awaiting them there were Governor McCall, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, Brigadier General C. R. Edwards and Staff, Commandant William R. Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard, State Treasurer Charles L. Burri, Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, President Welles of the Senate. Mayor Curley came with the Belgian party and shared the honors of the review with them and the other officials.

Then after a few sharp bugle calls, a short halt as the reviewing party settled itself in the stand, the column began to file by, to the strains of more than a half-score of bands playing the Belgian national air.

Very alert and very martial they looked as they marched along, each line turning to face the Governor and his party at the command "eyes right" and turning again at the following order "front." And so it went "eyes right," "front," "eyes right," "front" and repeat for two hours.

Four regiments of the Massachusetts Infantry, the Ninth, Eighth, Fifth and Sixth passed in quick succession, the Second alone of the Bay State's foot soldiers being unable to take part in the review.

There followed the Massachusetts Coast Artillery, the Massachusetts Engineers and the Signal Corps, two regiments of the State Guard, the Tenth and the Thirteenth, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and finally the two Belgian societies that brought to a colorful close the long procession.

GIRLS IN BELGIAN COLORS.

Of these two, the first the Union Belge of Boston, marched by with a brave show of the Belgian tri-color and to the quick-step of a lively band. The second, the Union Franco-Belge of Lawrence, carried the banner of the sister republic with the Old Glory and the Belgian banner. Near the front of this line, a score of girls, clad in the Belgian colors also, bore an immense American flag. Motor cars carrying many women waving the Belgian flags mingled among the marchers.

For the Belgian envoys, the parade came to an end with the appropriate reminder of the little nation across the seas.

"Did you notice those uniforms?" piped a little man at the top of the State House steps. "In the na-

mingled with the dying echoes of the last band, "On a hillside, half a mile away, you couldn't see those olive drab boys without a telescope!"

And no more you could come to think of it.

Now in the half-twilight they faded even more swiftly, leaving behind a memory that Boston shall always cherish whatever may come to her boys "over there."

RECALL PAST GLORIES.

Presently the reviewing stand emptied, and the only marchers before the State House were the bronze soldiers whose bayonets bristle in the bas relief of the Shaw Memorial, recalling for the moment the great cheers that went up when the colored company of the Sixth marched by an hour before.

Across the way the bronze Hooker sat still upon the great bronze war horse, looking down upon the bronze bayonets.

A throng of sight-seers turned to walk through the "Hall of Flags" and gaze at the battle-scarred banners of other years.

And Boston, thinking of the vanished lines of brown, may well have fallen to wondering what new bronzes and what new banners the day with its "hail and farewell" meant for her in the dim and hazy future.

State Banquet Ends Visit of Belgians

Boston's official reception of the Belgian envoys came to an end last evening with the State banquet at the Copley-Plaza, at which Mayor Curley, Bourke Cockran, Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, and Lieutenant Governor Coolidge were the principal speakers.

Cockran in an impassioned address urged that the United States place her money upon the same plane that she was placing the lives of her young men and turn over so-called loans to her allies into contributions to a great fund for the prosecution of the war.

General Edwards paid a great tribute to the Massachusetts soldiery as it had paraded in the afternoon, stating that the Belgian military men who were with the commission had confided to him their belief that the Bay State troops were already fit for that intensive training which they must take sooner or later behind the battle lines.

The Baron Moncheur, on behalf of the commission, said farewell to Boston, thanking the Mayor and the Governor for the great reception that was given the envoys by the city and the Commonwealth.

"We might as well ask a policeman to pay us for the use of the club with which he defends our lives and property," said Cockran in his response, "as to ask our allies to pay interest on the money with which we have supplied them. If we could send 5,000,000 men at once to France no one doubts that it would be wise and expedient, and we would equip these men from our own national pocketbook. If we are to give our men without counting them, we should give our treasure in the same way. We must make of ourselves in this war not a pawnbroker exacting usury but a champion establishing justice."

General Edwards declared that at first he had been against the parade in honor of the envoys, believing that the State troops could ill afford a half hour from their intensive training. He said, however, that he finally came to believe that the inspiration they

would derive from the day itself would be helpful and that he believed Massachusetts having seen what wonderful work had been done with the new recruits had a new idea of her man power and its strides toward the perfection that it must attain before it is ready for the trenches.

In introducing the Baron Moncheur, Mayor Curley paid a tribute to Belgium as the nation that had saved the world. The Baron responded in part as follows:

"I am extremely glad to have this opportunity on the eve of the departure of the Belgian Commission from Boston, to express to the Governor of Massachusetts, to the Mayor of Boston, and to all your officials and members of your committees, the profound gratitude of my colleagues and myself for the splendid reception and cordial welcome which has been given us in your city.

"In your cordiality, in your sympathetic sentiments, we have a most reassuring and charming evidence of the ties which bind Belgium to the United States, and which especially bind our hearts to the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"To your citizens, nothing is foreign that concerns patriotism and humanity.

"And on behalf of my colleagues and myself, on behalf of the King and of the whole Belgian nation, I say 'God save and bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.'

"We have no easy task before us, but now that the United States has entered the war we know that victory is assured. Your flag has never known defeat and never shall.

"We have come, at our King's best, to thank the people of Boston, the people of Massachusetts, the whole noble American nation, for your generosity in helping to save our fellow-countrymen from want and starvation, for your heart-whole sympathy which has strengthened us in our adversities, and for your mighty arm which is now stretched out to save our people from bondage and to free the world from military autocracy.

"On this third anniversary of the war the Kaiser's dream of world conquest is shattered. Your entry into the conflict has forever dispelled that vision. His only thought now is how to escape from the judgment to come. But we know that America will not turn back, nor leave half-finished, the great task which she has set before her. You have drawn the sword that the world may be made safe for democracy; and you will not sheath your blade until military autocracy is so crushed that it can

never again lift its hand to disturb the peace of the world.

"And to that end we here, on this solemn anniversary, do mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

AMERICAN JULY 4TH - 1917

Thousands of Elks sailed down Boston Harbor today and took possession of Nantasket Beach.

At noon the resort—Atlantic ocean, roller coasters, hot dog stands and all—was in the hands of the visitors.

Uncle Sam's patrol boats and submarine chasers saw the heavily loaded steamers gliding down the harbor, flying the royal purple standard of Elkdom.

Last night 18,000 attended a performance of Caliban in the Harvard Stadium.

At 11 o'clock, when Elks in every clubhouse in the United States drink a toast to their departed brothers, the lights in the big bowl went out and a great clock appeared on the stage.

CHIMES STRIKE THE HOUR.

The chimes rang out and Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor, in the glare of a searchlight, gave the Elks' famous ritual toast.

Tomorrow will be known as Patriotic Day, with a host of splendid speakers and interesting features. United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip in the Senate, will be the chief speaker.

Today at Nantasket over 1,000,000 clams will be eaten by the Elks, it is estimated. Nothing will be allowed to interfere with the elaborate program that is scheduled. All games, exhibitions, contests,

the water and on the beach, side trips, dinner parties, dansants, cabaret performances and various other forms of amusement will be presented.

"Those who have made the supreme sacrifice for American principles—the soldiers and sailors of the nation"—were included in the toast.

Fred C. Harper of Lynchburg, Va., the new exalted ruler of the Elks, secured 1,203 votes, while John W. Stevenson of Fulton, N. Y., polled 305.

The next Grand Lodge session will be at Atlantic City. It was the unanimous choice of the delegates, as no other city seriously made an effort to secure it.

PUT HARPER "OVER."

"Jim" Nicholson, past grand exalted ruler, president of the Boston National Elks' Convention Association, the man who is responsible for the Grand Lodge session in this city, is the man who put Harper over.

Congressman Thomas E. Reilly of Meriden, Ct., was elected Grand Exalted Leading Knight, and secured 1,266 votes, while Henry J. Jennings of Bridgeport, Ct., got 138.

Frank J. Spriggs from St. Paul moved up from Inner Guard to Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight and was opposed by Robert E. Green of Brookline Lodge, with a vote of \$25 and 266 in favor of Spriggs.

Edward L. Chapman of Great Bend, Kans., is the new Inner Guard of the Grand Lodge. His opponent was S. C. Crossland of Jackson, O. Chapman won by a big majority.

Judge James M. Shanley, Oakland, Cal., who has been Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight during the past year, was elected Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight without opposition.

"Pat" Powers, former president of the Eastern Baseball League, was elected a member of the Grand Trustees without opposition. W. W. Mountain of Flint, Mich., and William Conklin of Englewood, N. J., withdrew before polling commenced.

Grand Treasurer Charles A. White of Chicago and Grand Secretary Fred Robinson of Dubuque, Ia., were elected without opposition.

The Grand Lodge session was a record breaker in point of attendance. Seventeen hundred and thirty delegates received credentials. This is the largest in the history of the order.

STAND BY PRESIDENT.

The first business before the Grand Lodge was a resolution endorsing President Wilson and pledging the order to "stand side by side with him in this hour of trial." The resolution was presented by James L. McGovern, Bridgeport, collector of the Port of Connecticut. It was received with wild cheering and passed unanimously.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler John P. Sullivan of New Orleans presented a resolution which indorsed the conservation of foodstuffs as outlined by Herbert Hoover and which calls for the appointment of a representative of the Grand Lodge to attend on Thursday at Washington the meeting of fraternal associations of this country in the matter of food conservation.

When the Grand Lodge met today at 9 o'clock Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor of New Orleans was officially notified of the election returns.

The ritual commission that has been preparing for three years a new ritual will make its report at the session.

At a special session in the convention the commission appointed by Grand Exalted Ruler Rightor to derive at the best method of war relief work will make its report.

The report of the Big Brother movement will be made by Judge John J. Reilly of Hammond, Ind.

STEVENSON GREETS HARPER.

Fred Harper, newly elected exalted ruler, and John W. Stevenson, defeated candidate, met a few hours after the election in front of the desk of the Copley-Plaza and Stevenson proved himself a real Elk and good sport by rushing up to Harper, putting one arm around his neck and saying:

"I am glad Fred Harper beat me. I know of nobody I would rather have beat me than Fred Harper. You are a good fellow and conducted a clean campaign."

The exalted ruler-elect thanked him profusely and said he was glad that the campaign was so free of personality and conducted as an Elk campaign should be.

Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, Exalted Ruler of the Boston Lodge, and "Dan" Kane, Past Exalted Ruler of the Boston Lodge, were the leading spirits in the handling of the campaign for John W. Stevenson.

Aubrey F. Murray, editor of the Southern Buck, the oldest Elk paper in the United States, which is published in New Orleans, is here with the Louisiana delegation. He is the youngest Elk editor in the country. Mr. Murray came here with the Grand Exalted Rulers' party. He thinks Boston is some city, and that "Jim" Nicholson is about the best promoter of conventions that he ever met.

HARPER OVERWHELMED.

Everybody today is talking about the election. Fred Harper stands today the biggest Elk in the country.

Congratulations from every part of the country continued to pour into his headquarters until midnight. Harper, then weary and worn out after the campaign, went to his room denying himself to all callers and refusing to answer the telephone.

Ten thousand Elks and their ladies were whirled over the Paul Revere route. Not a puncture or a blow-out was reported. All previous records went by the board. The trip was extremely popular for Elks who had never seen the Shrines of Liberty. Ed Davis of Somerville had charge of the trip and he did a wonderful job.

Charlie Kelley, past exalted ruler of the Boston Lodge, has a very extensive acquaintance in the order. All the members of the grand lodge session know Charlie personally and he has been busy shaking hands with old timers.

BELGIAN GROUP VISITS BOSTON

AUG 3 1917

Mission to the United States
to Be Honored by State and
City — Massachusetts Troops
and Bluejackets in Parade

H1
Members of the Belgian commission to the United States, who arrived in Boston this morning for a two days' visit, were honored at the State House by Governor McCall and staff, and by the members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The party arrived at the South Station at 8 a.m., and after a welcome by Mayor Curley, several committees and an enthusiastic crowd of citizens, went to the Copley-Plaza which is to be the visitors' headquarters during their Boston stay. About 11 a.m. they reached the Governor's office, where they were welcomed by Mr. McCall and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Those in the party are Baron Moncheur, who heads the visiting commission; E. de Cartier de Marchiennes, Belgian Minister to the United States; Leutenant-General Le Clercq, Chief of the Belgian Military Mission; Major Osterieth of the First Regiment, Belgian Guides; Lieutenant Count d'Urseil of the Second Regiment, Belgian Guides; A. B. Ruddock, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Capt. T. C. Cook, United States military aide to General Le Clercq, and James G. Whiteley, secretary of the Belgian War Mission.

The Governor, who was attended by Adjutant-General Stevens, greeted warmly Baron Moncheur, and talked with him at length. He showed him the historic council chamber, and with the Baron posed for photographers. Baron Moncheur conversed with the Governor in English and expressed his appreciation of the reception accorded him.

In presenting the visitors to President Bates, in the Constitutional Convention, Governor McCall praised King Albert of Belgium, whose throne, he said, "is secure because it has its foundation laid in the hearts of the Belgian people." After praising also the valor of the Belgian people, Governor McCall said:

"It is an ancient political doctrine of the United States that questions relating to boundaries and forms of governments of the nations upon this continent are American questions, of right to be settled by the self-governing people of the American hemisphere free from the interference or control of the nations beyond the seas. A due regard for that doctrine would impose upon us a caution in interfering with a corresponding right of the European nations to adjust their own forms of government. It is for the European nations themselves to determine whether the recently lost provinces of France which have been a part of her for generations shall be

restored to her again; and whether there shall be forever driven from the European shores of the Bosphorus that unspeakable government 'whose dragon shape fouls the splendor of the sun.' But whatever may be our separate and legitimate cause for entering the war and the part we may rightly play in adjusting the terms of the treaty of peace, the war would have a lamentable outcome for us if it did not result in the complete restoration of the Belgian kingdom."

President Bates welcomed Baron Moncheur and his party, in a speech lauding Belgium, the people of that country, and King Albert.

After thanking the Constitutional Convention and Governor McCall for their welcome, Baron Moncheur expressed belief that victory for the Allies was already in sight and would be followed by "a long reign of peace." America's entry into the war made certain, he said, "the triumph of liberty and the final overthrow of military autocracy." He was warmly applauded as he described the events on Aug. 3, 1914, that resulted in Germany's making war on Belgium, and told of the country's decision to defend its honor and duty toward Europe. Continuing, Baron Moncheur said:

H2
You all know what has happened since that fateful day three years ago. My country has been ravaged with fire and sword. Old men, women and children have been deliberately and ruthlessly massacred. Our war materials and our crops have been seized without payment, our factories have been destroyed, our machinery has been stolen and sent into Germany; and, crowning infamy of the centuries, our workmen have been torn from their homes and sent into slavery. The Belgian people still stand caged behind steel bars, formed of German bayonets. Those who have escaped fire and sword and nameless evils are still hungry, famished and enslaved, ground down beneath the heel of the tyrant. But their courage remains unbroken and unbreakable.

No true-hearted Belgian regrets the decision which was made three years ago. They are ready to lay down their lives for liberty. They know that in the end justice will triumph. As our King said three years ago, 'A country which defends itself commands the respect of all the world and cannot perish.'

"Through all our trials and sufferings the American nation has been our constant and unfailing friend. You have clothed the naked and fed the hungry. Above all, you have given us your sympathy and your support. And now you are doing still more. You are sending us the flower of your youth to fight shoulder to shoulder with our troops in the great battle for the freedom of the world. You have been our friends. Now you are more than our friends—you are our allies and our brothers in arms."

"Your people are animated by the spirit of the men who fought at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. You

are not fighting for aggrandizement nor for gain; you are fighting for our liberty, for your own liberty, and for the liberty of the world. It must be a fight to the finish, and the finish must be right. Military autocracy must be crushed down—crushed that it will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. May that day soon come when we shall together acclaim the triumph of our common cause."

Governor McCall issued a proclamation authorizing and calling for the display of the flags of the Belgian nation on State, county and municipal buildings during the stay in Massachusetts of the Belgian mission, and urging the display of the Belgian flag together with that of the United States on residences and business houses.

This afternoon the party is in Concord, Mass., as guests of the city of Boston. After lunching at Colonial Inn they visited historic spots in the town.

The party came to Boston in President Wilson's private car, the Federal, attached to the second section of the Federal express. A detail of 100 Boston police, under command of Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, kept everybody but the welcoming party 100 feet away from Track 27, on which the train arrived, until after the Belgians and their escort had stepped into their automobiles. In the first machine were seated Baron Moncheur, Mayor Curley and Assistant Secretary of State Ruddock. The secret service men from Washington, led by James A. O'Connell, followed. At the head of the procession were mounted police and motorcycle police.

With Mayor Curley and Consul Mansfield, at the South Station, were about 20 members of the citizen's welcoming committee and about the same number representing Governor McCall's committee. Addressing the visitors, Mayor Curley said:

"The city of Boston welcomes the Belgian Commission. We welcome to Boston the people whose country saved the democracy of the world."

Baron Moncheur replied expressing pleasure at being in a city which had done so well in aiding his country through the Belgian Relief Commission.

This evening a reception will be held in Faneuil Hall, at which Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund in New England, will preside. Several hundred Belgians will be present, and the music will be furnished by the Letter Carriers Band.

Baron Moncheur will make an address from the balcony of the Old State House at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the remainder of the day until the time of the parade will be occupied by a trip down the harbor by the visitors of the royal mission.

The concluding affair of the visit will be the State reception in the evening at the Copley-Plaza. The speakers will be Governor McCall, Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Baron Moncheur, Bourke Cockran and Colonel Azan of the French Army. Mayor Curley will preside.

Invitations to the banquet have been sent to mayors throughout the State,

40C-3 - 1917
to 100 prominent citizens who have been especially liberal in their aid to the Belgian refugees, and to 50 representative citizens. British and Canadian officers in the city will attend, and State and city dignitaries will be present in force.

The parade will start at 3 o'clock and will form at the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue and will march over the following route: From the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue to Tremont Street, to Temple Place, to Washington, to Summer, to High, to Federal, to Milk, to Broad, to State, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Charles, where it will disband.

Reviewing stands will be in place at City Hall, but the Governor, the Mayor and the Mission will review the parade at the State House.

The roster of the parade is as follows: Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, chief marshal; Maj. Charles T. Cahill, assistant adjutant-general; four companies of C. A. C. regulars from the forts, 300 men; two battalions of sailors from the warships and one from Commonwealth Pier, 1000 men; the Belgian War Mission in automobiles.

Then will follow the National Guard regiments now in the Federal service: Ninth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Logan, 2000 men; headquarters and two battalions of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Stover, 2000 men; Eighth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Perry, 2000 men; Coast Artillery Corps, M. N. G., led by Colonel Quimby, 1000 men; First Regiment of Engineers, M. N. G., led by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, 800 men; First Squadron of Cavalry, M. N. G., led by Major Perrins, 200 men; Signal Battalion, M. N. G., led by Major Chase, 200 men; Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. P. F. Sullivan, 750 men; Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. Louis A. Frothingham, 750 men; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 250 men; the Boston Union Belge, 400 men, and the Lawrence Union Franco-Belge, 300 men.

It is estimated that fully 13,000 men will march past the reviewing stand in front of the State House and 13 military bands will have places in the parade.

AUG 4 - 1917
**BOSTON HONORS
BELGIAN ENVOYS**

Visitors Feted by City and State
—Mass Meeting, Banquet and Parade of Commonwealth's Military Forces

AUG 7 - 1917
Public interest in the visit of the Belgian envoys to Boston centers today around their review of the great military parade this afternoon, when 13,000 National Guardsmen, blue-jackets and State Guardsmen will be in

line, together with many Belgians resident in New England. A banquet to the visitors by the State and city tonight at the Copley-Plaza will end the formalities of their two days' visit.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., commander of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army, has been invited by Governor McCall to attend the review of the troops this afternoon and it is expected that he will be on the reviewing stand at the State House, with his aide, Capt. John W. Hyatt.

Because of the desire of the visitors to pass the forenoon quietly, the trip planned for them of sight-seeing on the harbor and to places of historic interest in the city this morning was abandoned. The envoys spent the early part of the day at their hotel, where they received many visitors. At 11 o'clock they were taken for a trip through the Fens and Franklin Park, escorted by Larz Anderson, United States Minister to Belgium from 1911 to 1913 and subsequently Ambassador to Japan, and by Redington Fiske.

Baron Moncheur, chairman of the visiting commission, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at the Copley-Plaza, that he had never seen such cordiality manifested by a people to foreign visitors as had greeted his party in various parts of the United States. Everywhere, he said, even at the smallest country stations, people had assembled to cheer, to throw confetti, to present flowers and to ask for speeches. In Boston this cordiality had been manifested highly. He spoke in appreciation also of the work done in New England for the Belgian Relief Commission. The visit to the relief commission's headquarters, he said, had given himself and his companions great satisfaction.

W. Bourke Cockran, who is to deliver a patriotic address at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Parkman bandstand, on Boston Common, and who will be one of the speakers at the Copley-Plaza banquet tonight, arrived at the North Station from Bar Harbor at 9:30 a. m. He was met by Standish Wilcox, one of Mayor Curley's secretaries, and William F. Kenney, chairman of the Boston Public Library trustees. Mr. Cockran went to the Hotel Touraine, and after breakfasting called upon Mayor Curley. Then he went to the top of the customhouse tower, where he spent an hour enjoying the view of the city and harbor. Mr. Cockran was a guest at luncheon, in the Copley-Plaza, of Mayor Curley and about 20 former members of Congress whom he had known while himself a Congressman. The Belgian envoys are expected to attend the meeting on the Common.

Tomorrow the Belgian envoys will remain in Boston and on Monday they will go to Providence and thence to New York city.

The parade moves at 3 p. m. from Arlington Street, at Commonwealth Avenue, to Beacon, Charles, Boylston, Tremont, Temple Place, Washington, Summer, High Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Washington, School, Beacon to Charles. There will be a reviewing

stand at City Hall, and the parade will be reviewed by the Governor, Mayor and the Belgian envoys at the State House.

The order of march is as follows:

Chief Marshal—Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser.

Assistant Adjutant-General — Maj. Charles T. Cahill.

One battalion regular coast artillery from the harbor forts, 300 men.

Two battalions of sailors from warships; one battalion of sailors from Commonwealth Pier, 100 men.

Belgian War Mission in automobiles.

Ninth Infantry, M. N. G., C. Logan commanding, 2000 men.

Headquarters and two b.

Sixth Infantry, M. N. G., Colonel Sweetser commanding, 1200 men.

Fifth Infantry, M. N. G., Colonel Stover commanding, 2000 men.

Eighth Infantry, M. N. G., Colonel Perry commanding, 2000 men.

Coast Artillery Corps, M. N. G., Colonel Quimby commanding, 1000 men.

First Engineer Regiment, M. N. G., Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins commanding, 800 men.

First Squadron Cavalry, M. N. G., Major Perrins commanding, 200 men.

First Signal Battalion, M. N. G., Major Chase commanding, 200 men.

Tenth Regiment, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan commanding, 750 men.

Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Louis A. Frothingham commanding, 750 men.

The Union Belge of Boston, 400 men.

The Union Franco-Belge of Lawrence, 300 men.

The parade is to be entirely military, except for the two Belgian societies.

Last night all arrangements for handling the large crowds expected to view the parade today were completed, and every available policeman, including those of the plain clothes division, will line the route of the parade. Superintendent Crowley has issued printed instructions to the heads of divisions over whose territory the parade will pass, and he will ride ahead of the parade in person to see that all lines are secure and other details are carried out.

Lanes for foot passage across the line will be made at Beacon, School and Tremont Streets and at Boylston Street on Tremont. Newspaper and mail wagons will be allowed to pass through the parade lines wherever a sufficient gap in the line of march permits, at Broad and Central Streets and at Federal and High Streets.

The visitors will return to their hotel after the Common meeting for the banquet, to which 700 people have been invited. Mayor Curley will preside and introduce Baron Moncheur, who will speak for the mission; Colonel Azan, the French Army officer at Harvard, who will speak for France; Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Department of the Northeast, who will speak for America, and Bourke Cockran, who will speak for "The Sentiment of America."

Last evening there was a public meeting in honor of the envoys, held in Faneuil Hall with State and city officials on the platform and the auditorium filled to the last foot of standing room. French, Italian, American,

Continued on page

POST - AUG - 3 - 1917

10,000 GREET BELGIAN MISSION ON COMMON

AUG - 3 - 1917

Boston Pays Warm Tribute to Men Who "Held the Pass" at Liege—Public Reception in Faneuil Hall

—Great Military Parade Through Hub Today

Ten thousand people, gathered around the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common last night, joined in a mighty tribute to the soldiers of Belgium who "held the pass" at Liege in 1914 and prevented the Prussianizing of the world. The demonstration was the climactic feature of the first day of Boston's welcome to the envoys of the Belgian war mission. It fell on the anniversary of the invasion of the little kingdom by the great gray army of the German invaders.

The visiting envoys, headed by Baron Moncheur, were accorded a tremendous ovation as they appeared on the Common, escorted by Mayor Curley and other dignitaries of city and State, after the public reception in their honor at Faneuil Hall.

PREDICTION OF VICTORY

Earlier in the day, the distinguished visitors had been warmly welcomed by Governor McCall and the delegates of the constitutional convention at the State House, where Baron Moncheur delivered a forceful address, predicting victory for the allies and expressing confidence that "America will not sheathe the sword until the world has been made safe for all honest nations."

Later they participated in impressive ceremonies on the historic soil of Lexington and Concord, where Baron Moncheur, likening the Belgians of 1914 to the Minute Men of '75, placed a wreath on the Minute Men's monument near Concord bridge, and Lieutenant-General Le Clerq of the mission, laid a similar tribute on the Revolutionary monument on the Lexington battle green.

Everywhere the envoys went, they were hailed with cheers and showered with praise for the heroism and courage of Belgium. All along their way, the black, orange and red of Belgium's flag met their gaze in outward tribute of welcome.

But nowhere were the envoys accorded such a monster welcome as was given them by the 10,000 citizens of Boston on the Common in the evening. Cheer after cheer was given for the representatives of the little kingdom, whose small army held the Germans in check until England and France and Russia could mobilize.

Baron Moncheur delivered addresses both at the reception in Faneuil Hall

and at the public demonstration on the Common. In his address at the reception, fully as eloquent as the one he had given at the State House earlier in the day, he declared that some day even the people of Germany will thank America for having "delivered them from the hands of their tyrants."

A throng which lined the four sides of the square outside Faneuil Hall cheered the envoys as they rode up in automobiles for the reception there. As Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur and Mr. Ruddock of the State Department alighted from the first motor car, a band located in the square struck up the Belgian anthem, "La Brabaconne," and the visitors and escort stood bare-headed until it was played through. The military members of the party, arriving next, stood at attention, while the band played the American anthem.

Mayor Curley, presiding at the Faneuil Hall exercises, paid warm tribute to the courage of the Belgians in his address of welcome. He said:

"Three years ago, the brutal power of might delivered this ultimatum to Belgium: 'Either forsake honor or be eliminated.' The gallant people of Belgium answered back, 'We love honor more than life.' When in 1914 the German general boasted that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Paris, he reckoned without the courage of Belgian womanhood and the heroism of Belgian manhood."

Cheers greeted the Mayor's declaration that "not until the damage wrought in Belgium by the invaders has been repaired to the last degree shall the war cease. We ask the distinguished envoys of Belgium to take back to their people this message: American stands to the last man and to the last dollar for the restoration of Belgian rights."

"We welcome you here with hearts that beat with yours for a suffering and oppressed nation, confident in the hope that the God of justice will restore your rights and happiness to outraged homes and womanhood, in the hope that when we meet again in Faneuil Hall it will be to celebrate the victory of righteousness over might."

New England to Aid

Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the New England Belgian Relief Committee, assured the visiting envoys that "when the war is over the generous hearts of New England people will open again and help revive your industries and restore your homes." Alluding to the German peace talk, Mr. O'Neill said: "God knows I would like to have peace tomorrow, but not a peace that would allow the Prussian tiger to recover and gain strength for another spring. My prayer is that the German people themselves will awaken from their military autocracy, throw off the yoke, govern themselves and live at peace with all mankind."

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, bringing the welcome of the Commonwealth, told the envoys: "We in America realize now that this great sacrifice of Belgium, this pouring out of her blood and treasure, was made for us and we are glad of the opportunity to respond in kind."

Baron Moncheur was cheered for several minutes when he arose to speak.

E. Sumner Mansfield, Belgian consul at Boston, was the concluding speaker.

After the addresses, the envoys received those in the audience on the platform, and the baron and his colleagues shook hands with men in laborers' clothes and scores in richer garb for a half hour before the party proceeded to the Common for the public demonstration in their honor.

Brief addresses were made there by Baron Moncheur, the Mayor, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge and Lieutenant-General LeClerq. The big bandstand from which they spoke was brilliant with red, white and blue electric lights, strings of which radiated out over the big crowd that extended far back among the shadows of the trees.

The Mayor in his address characterized the Belgians as "the most courageous people the world has ever seen," and declared that "no man is worthy of the name American who is not ready to make the supreme sacrifice that, through God's mercy and American valor, ravaged Belgium may be restored to the sisterhood of peaceful and happy nations."

Mayor Curley led three long, loud cheers for Belgium, when Baron Moncheur arose to address the big throng, and it was some time before the envoy could make himself heard.

The baron himself aroused the crowd to an outburst of applause a minute later, when he declared: "Your soldiers, shoulder to shoulder with ours will bring victory, and the noble American nation will prove the salvation of my own Belgium."

But the mightiest cheers were given, when General LeClerq, presented by the Mayor as "one of those who held the pass at Liege, and prevented the Prussianizing of the world," arose to speak. The sight of the general's military figure, standing at attention, aroused the big assemblage to a tremendous outburst of applause for "the soldiers of Belgium," that visibly affected even the stern soldier.

After the addresses, the visitors sat and watched with the crowd motion pictures of Belgium before the war, of the first American troops in France and other patriotic scenes. The envoys saw themselves in the "movies," the pictures of their arrival at Washington being flashed on the screen.

Flags of allied countries were thrown on the screen, and the envoys joined the crowd in singing the national anthems of the allies.

Continued
next
page

POSIT. AUG - 3 - 1917

(1) BIG MILITARY TURNOUT

More Than 13,000 Soldiers and Sailors Will be in Line Today, and Parade Will Mark Farewell to National Guardsmen Soon Going Into Camp

Today's programme will officially open at 8:30 when Bourke Cockran, noted orator, will arrive at the North station from Bar Harbor. He will be met by William F. Kenney, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, and Standish Willcox, secretary to the Mayor. From there he will be escorted to the Copley-Plaza where he will breakfast with Mayor Curley. The remainder of the morning will be spent in a tour of the city.

Upon the special request of the Belgian envoys the morning programme arranged by the City of Boston, providing for an address by Baron Moncheur from the balcony of the Old State House and a harbor trip around the North and South shores has been abandoned. Many members of the commission have become very fatigued by the long train travel, and prefer to remain in their rooms at the Copley-Plaza where they will rest and receive visitors during the morning hours.

Farewell to Guard

At 2:30 the members of the Belgian Commission and the various committees will leave the Copley-Plaza and proceed to the Algonquin Club where they will take their place in the line of the great parade, which will serve the double purpose of honoring the Belgian party and bidding farewell to the boys of the Massachusetts National Guard.

This will be the last opportunity for the Massachusetts citizens to review the soldiery of the State, as they will soon leave for their several encampments prior to sailing for the trenches in France. Major-General Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the parade committee, said last night that he firmly believes that this will be the largest turnout of soldiers ever seen in Boston.

More than 13,000 soldiers and sailors will be in the parade, which will be reviewed by the Mayor in front of City Hall, and by the Governor at the State House. The parade will start promptly at 3 o'clock from the corner of Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue, and will proceed to Tremont street, to Temple place, to Washington, to Summer, to High, to Federal, to Milk, to Broad, to State, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Charles, where it will disband.

Address on Common

At the conclusion of the parade Bourke Cockran will deliver a patriotic address, one hour in length, from the Parkman bandstand on the Common. After the exercises on the Common the Belgian envoys will return to the Copley-Plaza.

At 7 o'clock the State and city banquet to the visiting mission will be held at the Copley-Plaza, with addresses by Baron Moncheur, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Brigadier-General Edwards and others.

After the banquet the envoys will probably motor to Hopedale, where they will remain over Sunday, and return to New York Sunday night or Monday morning.

Continued next page



PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF LEXINGTON'S HEROES. The Belgian commission on the historic green before the Soldiers' Monument yesterday. Mayor Curley had just called attention to the inscription on the tablet when the photograph was snapped. Baron Moncheur is shading his eyes from the sun in order to read the tablet. Left to right are Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur and General Leclercq.

JULY 4, 1917 CIVIL SERVICE O. K.'S MURPHY ARRANGE FOR HUB DRAFTING

Ex-Representative Now
Election Commissioner

JULY 4, 1917.
Mayor, Gettymy and Elec-
tion Board Confer

Former Representative Edward P. Murphy of Charlestown, was confirmed by the Civil Service Commission yesterday as a member of the Boston Election Commission.

The certificate of confirmation sent from the State House to City Hall was signed by only two of the three members of the commission. The name of H. N. Shepard did not appear on the document. Mr. Murphy will succeed the late John M. Minton.

The appointment of John J. Toomey of South Boston as chairman of the Election Commission and the reappointment of Frank Seiberlich as Election Commissioner are now pending before the Civil Service Commission for approval.

A conference relative to the arrangements for the registration of Boston citizens under the selective conscription law was held by Mayor Curley last night with Charles F. Gettymy of the State Board of Statistics, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan and the Board of Election Commissioners.

Although the complete programme has not decided on, it was agreed that eligibles would be listed in the various polling places throughout the city on the date that will be announced from Washington for the starting of the national census.

BELGIUM WAR MISSION HERE FOR TWO DAYS

AUG 3 1917
Small Gathering at
Station

Envoy Welcomed at State House by Former Gov. Bates

The Belgian War Mission is in Boston. Boston this morning greeted this mission with one of the most surprisingly small crowds that has ever welcomed such noted guests to this city.

The French Mission was attended by cheering thousands, almost millions. The Italian Mission was welcomed by thousands. The Belgian Mission had a mere handful.

When the Mission which is headed by Baron Morceau and E. de Cartier Marchienne, Belgian War Minister to the United States reached the South Station, instead of a terminus packed to capacity with citizens anxious to cheer the representatives of the defenders of democracy, the envoys met a mere handful of people.

As they rode with Mayor Curley and other distinguished citizens to the Copley-Plaza, there was no multitude lining the streets. They attracted no more attention than any other party of autoists.

The envoys were to have been given a breakfast at the Copley-Plaza, but, tired out by their trip, they preferred a quiet meal on their train which they had.

Welcome by Bates

From the Copley-Plaza the envoys went to the State House. There Pres. Bates of the Constitutional Convention welcomed them with a speech on behalf of the convention. He extolled the Belgian bravery in defending civilization at the time of the German invasion with their "wall of flesh and rivers of blood."

He asked the envoys to take back to King Albert of Belgium Massachusetts' sympathy and the assurance that Massachusetts has unsheathed her sword to fight shoulder to shoulder with Belgium in the great conflict against tyranny.

Gov. McCall said that gross injustice of which Belgium had been made a victim had moved the whole civilized world and that this injustice had become moulded into a sword more potent than armies.

He said the great war would have a lamentable outcome if it did not result in the complete restoration of the Belgian kingdom.

But the greatest applause of all came when Baron Moucheur described

the events of Aug. 2 and 3 of three years ago when the demand came from Germany that her troops be allowed to pass through Belgium. "We had 12 hours to prepare. A small amount of time but it was enough," said the Baron with a quizzical smile.

This brief reference to the heroic defence of the Belgians, while France and England were mobilizing, brought the delegates to their feet. They cheered for several minutes.

Reads From Manuscript

Baron Moucheur read from manuscript with a slight accent, but his words were evidently understood by all present.

He said in part:-

"May there never be again such an anniversary, and may there never be again such a war. Indeed, we feel confident that victory is now in sight and that the world shall again enjoy a long reign of peace. For America has bared her mighty arm and she will not again sheathe the sword until right and justice are vindicated and the world made safe for all honest nations.

"We have a right to celebrate this third anniversary with rejoicing, for the third year of the war is America's year—the year in which your great republic has thrown her mighty sword into the scales—the year which makes certain the triumph of liberty and the final overthrow of military autocracy. That is an end worth waiting for, worth all the sacrifices that have been made and are still to be made. For life is not so dear, nor peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains.

"No true hearted Belgian regrets the decision to resist invasion which was made three years ago. They are ready to lay down their lives for liberty. They know that in the end justice will triumph. As our King said three years ago, 'A country which defends itself commands the respect of all the world and cannot perish.'

Common Cause

"Through all our trials and sufferings the American nation has been our constant and unfailing friend. You have clothed the naked and fed the hungry. Above all, you have given us your sympathy and your support. And now you are doing still more.

"You are sending us the flower of your youth to fight shoulder to shoulder with our troops in the great battle for the freedom of the world. You have been our friends. Now you are more than our friends—you are our allies and our brothers in arms. Your people are animated by the spirit of the men who fought at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.

"You are not fighting for aggrandizement nor for gain; you are fighting for our liberty, for your own liberty, and for the liberty of the world. It must be a fight to the finish, and the finish must be right. Military autocracy must be crushed down—crushed so that it will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. May that day soon come when we shall together acclaim the triumph of our common cause."

After their visit to the State House, the envoys went to the Belgian Relief rooms on Boylston st. Later in the day they saw Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord and Boston Harbor.

Among prominent statesmen who met the party with Mayor Curley were Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the Belgian War Relief Committee in Bos-

ton; E. Sumner Mansfield, John S. Codman, Henry V. Cunningham, William F. Kenney, Charles Sumner Bird, ex-Gov. John L. Bates, ex-Gov. David I. Walsh, Larz Anderson, Charles B. Strecker, Col. William A. Gaston, Clarence W. Barron and Edmund Billings, collector of the port.

Tomorrow's parade will stand out as the biggest feature of their visit.

The roster of the parade is as follows: Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, chief marshal; Maj. Charles T. Cahill, assistant adjutant general; four companies of C. A. C. regulars from the forts, 300 men; two battalions of sailors from the warships and one from Commonwealth Pier, 1000 men; the Belgian war mission in automobiles.

Then will follow the National Guard Regiments now in the Federal Service: 9th Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Col. Logan, 2000 men; Headquarters and two battalions of the 6th Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Col. Sweetser, 1200 men; 5th Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Col. Stover, 2000 men; 8th Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Col. Perry, 2000 men; Corps Coast Artillery, M. N. G., led by Col. Quimby, 1000 men; 1st Regiment of Engineers, M. N. G., led by Lieut.-Col. Perkins, 800 men; 1st Squadron of Cavalry, M. N. G., led by Maj. Perrins, 200 men; Signal Battalion, M. N. G., led by Maj. Chase, 200 men; 10th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. P. F. Sullivan, 750 men; 13th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. Louis A. Frothingham, 750 men; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 250 men; the Boston Union Belge, 400 men, and the Lawrence Union Franco-Belge, 300 men.

The parade will be strictly military, except for the presence of two Belgian societies, which will march at the very rear. This was decided on yesterday after a meeting of the committee in charge of the reception to be tendered the distinguished guests of the city.

Gov. McCall with his entire staff and many other prominent State officials will review the line of march from the stand in front of the State House. Mayor Curley, together with the City Council, will review the parade from City Hall.

The parade will start at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It will form at the corner of Arlington st. and Commonwealth ave. and will swing along the following route: From the corner of Arlington st. and Commonwealth ave. to Beacon st., to Charles, to Boylston, Tremont, Temple pl., Washington, Summer, High, Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Washington, School, Beacon to Charles st.

The program has been completed for the public patriotic meeting on Boston Common at the Bandstand, starting at 8 o'clock this evening, in honor of the mission. This is a part of the City of Boston program.

There will be motion pictures showing Belgium before the war and also during the war, including King Albert inspecting his troops. Music will include singing of American National songs, such as "Hail, Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America," the words being shown on the screen. Flags of the Allies will be displayed, and the National anthem of each will be played by cornet soloist.

Continued on page

~~JULY 23 1917~~ AUG - 4 - 1917

(1) British and Belgian national airs were played by the band. Addresses were made by Baron Moncheur, Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the New England Belgian Relief Fund; Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Mayor James M. Curley. After the speaking, the Belgians formed a reception line and shook hands with hundreds of persons from the audience.

Baron Moncheur was enthusiastically received by his audience, when he rose to speak at Faneuil Hall. He said in part:

"I have deeply appreciated the favor of having been chosen by my King to come to this country and express to the noble American nation the attitude of the royal Government and of the Belgian people. But I am specially glad and proud to have been invited to your city of Boston, and to have had the occasion to express with my own lips to its citizens our deep gratitude and admiration for everything they have done to alleviate the sufferings of my fellow citizens. It is a great privilege to have the opportunity of addressing the citizens of Boston and the people of your great Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"From this historic spot, which is one of the shrines of liberty, from the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, through nearly three centuries, your people have been the exemplars of freedom and independence, and now you are engaged in a gigantic struggle for freedom—for freedom for all nations, the small as well as the great—for our small country as well as for your great republic, and for the liberty of the world.

"You are not fighting a single war-mad nation, nor a group of war-mad nations. You are fighting a group of peoples under the spell of military autocracy which has held the German people in control for generations, and which has stretched out its blighting hand to grasp the scepter of the world. Even the people of Germany will one day thank you for having delivered them from the hands of their tyrants. One day they will know the truth, and the truth shall set them free.

"The entry of America into the war has given new heart to us all. You never enter upon a quarrel until you know your cause is just, but once in you never stop until you have won the victory.

"In seeing America enter into the war we have seen that vision of which Milton speaks—a noble and puissant nation rousing itself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. I see her as an eagle mewling her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. With your aid we know that we shall win the victory, and that military autocracy will be forever destroyed by the flaming sword of justice."

After the exercises at Faneuil Hall many went to the mass meeting on the Common, where hundreds paid their respects to the Belgian Commission and enjoyed the concert and moving pictures which composed part of the program.

The entertainment was opened by "First Call and Assembly" by a bugler, after which moving pictures were

shown of the occupation of Belgium by German troops. Then followed war scenes in Belgium. At this point Mayor Curley and the Belgian Commission entered the bandstand amid cheers.

Flags of the Allies were shown in order, the visitors saluting each in turn while the crowd cheered. Mayor Curley then made a patriotic address. He was followed by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin C. Coolidge, representing the Commonwealth, Baron de Moncheur and Lieutenant-General Le Clercq expressed their appreciation of the help America had been and assured the crowd that with the United States in the field, the Allies would surely win. Mayor Curley and the visitors then watched the moving pictures and listened to the singing of patriotic songs.

The Belgian Mission visited Harvard yesterday, stopping for a few moments on their way back to Boston from Concord. They were shown the interior of the college yard, and the many historic buildings connected with the college were pointed out to them. The visitors called at the offices of the French Military Mission at Harvard, but Col. Paul J. Azan and the other French officers were at Barre, and they left their compliments.

AUG - 4 - 1917

BOSTON PLANS BELGIANS' VISIT

AUG - 2 - 1917

Final Arrangements for Two Days' Tribute to Mission — Over 10,000 Guardsmen and Sailors to Parade

AUG - 2 - 1917

Final preparations for the reception of Baron Moncheur and the other members of the Belgian War Mission were perfected at a committee meeting held in the old aldermanic chamber at Boston City Hall this morning. The scope of the general entertainment was defined and the word finally given by Mayor Curley that the city of Boston would expend \$6000 to bring to Boston 10,000 men in the Massachusetts National Guard, regulars from some of the Boston Harbor forts and sailors of the naval reserve on Commonwealth Pier. Walter A. Rapp announced the inability of the Commonwealth to contribute any money, the Legislature having made no provision for such emergencies.

The total number of men to march in the parade next Saturday afternoon is estimated at 13,200 by General Hugh Bancroft, who is chairman of the Belgian parade committee. The general gave the following tentative route for the parade which is due to start at 3 in the afternoon from the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue: Arlington Street, Boylston Street, Tremont Street, Temple Place,

Washington Street, Summer Street, High Street, Federal Street, Milk Street, Washington Street, School Street past city hall, Beacon Street past the State House, Arlington Street to Commonwealth Avenue, where the parade will disband. The military bodies which are to repair to Boston Common and the Parkman grand stand for a patriotic mass meeting.

The delegates of the mission are to arrive in Boston tomorrow morning. Governor McCall will not arrive in time to join Mayor Curley and the committee in meeting the mission at the South Station at 8 o'clock. Breakfast will follow at 9 o'clock in the Copley-Plaza hotel. The Governor's first meeting with the visitors will be in the Hall of Flags at the State House at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mayor Curley announced that the reception at Faneuil Hall on Friday night at 7 o'clock would be made the formal occasion where the Belgians of Boston and New England would have opportunity to meet the members of the War Mission. The mayor recounted the plans of the committee for the luncheon which the city of Boston is to give the visitors tomorrow at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the Colonial Inn in Concord.

The plans for the dinner by the city to the delegation at the Copley-Plaza Hotel were also discussed and the Mayor announced the disposition of the boxes for women who desired to be present at the formal function on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. W. Bourke Cockran of New York City, the speaker of the patriotic mass meeting to be held Saturday afternoon, concluding the parade is to be one of the speakers at the formal dinner in the evening. The Mayor is to preside and Governor McCall is to be first speaker. The mayors of all Massachusetts cities, military and civic organization heads are invited to be present at the dinner.

The Mayor read a letter from Senator John Sharp Williams declining an invitation to be present at the Saturday afternoon mass meeting and the Saturday night dinner as a speaker. Senator Williams said:

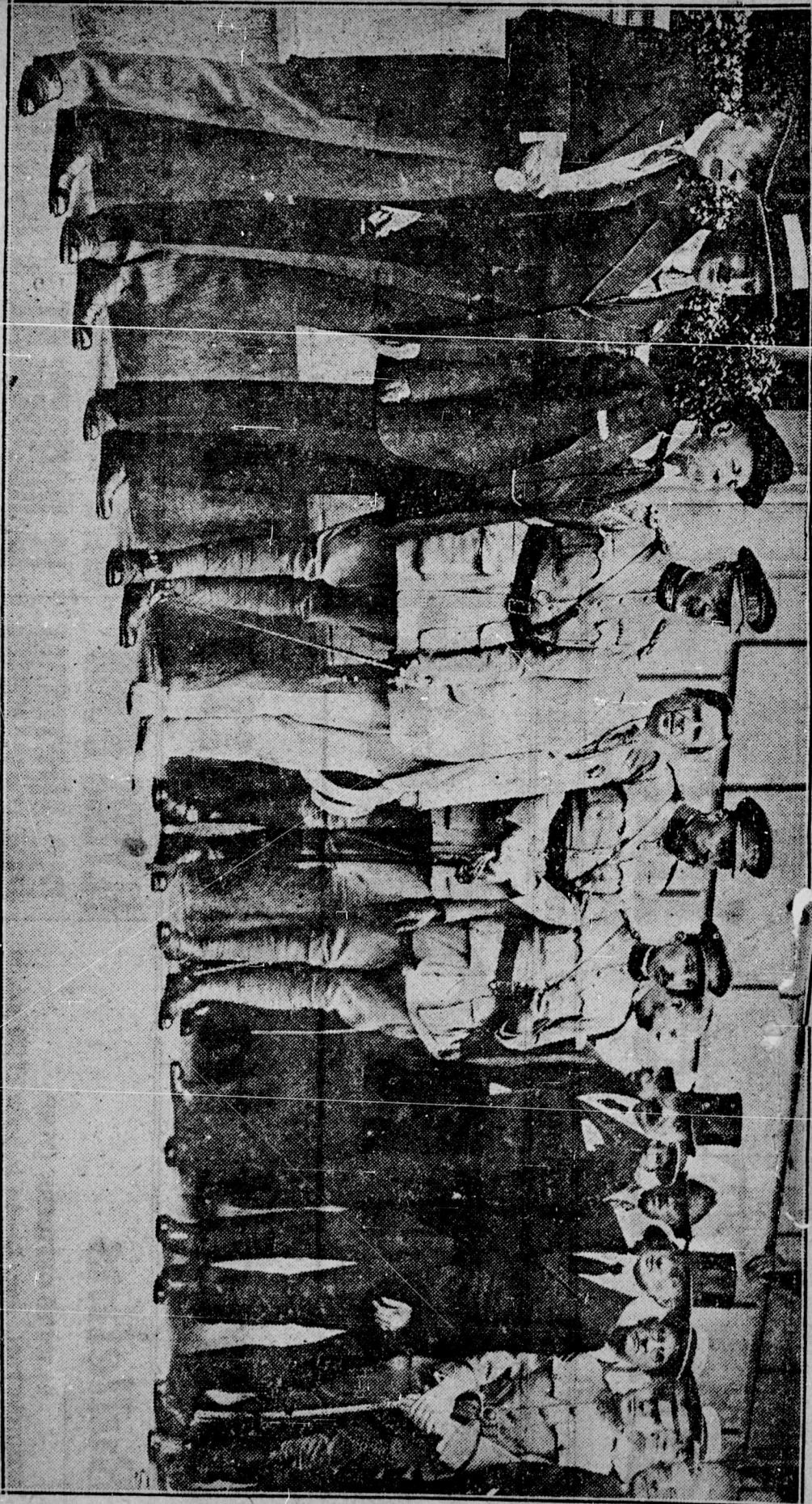
"I have just received your telegram of the 28th. Nothing could afford me more personal pleasure than to be present upon the occasion to which you invite me. I am, however, as a member of Congress, thoroughly disgusted with what talking I have done as with the talk of the other people—not quite. I am tired of the sound of everybody's voice, even my own. I don't feel as if I could in that state of feeling measure up to the occasion."

At the Faneuil Hall reception United States residents of Belgian nativity are to attend this reception as well as a patriotic meeting on Boston Common at 9 o'clock at the Parkman grand stand. Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund, is to preside at the Faneuil Hall meeting. Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur, J. S. Codman of the relief fund, and E. S. Mansfield, Belgian consul in Boston, are to speak.

Cont'd on page 18

Visiting Envoys and Civic Leaders Who Met Them Here

Record. - AUG - 3 - 1917



Belgian Envoys to America and Their Boston Hosts

(Staff Photographer)

The mission from Belgium, the defender of the world's democracy, is in Boston today, the guests of the city. The members of the mission, with a number of notables, who are helping entertain them, posed for The Record photographer on their arrival this morning. They are, left to right, Baron Moncheur, Mayor Curley, E. S. Mansfield, Gen. LeClerc, William Kenney, Maj. Osterrieth, Count d'Ursel, E. de Cartier, Belgian Minister to the United States; James G. Whiteley, Secretary to the Belgian War Mission; Capt. C. C. Cook and A. B. Ruddock.

RECORD - AUG - 3 - 1911

CITY HALL NOTES

Mayor Curley has found it necessary to alter the program he and his committee outlined for the reception and entertainment of the Belgian envoys, because Asst. State Sec. Polk decided that it was too swift for this season of the year. The original program would have kept them on the jump nearly every minute from the time of their arrival this morning until their departure Saturday midnight.

AUG - 3 1917

The 1917 annual report of the Children's Institutions Department has just come off the press. The boys in the printing department of the Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island certainly did a fine job on the report this year, as it appears to have been done by expert printers.

Asst. City Messenger Fred Glenn, who returned from his short summer vacation last Monday, is causing no little comment in City Hall because of his wearing a pair of tortoise shell eye glasses. His disguise is so effective that even Custodian Dan Sheehan did not recognize him upon first appearance.

Ted Jennings, the operator of the east elevator, fell a victim of the heat Wednesday afternoon and was rushed to the Haymarket Sq. Relief Station, where he quickly revived. Ted is one of the oldest employees in City Hall.

AUG - 4 - 1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley received yesterday another petition for a bathhouse in East Boston, despite the fact that Wood Island Park, one of the best bathing beaches hereabouts, is located within a half-hour's walk from almost any point in East Boston. The Mayor has shown interest in all kinds of bathhouses recently and he has forwarded this petition to the Park Department for action.

AUG - 4 1917

Maj. Murray, in charge of the Children's Institutions Dept. who always has his hands full of trouble, played the part of Santa Claus a few days ago by sending a huge box of cigarettes to a former boy in his charge who now is fighting in the trenches in France. The Major last saw the boy about two years ago when the lad sailed for Canada, and last heard from him about a fortnight ago.

One of the Bostonians who accepted Mayor Curley's invitation to accompany the Belgian war mission on the tour to Lexington and Concord yesterday had apparently never heard the Mayor speak, because after the luncheon he loudly whispered that he was amazed at the Mayor's oratory, and that if everybody in Boston could hear him this fall he surely will be re-elected. The Mayor did not hear the remarks.

With Mayor Curley busily engaged in entertaining the visiting Belgians City Hall was a quiet place these last two days. The gang has learned that the Mayor's attaches cannot pass out jobs and perform all the other favors bestowed hundreds of times daily, and so they discreetly absent themselves upon such occasions.

AUG - 3 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Friends of Jim Kenney, Acting Assistant Penal Commissioner, feel confident that he will head the list of eligibles when the Civil Service Commission complete the marking of examination papers of applicants seeking this job. The examination took place June 29, and as only 13 took the examination the marking should be completed within a few days.

AUG - 3 1917

Patrolmen Doherty and Leahy, stationed at the Mayor's gate, have been kept on the jump during the last three days because of the Mayor's desire to keep all the doors in his suite of offices wide open to permit the circulation of air. Scores of ward heelers and other disturbers thought this was an open invitation to walk right in, but they turned around and walked right out if they got beyond the threshold of any of the doors without proper permission.

Mayor Curley is at a loss to understand why Stanley Miller, the Governor's secretary, virtually promised last week that the State would assist in defraying the expenses incurred by the visit of the Belgians to Boston these two days, in view of Mr. Rapp's announcement yesterday that the Governor could not possibly authorize such contribution. That is one of the reasons why the Mayor feels that the formal dinner at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow night should be called a Municipal instead of a State dinner.

The ceasing of municipal activities at 1 yesterday because of the heat reminded the old timers of the happy days long ago when nearly everybody on the city payroll attended a ball game with a free pass nearly every afternoon. Those happy days began to wane 10 or 15 years ago, as did also baseball passes, for which there was a general scramble in City Hall yesterday noon when Mayor Curley's order for closing at 1 began to circulate throughout the two buildings.

AUG - 4 - 1917

There hasn't been a man in Boston for many years wearing a Paccadilly collar of more pronounced type than that worn by the Belgian Consul, Mr. Mansfield. "Col." William Kenney's glasses cord paled into insignificance as compared with Mr. Mansfield's collar, as they stood in the concourse of the Copley-Plaza last night, talking over plans for today in the line of the Belgian Commission's reception and entertainment.

AUG - 4 1917

AUG - 4 - 1917 FLOATING BATH FOR AUGECILE'S OLD BERTH

Chairman John H. Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department yesterday sent a statement to Mayor Curley that there will be a floating bathhouse placed in the berth formerly occupied by the str. Crown Princess Cecile, in East Boston, within a day or two. He says that when the steamer was removed a request that this be done was made by Rep. Kearney of East Boston. It took some time to obtain permission for this to be done, he explains, and meanwhile a large raft was put in position for temporary use.

AUG - 3 - 1917

SHARP TILTS OVER THEATRE LICENSE

AUG - 3 1917

Pastor Leads Opposition to Movie House at City Hall Hearing

Rev. Alfred S. Isaacs, pastor of the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church, enlivened a hearing on the petition for a theatre license held in City Hall yesterday when, in a smashing address, he charged that men in the employ of Mark Angel, commonly known as the "junk king," secured through misrepresentation signatures in favor of Patrick Bowen's proposed theatre at Codman sq., Dorchester.

The pastor and other remonstrants present contended that Codman sq. was a residential and school center, and that the erection of the theatre there would not be for the best interests of that section.

Sen. Charles S. Lawlor defended the petitioners. He maintained that a popular-priced theatre presenting good shows would not be displeasing to Dorchester residents.

When Mr. Isaacs hinted that Bowen and Angel are both friends of Mayor Curley, the Mayor, who presided at the meeting, shut the clergyman off with the thrust that the Protestants should stick to facts, and "the hearing is only a matter of courtesy."

School teachers, clergymen and others were represented on the petition of the remonstrants, which bore 1600 signatures. The Mayor reserved his decision regarding the granting of the license.

AUG - 2 - 1917

Exempting City Employees

AUG - 2 1917

The policy of the Mayor in regard to the claiming of exemption for city employees under the draft should be outlined so as to prevent any misconception arising. Already Mayor Mitchel has made it clear that the city of New York will not sanction claims of indispensability except in cases of real necessity where the particular man possesses talents which cannot be substituted. Some such policy might well be announced by the local authorities.

The city employees themselves would in our opinion be the first to applaud such a policy. They are a patriotic body of men who have no disposition to shield themselves behind their employment to evade the draft. In most cases, there is no ground for exemption, though subordinate heads of departments might yield to the temptation to claim exemption for their subordinates in order to avoid the difficulty of breaking some substitute to the work. For this reason a definite policy should be announced at once.

RECORD - AUG - 4 - 1917

BELGIAN ENVOYS PAID TRIBUTE BY BOSTON CROWDS; THRONGS VIEW PARADE OF GUARDSMEN

Militiamen Are Given Royal Send-Off
AUG - 4 on March Through City

13,000 Soldiers in Farewell Procession Here Before
Leaving for Southern Camp Grounds

Dame Boston fired a double-barreled salute this afternoon. One barrel was fired in honor of the Belgian War Mission; the other in honor of 14,000 Americans in olive drab.

Dame Boston tried to be fair. She tried to make the salutes equal and failed completely. She decked herself in orange, black and red, lined the streets and cheered the nation which "threw the monkey-wrench in the German war machine."

When she saw her sons march by, making their final appearance before leaving for France to fight shoulder to shoulder with the men who held the pass at Liege, however, she forgot the Belgians, forgot everything except the pick of Massachusetts youth who marched with the precision of machines through the streets of Boston.

And the salute which Dame Boston gave her sons was as the salvo of a dreadnaught; compared to it her salute to the Belgians was the report of a cap pistol.

For Dame Boston was not a Spartan mother!

At times she wept frankly and unashamed; at times, she cheered with patriotic frenzy and through the entire parade, which started at three and continued to sundown, she wished her sons Godspeed. Dame Boston did not send them off with a smile; she sent them off with a fervent prayer for their safe return.

Streets Are Thronged

The spirit of Dame Boston permeated the souls of 200,000 spectators who formed the lines of honor as the Americans in olive-drab swung through the down-town streets.

They had poured into Boston from early morning. Sted through streets bedecked in orange, red and black and finally settled into positions along the route of the parade.

While the spectators were drifting about slowly, briskly marching regiments arrived at the South and North terminals, detrained and concentrated in the Back Bay where Brig.-Gen. Sweetser swung the men into proper positions.

At 2.55, the chief marshal ordered the men to make ready. Guns were shouldered, rookies stood at stiff attention and five minutes later the parade started at Arlington st. and Commonwealth ave. with Gen. Sweetser and his staff at its head.

For many it was the first view of the men since they "went under canvas." For all, it was the last appearance which Massachusetts' contribution to the hosts of democracy will make before they gather in southern

camps to train for fighting in France.

As the marshal swung through the streets, followed by the battalion and band of the Coast Artillery, U. S. N., the crowds first noticed the excellent physical condition of the men.

"But these are regulars," murmured the anxious crowds; "wait for the National Guards."

Next came three battalions of sailors from the Navy Yard and then, to the cheers of thousands, the Belgian War Mission. Following the mission was the first of Massachusetts' sons, the First Squadron of Massachusetts Cavalry.

Guard Is Cheered

With the cavalry gone, there passed the pride of the State, four regiments of volunteer infantry. First the Eighth, with its ranks jammed with raw but earnest recruits; then Boston's Own, the Fighting Ninth; on the heels of the Ninth came the "Dandy Fifth," and, in the rear, the Sixth with Col. Sweetser at its head.

These infantry regiments—the regiments which are the viscera of every fighting body—were in superb condition. They appeared to be an endless series of football squads, every man in wonderful shape, every man bronzed by the sun to the tint of his regulation buttons, every man with the lean-jawed, trim-waisted look of the athlete.

Following the infantry regiments were the Coast Artillery, fresh from the harbor forts recently vacated by regulars who have left to join Pershing in France. Then came the Engineers, the old First Corps Cadets, and then, with the passing of the First Battalion of Mass. Signal Corps, the men who are soon to see service in France had marched by.

Behind them came the recently organized State Guards, the 10th and 13th regiments, then the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co, and finally, in a blaze of orange, black and red, the Union Belge of Boston and the Union Franco-Belge of Lawrence.

Bourke Cockran, orator, who speaks at the patriotic meeting on the Common following the parade, arrived at

the North Station at 9.30 a.m. There he was met by W. F. Kenney and Standish Wilcox, who escorted him to the Copley-Plaza, where he breakfasted with Mayor Curley. Later the famous orator and Boston's Mayor visited the City Hall and Custom House and toured the Boston Park system.

In the evening a State and city dinner will be given in the Copley-Plaza. The speakers will be Gov. McCall, Brig.-Gen. Edwards, Baron Moncheur, Bourke Cockran, E. S. Mansfield, the Belgian minister at Boston, and others.

**Noted Orator Who
Paid High Tribute
To Belgians Today**



BOURKE COCKRAN,
Boston's orator for today, Belgian
Mission Day, snapped as he arrived
in Boston this morning.

AUG - 8 - 1917.
**MAYOR PLEASED AT
KENNEY'S APPOINTMENT**

Mayor Curley has sent a letter to Pres. William F. Kenney of the Public Library trustees expressing his pleasure at the appointment of Mr. Kenney as a member of the American Library Assn. war service committee. This committee was created to provide library facilities for the 32 cantonments and National Guard camps soon to be opened.

The Mayor directs that Mr. Kenney attend the conference to be held in Washington on Aug. 14 and expresses a desire for a report as to the action taken at the gathering.

AUG - 7 - 1913

FIREMEN'S ONE DAY IN THREE

Boston City Council Expected
This Afternoon to Consider in
Committee Long Pending and
Much Debated Question

Boston City Council meets this afternoon and, if the plans of Councilman Francis J. W. Ford are carried out, the long-pending question as to whether Boston firemen shall be given one day off in every three will be determined. It is Councilman Ford's announced plan to call the committee on ordinances consisting of all of the members of the council into session to vote whether or no the committee shall report favorably to the council the proposed amendment to the present regulations governing the Boston firemen.

There has been a disposition on the part of both councilmen and Mayor to shift the responsibility of acting on this question from one to the other.

The Mayor, who at one time seemed to believe that it was his prerogative to dispose of this question, bethought himself and about two years ago declared that the decision in this matter was not an executive function but developed upon the legislative branch of the city government, or the City Council.

The members of the City Council thereupon exhibited marked reluctance to take up the proposition for discussion and settlement. The city law department, undoubtedly with the full and free approval of Mayor Curley, handed down a decision through its chief counsel, John A. Sullivan, declaring that the City Council and the council alone had power to act upon the demand of the firemen of Boston for one day off in every three.

Councilman Watson first introduced the altered ordinance in the council. Then the councilman retired for a year and Councilman McDonald reintroduced the ordinance. The Boston Chamber of Commerce authorized its committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs, of which Frederic H. Fay is chairman, to conduct a thorough investigation into the merits or demerits of the proposition. The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters also had its experts work on the question. The Russell Club, an organization composed of members of the Boston Fire Department, employed counsel and had figures prepared to show the advantages, not only to the firemen, but to the city, through the carrying out of the plan.

Still the councilmen refrained from meeting the subject face to face until the pressure was such that they were forced to hold public meetings at night to hear the proponents and the opponents of the measure present their arguments. Councilman Collins was chairman of the Committee on Ordinances last year and he conducted sev-

eral hearings, some of which were markedly vigorous. Now Councilman Ford is chairman of the Council Committee on Ordinances and he has had his hearings and the final arguments have been made.

Chairman Fay of the Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs, argued the case before the members of the City Council urging that it would be a grave mistake to grant the firemen their demands. He viewed the case both from the point of efficiency and organization as well as financially, using as arguments the experience of Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland.

Chairman Fay asserted that his researches showed him that if the Boston Fire Department is reorganized on the lines of one day off in three for its employees it will require nearly one-third more men and that by the time all of these additional employees are drawing full salaries, the city will be compelled to disburse \$268,000 more every year with no better protection than it is at present receiving.

Indeed, the Chamber of Commerce representative did not believe that the efficiency and discipline of the department would be up to its present mark with men working two days and then off duty every third day. The duty of every man to do all he could for his city in this time of stress was also a topic. This was not time, Chairman Fay urged, for the city of Boston to be expending more than one quarter of a million of dollars in excess of its present liabilities for no increased service.

Thomas D. Lavelle, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, argued the case for the firemen as the representative of the Russel Club. He said that the firemen did not ask the new condition of affairs to obtain until next February. He said that the city would gain through the proposed reorganization through greater efficiency on the part of the men and he doubted exceedingly, he insisted, if there would be necessity of increased cost in operating the department.

One year ago Councilmen Collins, Coleman, Hagan, Kenny and Storrow voted that the council could not legally act on the proposition. They acted under an opinion to that effect rendered them by former Mayor Nathan Matthews. Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne and McDonald took the opposite view, voting for the firemen. Mr. Kenny is not a member of the council this year and Councilman Watson is openly favorable to the measure. Councilmen Ford and Wellington are the new members of the Council. They were elected largely by the votes of the Good Government Association which is supposed to be against the proposition. On the votes of these two new councilmen the final disposition of the problem may depend

BELGIAN ENVOYS IN PROVIDENCE

AUG - 7 - 1913 PROVIDENCE, 1913 The Belgian envoys had a busy day in this city Monday, from the time their train arrived at 11:07 a.m. until they departed for Washington on the Federal express at 8 p.m. They attended various formal and informal gatherings. At the State House Lieut.-Gov. Emery J. San Souci received them in the absence from the State of Governor Beeckman. They attended a public reception and luncheon at the Narragansett House and had an automobile trip down the eastern shore of the bay, a visit to the Squantum Club as guests of Henry A. Carpenter, with dinner at the University Club in the evening as guests of George W. Ronne.

The official reception committee that met the mission at the station consisted of Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, President Henry A. Carpenter of the Chamber of Commerce, Chairman William A. Viall of the committee of arrangements, former Governor Charles Dean Kimball, Adjt.-Gen. Charles W. Abbot Jr., Col. Charles H. Tillinghast, James R. MacColl, Frederick S. Peck, Barton P. Jenks, Edward K. Aldrich Jr., George W. Ronne, Col. H. D. Todd of Ft. Adams, Harold B. Andrews and Clarence A. Cotton.

AUG - 8 - 1913

PAVING BIDS TO BE ADVERTISED AGAIN

AUG - 8 - 1913 Bids for the paving of Commonwealth Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and Brookline Avenue were opened today by the Park and Recreation Department, but owing to a misunderstanding on the part of Michael Meehan, the lowest bidder, it was decided to readvertise for new bids for the entire work.

The work will include a double roadway and the widening of the bridge over Muddy River. Meehan's bid was \$84,425, some \$23,000 lower than the next lowest bid, that of William Craven of Cambridge whose figures were \$107,792. Mr. Meehan claimed that he had not understood the bridge requirements, and after a conference it was decided to ask for new bids. The roadway will be of sheet asphalt and will embrace practically two roads. There were five other bids, the highest of which was \$130,918.

13,000 IN PARADE IN HONOR OF BELGIANS

By R. E. M'MILLIN.

Mam'selle Boston arose early this morning, twined the Belgian tricolor in her tresses, dabbed at the tears that persisted in welling in her eyes and prepared to "send him away with a smile."

There were 13,000 of "him," tanned and khaki-clad brothers of Mam'selle, and they swarmed into the city from camp and cantonment to be taken once more to her heart before they march down to the ships.

And as they gathered, a little group before which Mam'selle Boston dropped her best colonial courtesy, recalled another day when the tocsin sounded, and their own brothers marched hurriedly away to become heroes on the hills of Liege.

For Mam'selle Boston, with the Belgian tricolor in her hair, the day had a two-fold meaning. It was the third anniversary of the beginning of the bloody invasion of little Belgium, and she had as her honored guests the envoys of that brave little kingdom.

They were men before whose eyes the first scenes of the unfolding of the great drama of the war still stand out in lurid vividness.

13,000 MARCH THROUGH STREETS.

Moreover, they could understand the tears in Mam'selle's eyes as her soldier brothers, 13,000 of them, marched through the streets to the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" and the other war melodies of ancient and honored association.

The Belgian soldiers of three years ago found war thrust upon them. The 13,000 Massachusetts guardsmen who today gathered for the great parade of farewell may be near or far from the scenes of carnage. Only the unfolding of our own war drama can tell, but it was Mam'selle Boston's last chance to say good-bye to them in the aggregate and to wish them in all the tenderness of her heart the "God-speed" that she has always showered upon her departing soldier brothers.

From across the sea, the day brought in the clicking of the cables, echoes of big guns on the sand

dunes of northwestern Belgium. The Belgian envoys here stirred their breakfast coffee as they devoured the details of the great Flanders drive, over there at "home."

And Mam'selle Boston, hearing the same rumble of drum fire in the am's clicking cables, wondered how long it would be before "her boys" would be over there, too. No wonder it took determination to hum the refrain of the newest war song and to try to "smile" in such a way that the soldier boy would always carry the memory of it, even into the first line trenches.

THROUGH THE OLD STREET.

With all these things in her heart Mam'selle Boston was aboard early. She walked through the old streets, recalling her soldier boys of other years, passed through the ancient common where she had met her first loves, the "Ragged Continentals," and stood again on Beacon Hill, remembering the long lines of "Boys in Blue" that had passed from the shadow of the old Bulfinch front, with their bayonets gleaming, on and on to Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Antietam and Appomattox.

"Send him away with a smile" murmured Mam'selle Boston but here were tears in her voice that she could not disguise.

Featured by a great military parade, the second and final day of the official Belgian War Mission's stay in Boston today gave indications of being one of the most important in the history of the Commonwealth.

More than 13,000 members of the Massachusetts National Guard, Brigadier-General E. Leroy Sweetser commanding, will march in honor of the mission, making what will probably be their farewell appearance before being sent South.

The harbor trip having been cancelled at the request of Baron Moncheur, high commissioner of the mission, all the members of the mission will rest during the morning after yesterday's strenuous program.

Several hundred thousands of persons are expected to see the parade. Superintendent Crowley has pressed into service every available policeman to help handle the crowd.

The parade will start at 3 p. m. and go over the following route: Arlington street, Beacon, Charles, Boylston, Tremont, Temple Place, Washington, Summer, High, Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Washington, School and Beacon.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The order of march will be as follows:

Chief marshal and staff.
Battalion and band. Coast Artillery, U. S. A.
Three battalions of sailors, U. S. N.
Belgian War Mission.
First Squadron, Massachusetts Cavalry.
Headquarters, Second Brigade, Massachusetts Infantry.
Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry.
Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry.
Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry.
Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry.
First Regiment, Massachusetts Coast Artillery.
First Regiment, Massachusetts Engineers.
First Battalion, Massachusetts Signal Corps.
Tenth Regiment, State Guard.
Thirteenth Regiment, State Guard.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
Union Franco-Belge, Boston.
Union Franco-Belge, Lawrence.

The parade will be reviewed by Mayor Curley at City Hall, and by Governor McCall and guests at the State House. An immense grandstand to hold thousands of persons has also been erected on the Tremont street side of the Common, opposite Temple place.

Following the parade, at 5 o'clock, Burke Cochran, known the country over as a "silver tongued orator," will speak from the Parkman bandstand on the Common.

BELGIAN MINISTER IS ILL.

The Belgian War Mission will not leave its headquarters in the Copley-

Plaza Hotel until 2:30 o'clock, when it will proceed to the Algonquin Club for a place in the parade.

The climax of the two days' hospitality extended to the mission will come in a banquet at the Copley- Plaza in the evening, when the speakers will be Burke Cochran, Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeast Department; E. S. Mansfield, Belgian consul, and others.

Only one incident marred the visit of the mission to Boston. Emil de Cartier de Marchionne, Belgian minister to Washington, was taken ill yesterday and confined to his room in the hotel.

Members of the official mission, though tired after their journey from San Francisco and yesterday's festivities, reported they were in good health. But they wanted rest and that was the reason the harbor trip was called off.

The mission will remain in Boston overnight and tomorrow the members will be privately entertained at Hopedale. Baron Moncheur expressed himself as very much pleased with the elaborate reception and entertainment provided by Mayor Curley and members of the reception committee.

"My visit to Boston will be among my most precious recollections" he said. "Everywhere we have been received in most hearty fashion, but here we have been given a good old New England reception."

The mission's first day in Boston, culminating in a reception in Faneuil Hall and an entertainment on the Common, was one round of pleasure. About 500 persons were at Faneuil Hall and fully 10,000 heard the speakers on the Common. Enthusiasm at both places ran high.

STIRRING ADDRESS.

Mayor Curley, introducing the Hon. Joseph H. O'Neill as chairman of the Faneuil Hall meeting, made a stirring address. He said, in part:

"This meeting will be memorable in the annals of Faneuil Hall. Tonight another chapter in the history of this sacred edifice is to be written, a chapter that will be read as time goes on.

"Three years ago the brutal power of might delivered an ultimatum to a pastoral, a law-abiding and a peace-loving nation—either forsake honor or be exterminated—and with the same determination and lofty purpose that gave to the world Faneuil Hall and the freedom of our country, the gallant people of Belgium answered back: 'We love honor more than life.'

"Three years ago the autocracy of Germany, on the third day of August, announced to the world that on Christmas Day the German Emperor would eat Christmas dinner in Paris. But he reckoned without the courage of Belgian womanhood or the valor of Belgian manhood.

"And the blood of Belgium, so freely, so generously, so valorously given in the cause of liberty and democracy, is today the cement that binds every lover of liberty under every flag in the world to the supreme ideal that not until might has been destroyed by might and the cruelty and oppression of the German autocracy atoned for 100 per cent, shall the war cease.

"Tonight, three years after the most brutal, the most savage, the most inhuman invasion of a land the world ever witnessed, a strong republic 3,000 miles from Belgium sends to the people of Belgium this message: 'America stands to the last man and the last dollar for the restoration of Belgian rights.'

UNITED FOR LIBERTY.

"In the spirit of the fathers that wrested victory from defeat through eight years of sacrifice; in the spirit

Continued next page

of the martyred Lincoln, through whose genius and leadership equality under the constitution became the lot of a black man; in the spirit of the martyred McKinley, through whose leadership liberty and equality became the lot of the Cuban, we are today united under the leadership of the greatest American of the last half century, Woodrow Wilson.

"We welcome you here from the hearts that beat with yours for your suffering and oppressed nation. We welcome you in the spirit of hope that the God of Mercy and Justice will restore your rights and bring happiness to the outraged homes and sorrowing women of Belgium. We welcome you to old Faneuil Hall, our most sacred and treasured institution, and we trust that when we assemble again with you in Faneuil Hall it will be to rejoice at the victory of righteousness over wrong, of justice over might."

Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the New England Belgian Relief Fund, after describing the good work and charity of New England, said:

"There is no reason on earth why the people should be obliged to support the thirty-second cousin of any King or any Czar. After this war is over, the people don't intend to do it. If nothing more than this were accomplished, the price paid for victory in this war would be a cheap price."

Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge, representing Governor McCall, said in part:

"If this war had finished long ago and these men came here, there would be nothing good enough which we could do to show to them the deep appreciation which we have for their valor and fortitude and what they have done to save the civilization of

"But that, unfortunately, is not the condition and they come here with the war still in progress and with the realization brought home to us more quickly than ever that the war which they undertook was not alone for them, but also for us. Now we are joining them and their victory is to be our victory and the sacrifice and self-denial which they made for themselves turns out to have been made for us."

Baron Moncheur was given a tremendous ovation when he stood to speak. A brass band which had sandwiched in patriotic American airs between previous speeches, played the Belgian national anthem. The Baron said:

"I have deeply appreciated the favor of having been chosen by my King to come to this country to express to the noble nation the gratitude of the royal government and also the Belgian people, but I am especially glad and proud to have been invited to this city of Boston and to have the occasion to express with my own lips to its citizens our deep gratitude and admiration for everything that they have done to alleviate the sufferings of my unfortunate fellow-citizens, starving and under the yoke of a pitiless foe."

93

FREEDOM OF ALL NATIONS.

"It is a great privilege to have the opportunity of addressing the citizens of Boston and the people of this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts upon this historic spot, which is one of the shrines of liberty. From the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, through nearly three centuries, your people have been exemplars of freedom and independence. And now you have engaged in the gigantic struggle for freedom of all nations—the small as well as the great—for my small country as well as for your own great republic.

"You are not fighting a single war-mad nation, or a group of war-mad nations. You are fighting a group of

people under the spell of military autocracy. You are fighting the evil spirit which has held the people of Germany in thralldom for generations and which now has reached out its hand to grasp the sceptre of the world. When that evil spirit shall have been banished—and it must be banished for all time—when peace shall have been restored to the earth, all nations will rejoice and even the people of Germany will one day thank you for having delivered them from the hands of the tyrants. One day they will know the truth and the truth shall set them free.

"The entry of America into the war has given new heart to us all. Whatever you do, you do it with all your heart and with all your strength. You never enter upon a quarrel until you know your cause is just, but once in you never stop until you have won the victory of the right. In seeing America into the war, we have seen that vision of which Milton speaks: 'A noble nation arouses itself like a strong man and shakes its invincible locks.'

"With your aid, we know that we shall win the victory and that autocracy will be forever destroyed by the flaming sword of justice. For this end we are determined to fight until death—until death or victory. As your great patriot, Josiah Quincy, said: 'Blandishments will not fascinate us, nor will threats intimidate us, for we have determined that wheresoever, whensover and howsoever we shall be called to make our exit, we will die free men.'

Hereafter, however, he will use every power possible to get jail sentences for the offender. In the majority of cases, however, Mr. Woolley states that the driver is the man to blame—not the "big fellow." On the other hand, conditions are such with certain companies, in reference to the men on the wagon, that these drivers are actually forced to sell ice underweight in order to properly account, financially, for their load when they return to the barn at night.

He explained that the majority of companies demand that when the men "turn in" their night cash they must give over the equivalent of the "load value" they started with in the morning.

The majority of the dealers do not figure on shrinkage. "Naturally," said Mr. Woolley, "that driver knows that so many pounds of ice will shrink on him during the day. He bears in mind that he has got to turn in enough money to make up for what he took out in ice earlier in the day. He 'short weights,' that's all. The consumer gets the short end. In other words, when you come right down to hard facts the 'boss' actually promotes thievery unless he allows for shrinkage during the day's trip.

TRAPS ARE LAID.

During his bitter arraignment of the "Ice Thieves," Mr. Wooley said:

"I am going the limit on this thing. I'll hound them until they drop in their tracks.

We have been going at this thing both in a scientific way and a practical manner. If we have any grounds to believe that a consumer is being cheated we lay a trap and get the man when he puts the ice in the chest.

"I want the housewife who thinks she is being cheated to let me know and I will have men on the job in a very short time. We welcome complaints and we want the co-operation of the people. My chief advice, however, is to buy by the pound and not by money value. We have a chance at these "thieves" then, but haven't a leg to stand on if the woman buys by money value.

"Of course there are districts where the people are being sold underweight. We can't catch every violator, but give us half a chance and we will show what we can do.

"There is plenty of ice. There is no reason for short-weighting the people. The ice crop is plentiful. It is merely the personal gain of the driver.

"Then, too, there is a come-back on some of the dealers, who do not allow shrinkage for their drivers but make them turn in for the amount of ice they start with in the morning. They should, of course, allow the driver a certain amount of shrinkage. If he doesn't he is just as guilty as the driver who sells underweight in order to make up his loss."

AUG 4-1917

SEALER TO PUNISH PIRATES

Prison sentences, not fines, will be demanded by Sealer of Weights and Measures Charles B. Woolley in his merciless campaign against the Boston "Ice Thieves," as he terms them.

He flatly states that he is sick and tired of mere picayune fines as a form of punishment for those who rob both rich and poor of a great necessity. He admits that Boston people are being "skinned" on weight, but states on the other hand that prosecutions are being made daily by his department.

He intimated that within the past two weeks the president of one of the largest ice companies in the city was summoned into court, found guilty and fined as a result of a "short weight" charge.

Complaints are continually coming into the office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures. Dorchester, South Boston and Roxbury, also the West, North and South Ends, have felt the effects of the so-called "pirates."

SEEKS JAIL SENTENCES.

JOURNAL - AUG 4-1917

OLD BAY STATE WELCOMES THE BELGIAN ENVOYS

Great Parade Today Public's Last Chance to See State's Troops.

AUG 4 1917
Parade Route

Today's great parade of regular army detachments, sailors, and of about 10,000 Massachusetts National Guardsmen who are soon to leave for their Southern training camp will start at 3 this afternoon from Arlington street at Commonwealth avenue.

The corrected route will be, Beacon street, Charles, Boylston, Tremont, Temple place, Washington, Summer, High, Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Washington, School, Beacon, to Charles.

There will be a reviewing stand at City Hall, and the parade will be reviewed by the governor and the Belgian envoys at the State House.

Yesterday, on the third anniversary of the sending of Germany's fateful ultimatum to Belgium, Massachusetts and Boston welcomed the envoys of the valiant little nation. Today, three years after Belgium, "choosing honor rather than peace," was invaded by Germany, the visiting legates will see a parade in their honor of 18,200 soldiers and sailors, a part of the great host about to cross the Atlantic to fight for Belgian restoration and for world democracy.

The parade will be the last opportunity for the public to see the National Guardsmen of the State, who are soon to leave for their training camp at Charlotte, N. C. Hundreds of thousands of persons are expected to line the route to see the representatives of the

Belgian government and to bid farewell to the Bay State troops.

AUG 4 1917
Strenuous American Day

A visit to the State House, a trip to Lexington and Concord, a reception in Faneuil Hall, and an open air demonstration on the Common gave Baron Mouschuer and his fellow members of the Extraordinary Belgian Mission a strenuous American day upon their arrival in the city. The great defense of their country by the courageous Belgian soldiers in the early days of the war was proclaimed in every speech of the day, and both Belgians and Americans found a strong similarity between the men who dared to stand in the path of an onrushing military autocracy and the Minute Men of '75, whose struggles in the cause of liberty the baron extolled.

Gratitude for American activity and generosity in the work of elevating the suffering of devastated Belgium, the baron repeatedly expressed. "You have given us relief from the destruction wrought by a pitiless foe," he said in

his Faneuil Hall speech last evening, "and now the entry of America into the war has given new heart to us all."

"Whatever you do, you do with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength. You never enter upon a quarrel until you know your cause is just, but, once in, you never stop until you have won the victory for the right."

AUG 4 1917

Fighting Against Evil Spirit

"You are not fighting a single war-mad nation . . . nor a group of war-mad nations . . . you are fighting a group of peoples under the spell of military autocracy; you are fighting against that evil spirit which has held the German people in thrall for generations, and which has stretched out its blighting hand to grasp the scepter of the world. When that evil spirit shall have been banished (and it must be banished for all time), when peace shall have been restored to the world, all the nations of the earth will rejoice, and even the people of Germany will one day thank you for having delivered them from the hand of their tyrants."

Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the New England Belgian relief fund, presided at the Faneuil Hall meeting, and Mayor Curley, Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and E. Sumner Mansfield, Belgian consul, were other speakers. At the conclusion of the speaking the baron held a short reception.

Fully 600 persons were at the Parkman Bandstand when the members of the mission, accompanied by the State and city reception committees, arrived on the Common following the earlier meeting. Baron Mouschuer was enthusiastically received when introduced by Mayor Curley.

AUG 4 1917

CITY HALL NOTES

Mayor Curley Yesterday received a "thank you" from Thomas L. Cotton, representative of the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A. The letter was sent "on behalf of the 2000 men aboard this concrete ship (Commonwealth Pier) for your part in obtaining and furnishing the rooms at the harbor end of Commonwealth Pier."

The letter also reveals the fact that the Naval Reserves were not so well used by the Waterways and Land Commission. That body, Mr. Cotton says, charged a rental for some benches obtained from that source.

AUG 4 1917

Carl Gerstein was yesterday reappointed a member of the Board of Appeal by Mayor Curley.

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the design, submitted by the Art Commission, for a bas-relief of former Mayor Frederick O. Prince, father of Frederick H. Prince, the Boston banker. The bas-relief will hang in the mayor's office.

He also approved the retirement of District Chief William Coulter, in charge of fire district 5. The present head of the Mason street district has been in the department since 1882. He will receive one-half his present salary, or \$1500 per year.

The mayor also granted a pension to Lieut. Charles H. Cosgrove of Ladder 2, who has been under treatment at the Psychopathic Hospital since April. Lieut. Cosgrove has been a member of the department 19 years.

The Twin Flag Poles placed temporarily on either side of the front entrance gates to City Hall were yesterday made permanent. Iron bands have replaced the ropes which held them to the stone posts. The poles were put up just before the visit of the French mission, and they flew the French tri-color during the Joffre parade.

The Belgian flag will be flown from them Friday and Saturday while the Belgian mission is here.

AUG 7 1917

AWARD TOPEKA MIXTURE CONTRACT

AUG 7 1917

First Experiment of City
With This Type of
Paving.

For the first time in his administration, Mayor Curley has consented to the use of the Topeka mixture on Boston streets. A contract involving the expenditure of \$76,887.05 was awarded yesterday, and provides for the laying of that pavement on Beacon street from Charles to Park, and on the latter street between Beacon and Tremont.

Councilman Storrow and others have for several years maintained that Topeka would last as long as more expensive paving. The street commissioners favored a trial of Topeka, which has given good service in other cities, but the Finance Commission preferred macadam. The price on the successful bid of the R. E. Grant Company was for \$1.50 per square yard.

Included in the contract is provision for paving repairs on Tremont between Boylston and Common streets, Somerville between Beacon and Ashburton place, and Washington between Beacon and Court avenue.

AUG 11 1917

PUBLIC LIBRARY GETS MUSICAL COLLECTION

The Boston Public Library and the New England Conservatory of Music share in the distribution of a large library of musical works collected by Adelaide Phillips, a famous operatic contralto of the latter part of the 19th century. The works donated to the Public Library are deposited in the Allen A. Brown room.

The works Miss Phillips left to her family are these donated to the two beneficiaries. They were divided in accordance with the wishes of her family. The Conservatory received especially those scores and songs which are most likely to be useful to music students, while the library retains the larger share of the works of one kind or another.

JOURNAL - AUG 4 - 1917.

BELGIAN MISSION NOW BEING HONORED IN BOSTON

AUG 4 1917



Left to right—Baron Moucheur, head of mission; Mayor Curley, E. Summer Mansfield, Belgian consul; Lieut. Gen. Le-Clercq, William F. Kenney, of reception committee; Maj. Osterrieth and Lieut. Count d'Ursel. The Belgians decorated Minute Men's statues yesterday, and were given several receptions. A great parade will be held in their honor today.

"We come to thank you," he told the crowd, "for what you have done, and now for the young men you are sending, and who will stand shoulder to shoulder with ours. Nothing can resist America's might and power, for you are fighting for justice. I say honor and glory to the great American nation."

The baron speaks good English, as does Lieut. Gen. LeClercq, who also spoke from the bandstand. "I am glad to see your American fellows preparing," he said. "Germany, in her U-boat campaign, did not heed the warning from this country. Now that we have America with us, we shall surely win."

A patriotic moving picture show took up the greater part of the evening. A feature was the showing of the flags of the Allies, the national hymn of each country being played as the banner was thrown on the screen. "La Bravonne," played while the red, yellow, and black of Belgium was shown, was warmly applauded.

AUG 4 1917
Served by Governor

The mission arrived in Boston about 8 yesterday morning and was met by members of the reception committee. After a breakfast at the Copley-Plaza, Baron Moucheur and his associates went to the State House, where they were received by Gov. McCall and Lieut. Gov. Coolidge.

The baron was loudly applauded during his address before the members of the constitution convention, to whom he related the events of Aug. 3 and 4, 1914, when Germany gave Belgium 12 hours in which to grant an unimpeded passage for her troops and then invaded. "Neither Belgium's honor or liberty was for sale," he commented.

From the State House, the mission was taken to the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Fund, and then to the Bunker Hill monument. Baron Moucheur placed a wreath upon the statue of Col. Prescott.

After a luncheon at the Colonial Inn, Concord, at which there were toasts to

President Wilson, the Belgian people, and to King Albert, Baron Moucheur was taken to the Minute Men's statue. Here he placed a wreath, on which were both the American and the Belgian colors. "Your soldiers now crossing the ocean," he said, "will prove the equal in valor and courage of those who here fought for liberty."

At the Lexington Green monument, Gen. LeClercq left a similar wreath. On the way back from Lexington, the automobiles drove through the Harvard yard, past the Stadium, and thence to the Boston College buildings, where the party was received by members of the faculty.

This morning the mission will be taken on a harbor trip. Following the afternoon parade, there will be a mass meeting on the Common, with W. Bourke Cockran of New York as the orator. The envoys will be the guests of the city at a banquet in the Copley-Plaza this evening.

Exemption board doctors are keeping a close watch for any suspicious physical defects. Reports are general of various forms of malingering which will be tried by young men in their anxiety to keep out of the fighting ranks.

Special scrutiny will be made of the mouths of any men who have had teeth pulled recently, particularly if the missing teeth are ones he would need to pass the tests.

A youth in an eastern Massachusetts town has such a dread of going to war, it was developed yesterday, that he has broken a solemn vow which he made when, at the age of 21, he came into a large fortune.

He vowed that he would never again do any work. His red ink number is near the top of the liability list. He got a job in a munitions factory forthwith and is now raising blisters on his hands rather than fight.

The first conscientious objector to claim membership in the Socialist party, as a reason why he should not serve, appeared in Division 10, South Boston, yesterday, where of 30 summoned three did not show up, two were rejected as aliens, four as physically deficient, and 11 claimed exemption. Ten did not make such claims yesterday. Of the three that did not appear one is in France and another has agreed to come later.

LARGE POLICE DETAIL
GUARDS PARADE TODAY

The police are prepared to cope with any emergency that may arise during the parade in honor of the Belgian mission today. Every available officer will be on duty during the parade, and the inspector's force from headquarters will be on duty in the crowds to protect spectators from the operations of pick-pockets.

Arrangements have been made for a passage of pedestrians through the lines at the junction of Beacon, School and Tremont streets, and also for a passage-way at Tremont and Boylston streets. Ambulances will be stationed at Joy and Beacon streets, Federal and Summer streets and Mason street, near Tremont street.

Thirteen Thousand Men in Khaki March Amid Cheers of Mighty Throng

Massachusetts Bids Brave Farewell to Troops
Who May Not Return Until
War's End.

When the long lines of lean and sunbitten sons of Massachusetts—13,000 of them, and volunteers all—her first gift of soldiers and sailors, quickstepped through the streets of Boston yesterday there were early symptoms that My Lady of the Three Hills, meaning our city, was about to choke up and cry. But she didn't. Too much sharp and "go-getter tempo" in the march. It thrilled and heartened the half million who lined the route.

Spirit of Day Was Not of Tears

It was a parade that spelled purpose, business, efficiency, perhaps the most military that Boston has seen, and Boston cheered and swelled the chorus of "Where Do We Go From Here, Boys?" The bands, the spirit of pride, the fine sparkling day, the platoons of tan, khaki and the Springfields nestling in the hollow of the shoulders, were all against tears.

It was Boston's goodby to troops that she may not see again collectively until their return from France, and it was incidentally a star feature in the welcome to the members of the Belgian commission headed by Baron Moncheur. Members of the commission rode for a time in the line in automobiles and then joined the reviewing party at the State House. They were the guests at a state and city banquet in the evening at the Copley-Plaza, this concluding the formalities of their visit to this city. In between Bourke Cockran made a speech on the Common. But the parade swallowed up the other events of the day. Boston is fed up on parades, so many that "the line of march" is embalmed in the city catechism. Almost everyone knows it.

However, this was something else again.

No one was overcome with the heat and the police had little or no trouble, although at Beacon and Charles streets there was some feminine emotionalism that rather baffled the patrolmen. Five young women at this point were taken with hysteria and were removed to the Relief Hospital. Their names are: Emmeline LeFarge, 14 years old, 90 Nightingale street, Dorchester; Mary K. O'Connor, 18, 349 West Third street, South Boston; Helen F. Russell, 154 Havre street, East Boston; Grace O'Connor, 349 West Third street, South Boston and Emeline Flynn, 203 Hamilton street, Dorchester.

State Guard Marched Also.

Ten thousand of the 13,000—there were actually 13,000—were young men of the first line. The other 3000 included two state guard regiments, their first appearance, and two Belgian societies,

the Union Belge of Boston and the Franco-Belge of Lawrence.

After Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, the marshal, and his staff had passed, there was a section of cavalry and then a big detachment of sailors—the most youthful and most scrubbed looking outfit in the procession. Their tan was an east wind pigment, not as rich, dark and cordovan-like as the complexions of the "doughboys" who were to follow. The lads of the U. S. S. Delaware carried their carbines at left shoulder on Tremont street and tramped four abreast. The chaps from the Virginia, in platoon front, and trig to the last shoe string, came next. All the sailors were in their whites, and strictly speaking, of course, all are not sons of Massachusetts. Some come from the middle but all have been eating beans time, and having received a baptism of Boston heat in the past week, may be safely enrolled as adopted sons.

Their clothes are the clothes of the deep salt sea but their walk is the walk of the "infantries." They have not acquired the "roll" gait. But the 30 Russians, who followed put their feet down as if they expected a slant in the wooden blocks of Tremont street. The tilt of their white 'tams, the rather Mayday looking ribbons encompassing the same, and their moustaches, formed a contrast to the youngsters who still own their first safety razors, and are using their first sets of blades.

Comes the Cavalry.

More cavalry. Cavalry is getting to be a treat nowadays and it was the one reminder of the old national guard days, the days of shimmering sabres, the sash and the rest of it. The horsemen were an advance guard for the members of the Belgian commission, the mayor and other representatives of the city and state. There were cheers, naturally, for the commission. Belgian women, and there were hundreds of them scattered along the route, wept as they saw the representatives of the land that won by its defeat. Three times the cars of the commission were halted so that bouquets of flowers might be presented to Baron

Moncheur and his associates. It was a graceful, and rather foreign, touch that relieved the monotony of rhythmic pace. young men, who would not turn, or blink an eye when some one from the sidewalk, shouted "Oh, you Al."

Lt.-Gen. Leclercque, the head of the Belgian military mission, smilingly saluted, although his heart was heavy. In the morning he received word that his brother had fallen in battle day before yesterday. He would not allow his grief to keep him from fulfilling his duties as a member of the mission. Only one secret service man accompanied the Belgians, an evidence of the city towards them. The state department had not the slightest fear of trouble here, and there was none.

The 8th, looking mighty fit, was as popular as ever. Col. Logan turned in his saddle every now and then to look back on an outfit recruited to war strength and going strong. The marching time was far from the leisurely route step—it was keyed up so that the column passed a given point in an hour plus five minutes. As the 8th rounded the Little building corner a quartet of "song pluggers" in a Tremont street upper story began "Where Do We Go from Here, Boys?" via megaphones. It was an instant hit. Even some of the stern-looking recruits loosened up a smile.

On Milk street at the telephone central office hundreds of girl operators cheered this regiment. But the 8th alone? Oh, no. They had cheers for others. Girls in a manicure shop, further toward the start of the parade, threw down apples and bananas, but alas, there is nothing in the school of the soldier which allows one to stoop down and pick up a banana while in a parade.

The 8th had come to town in 30 specials over the Boston & Worcester trolley air line.

8th Had Bugle Corps.

The 8th announced its coming with bugle music. It has a good bugle corps. This outfit had on new cartridge-and-first-aid-kit-belts, but for the rest wore the usual O. D. shirt and the khaki trousers. The 8th showed particularly steady formation in its platoons, and if there was any wavering the sergeants could be heard barking "the guide is right," which straightened up any difficulty at once.

"Goodbye Broadway, hello, France," preceded the 5th, played with all the fervor of their military band. When the band passed out of sight, the Tremont street quartet unlimbered their megaphone and repeated this song until the crowd took up the chorus. Many a heavy-hearted sweetheart and mother cheered up on the instant.

The 6th was in splendid shape. None marched better. Its men had an easy swing from the hips. Company L of this command, the only company of Negroes in the state, had their full share of applause. Members of the Belgian commission were particularly interested in this unit.

The 1st regiment, Massachusetts Coast Artillery, 1st corps Cadets, now engineers, and the 1st battalion, Massachusetts Signal Corps followed. The Cadets had a mascot in an ebony-hued boy, who carried an air rifle.

Great interest was shown by the appearance of two regiments of the state guard—the 10th and 13th. The 10th has two companies from Boston proper, two from South Boston, three from Roxbury, one from West Roxbury, one from Brighton, one from Jamaica Plain, one from Roslindale and one from Dorchester. Col. Thomas F. Sullivan is its commander, and his staff includes Lt.-Col. J. A. L. Blake, and Maj. John J. Dwyer, Asa L. Phelps and Herbert S. Layden.

AMERICAN AUG 5-1917

Tribute to City and State By Moncheur

By BARON MONCHEUR,
Chairman of Belgian Commission.

I am extremely glad to express to the Governor of Massachusetts, to the Mayor of Boston and to you all, citizens of Boston, the profound gratitude of my colleagues and myself for the reception and the cordial welcome which have been given us in this city.

We will take away the most dear recollections of the way we have been received here in Boston. I don't think there was any part of the United States where the welcome has been more heartfelt than here.

In your sympathy we have a most reassuring and charming evidence of the ties which bind Belgium to the United States and which especially bind our hearts to the city of Boston and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

AUG 9 - 1917

Want Bathhouse in East Boston

"We want a bathhouse for the First Section, East Boston!"

This is the cry of the children of the First Section, better known as Jeffries Point, East Boston, because they are without a place to bathe.

During the last week, when the temperature was up in the nineties, the children had no place to go to cool themselves. They took to the wharves along the waterfront; but were driven off by the police.

The police and landowners point out that the water in that section is unfit for bathing, on account of the harbor being dredged. But it is the same at Wood Island Park, the Jeffries Point people say, and still that place is kept open. When the tide is high the water is excellent for bathing, as good as in any other part of the harbor.

Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department, has promised Representative John J. Kearney that there will be a bathhouse installed at the Old Eastern beach, near the South Ferry. The First Section has gone for more than three years without one.

Another prominent man of the First Section, William H. Hearn, of No. 4 Lamson street, a member of the Ward 2 Wilson Club of East Boston, has written to Mayor Curley telling him of the poor bathing facilities that exist in the section.

AUG 9 - 1917

WANT FIREMEN EXEMPTED IN DRAFT

AUG 10 1917

What disposition shall be made of the case of the 227 firemen in the Boston Fire Department who are subject to the draft is a question that is causing the Boston Public Safety Committee and Fire Commissioner John Grady considerable trouble.

In a letter to Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Public Safety Committee, Mr. Grady seeks to secure the exemption of forty firemen who are in the first draft, and also to guard against the drafting of other firemen at present in the service of the city. His letter follows:

"I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter forwarding a copy of a letter received from Commander Mitchell, U. S. N. The enclosure is very assuring and I am certain that some good will result from your efforts. However, it cannot come any too soon.

"In regard to the draft for the new army I would say that there are 227 men in the employ of this department between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. As far as I can ascertain, about forty of these men are liable for service in the first 500,000 to be raised for a new army within a few weeks. If these men are drafted and accepted a most serious condition will be imposed upon the fire department of this city, a condition of the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens."

"The age for entering the fire department is from twenty-two to thirty years, so you can readily see, unless something is done, that every man appointed from now on will increase the liability of this department, and in filling the positions made vacant in the ranks of our trained men we can only call upon men who are liable to be taken away from us at any moment."

"Furthermore, I believe that the present organization of the fire department should be left intact in all its branches, as each branch is necessary to maintain the efficiency of the other."

Admiral Bowles yesterday urged Commissioner Grady to take the matter up with the local exemption boards, pointing out that under the regulations of the draft, firemen are not exempt as a class, and that each individual case will have to be decided on its merits.

AUG 10 - 1917

every house, store and public building along the route of the parade should display an American flag.

"On Aug 21," he says, "there will march through the streets of this city for the last time the remnant of that glorious Army and Navy that saved the Nation in its hour of peril and honored to its rightful place without less of a single star our country's banner as the emblem of liberty, equal rights and National unity."

AUG 9 - 1917

PLAN EXTRA PAY LAW FOR MEN DRAFTED

The calling of a special session of the Legislature to pass an act providing State pay of \$10 a month for the 20,000 young Massachusetts men who will be drafted into the new national army was recommended to Governor McCall today by Representative Daniel W. Casey of South Boston.

Representative Casey's recommendation followed closely the opinion expressed by Attorney-General Attwill that drafted men are ineligible for the \$10-a-month pay provided by the last Legislature for Bay State citizens who enter the "volunteer" forces of the United States.

Mr. Casey, as a member of the Legislature who was intimately associated with "additional-pay" legislation, declared that the Legislature "ingloriously bungled."

"It will be recalled that I filed Mayor Curley's bill providing for State pay of \$25 a month for every Bay State citizen who was called to serve the colors," he said, "and that I took part in the conferences which resulted in the compromise between the measures recommended by the Mayor and by Governor McCall.

"The purpose of all concerned in the legislation was to include the men who were drafted by the selective conscription bill then under consideration at Washington.

"Either the Legislature ingloriously bungled or the Attorney-General failed to interpret the spirit of the legislation. A special session should be called by Governor McCall to pass legislation that would provide the drafted men with \$10 a month State pay."

Mr. Casey said the members of the Legislature should be asked to serve without pay.

AMERICAN AUG-5-1917

PUBLIC MARKET PLAN HELD UP

Mr. O'Meara Says Streets Cannot
Be So Used Without the
Consent of Abutters.

Police Commissioner O'Meara cannot see his way clear, he wrote yesterday to the Board of Street Commissioners at City Hall, to designate certain places (already named by the commissioners) for the use of hawkers and pedlars.

Mr. O'Meara declares that the plan is "as in" the law, and submits that he ought to know because he drew the law!

Legally, the Commissioner says, the public streets cannot be set aside for business purposes without the consent of abutters. The one great public market in Boston, that held from 3 to 11 o'clock on Saturdays near the market limits, is held, he points out, at a time when practically all the places of business in that locality are closed except those whose proprietors benefit by the congregating of market basketers.

Mr. O'Meara intimates that the City Hall plan, for the further accommodation of hucksters and pedlars, isn't THE public market plan at all. In the real public market, the farmer sells direct to the consumer. The City Hall plan would merely substitute one class of middleman for another."

WHY NOT THE COMMON?

Advocates of a great public market, wherein the farmer could meet the consumers of Boston, talked last night of asking the Legislature for a small piece of Boston Common.

Commissioner O'Meara's letters, addressed to Secretary John J. O'Callaghan of the Board of Street Commissioners, is as follows:

"I have given careful consideration to your letter of July 30 in which you suggest in behalf of your board that the three places mentioned in your letter of July 26 as suitable for the use of farmers in the sale of their products directly to consumers, should be designated by the Police Commissioner for the use of hawkers and pedlars. This would involve a complete departure from the original project, which was intended to bring producers and consumers together, and would be merely the substitution of one class of middlemen for another."

"In my letter of July 28, I showed that the proposed policy with reference to farmers required action by the Legislature, not by the Police Commissioner, and I feel obliged to say that the new proposition is also beyond his authority.

"Section 9, Chapter 584, acts of 1907, was intended to be restrictive, not to confer authority on the Police Commissioner to set aside parts of public streets in which hawkers and pedlars might stand daily and all day, thus establishing permanent market places.

"I feel confident that Section 9 would be thus construed, and I know that such was the intention, for the entire act was drawn by me personally. The privilege at present allowed to hawkers and pedlars, Saturday from 3 to 11 p.m. in streets in

and near the market limits, represents the regulation of a custom which has existed for many years.

HAWKERS HAVE THEIR ROUTES.

"Objection is not made by abutting tenants or owners, substantially all of whom either carry on no business in the hours specified, or are engaged in traffic which benefits largely by the sale to the crowds attracted by the pedlars of food tufts not sold by them, such as meats, fish, etc.

"I am of the opinion that even apart from the restrictive intent of Section 9, no public official has the moral right, and probably not the statutory or constitutional right, to grant the privilege of constant use for business purposes of any part of a public street for business purposes without the consent of the abutters. This condition is carefully observed in the provisions as to licenses for street stands, of which Chapter 584 is almost wholly made up.

"Believing that I have no authority to take affirmative action on the request of your board, I shall not discuss the feasibility of the proposal, but I may say that the restrictive rules made by the police commissioner under authority of section 9, and in force for ten years, gives as much freedom to hawkers and pedlars as the interests of the whole public will permit; that outside the business parts of the city their trade is carried on freely; and that hundreds of the most responsible pedlars, the men without whom no permanent centre could exist, have routes which are valuable to them, and enable consumers in the residential parts of the city not only to buy fruits and vegetables at pedlars' prices, but to buy at their own doors from men whose reputation for fair dealing has been well established."

By R. E. McMILLIN.

A long line of olive drab melted into the city's early twilight. Three hundred thousand people, who had sweltered through the torrid week and then had given up their half-holiday, scattered, as if by magic, beach-ward and country-ward.

Boston had said "Hail and farewell," welcoming the envoys of war stricken Belgium—bidding "God speed" to more than 12,000 soldiers and sailors soon to depart for "over there."

"Somewhere homeward bound," one of the bands that had made the afternoon a blare of martial music, struck up La Brabaonne, and the plaintive strains of the Belgian national anthem sounded "evening colors" for the red, yellow and black banners and a prophetic benediction for the boys in brown.

So ended a great day in Boston's history, a day for which the memory of the grey haired veteran found a counterpart only in the stirring times of Civil War.

REGULARS, EVERY INCH.

The largest crowd that ever saw a military parade in the city lined the streets, saying farewell either in the intimate salutes that have fallen upon the ears of departing soldiers since war began or in the great cheers that swept now and then across this sector or that of the colorful lanes of non-combatants.

Sturdy and rugged, bronzed and wiry, the men who are to carry the name of Massachusetts into the oversea trenches marched through the streets with a strength and confidence of bearing that will long be remembered. They were "regulars every inch," weather beaten soldiers, precise and well trained, real "fighting men." Tears mingled with the cheering. Tenderness tempered the stern martial inspiration of the scene. But Boston, thanks to Mexico, thanks to the thoroughness of her own "preparedness," saw first of all and above all the very evident power of her military units.

It was a momentous occasion for Boston, an occasion fraught with all the fears and hopes that a city can ever know that is sending its sturdiest sons into the seething maelstrom of war. It was also momentous for the Belgian mission, marking as it did the third anniversary of the stunning declaration that preceded by but a few hours the swarming of the hosts of the Hun across the little kingdom.

AUG - 5 - 1917. PARTING TRIBUTE TO 12,000 SOLDIERS

AUG - 5 1917

Cheers and Tears for Boys in
Khaki as They Show Their Mettle in Magnificent City Parade

Demonstration Is Additional Honor to Belgian Envoys; Governor Reviews Line at State House

AMERICAN AUG - 5 - 1917

BOOK OF RULES FOR FIREMEN

New Regulations Compiled by
Commissioner Grady Outline
Duties of Officers and Men.

"An officer who is too indolent or too timid to administer reasonable rules in a reasonable way is out of place in an organization charged with protecting the city from its worst enemy—fire," says Fire Commissioner John Grady, in a book of rules and regulations just issued by him for the guidance of members of the Boston Fire Department.

"This book of regulations," he added, "is the result of two years' study on my part and reflects views of mine gleaned from observation of the men in their quarters and in fighting fires.

"No code of rules can be devised which will provide a specific formula for every circumstance and condition, and every combination of circumstances and conditions, liable to confront the firemen in the course of duty.

GROUND WELL COVERED.

"Nevertheless, it is expected that these rules and regulations will be found comprehensive enough to fairly cover, either specifically or in a general way, the duties and obligations of the officers and members of the Fire Department of the city of Boston.

"When a contingency arises for which specific provision has not been made, the firemen of experience and judgment will not fail to deal with it in the spirit of the rules and in a manner creditable to himself and to the department.

"The results achieved by the department depend largely upon the manner in which its officers exercise the authority intrusted to them. This authority should be exercised without fear or favor, and never suffered to lapse into pernicious inactivity. This does not mean that an officer should be a martinet, but does mean that he should be a good disciplinarian, qualified to command respect as well as to inculcate and enforce obedience.

ITS BEST ASSETS.

"The efficiency, loyalty and sense of duty of the members of the Fire Department constitute its best assets; and those who contribute most in these respects—who cheerfully do what they ought, rather than grudgingly what they must—will be accounted its best members, with best claims to preference."

"Whether his task shall be to quench a petty blaze or to quell a raging conflagration, the fireman does not know when the alarm sounds. But he does know that a few minutes sooner or a few minutes later in coming to grips with the enemy may decide that question—may, when the "all-out" sounds, mean all the differences between a slightly damaged

barn and a fire-gutted city. And the good fireman governs himself accordingly, and is ever ready to sweep fireward on the stroke of the tapper, for he knows that preparedness is the first principle of firemanship, and time an all-essential factor in fire-fighting."

The "Book of Rules," as it will be known in the department, contains 140 pages.

MONTHLY CONFERENCES.

"It is a finished bit of English," said a Roxbury fireman. "The point I like in it is the references to monthly conferences, which reads:

"Monthly conferences, presided over by the commissioner, will be held at headquarters on the first secular day of each month (not a holiday), for discussion of the needs of the department and consideration of suggestions and recommendations for the good of the service. Each such conference shall be attended by the chief of the department and the deputy chief and district chiefs whom he may designate."

AUG 5 - 1917

COCKRAN DENOUNCES MILITARISM

New York Orator Speaks to Thousands on Common and Declares Prussianism Must Be Destroyed

More than 15,000 persons gave the Belgian envoys a tremendous ovation on the Common yesterday, following the parade, and listened to a stirring address by Bourke Cockran of New York.

After defining the causes of the war, describing the devastation of Belgium, calling for the destruction of the German empire, and declaring America was in the war to a finish, Mr. Cockran said:

"Wherever a blow is to be struck or a dollar to be spent, the American soldiers must appear to establish the might of God and his justice throughout the world."

The speaking was from the Parkman bandstand. Mayor Curley presided. Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian Mission, thanked the people of Boston for their cordial treatment, and then the Mayor introduced Mr. Cockran as "America's ablest orator."

Mr. Cockran said in part:

SPEAKS FOR NATION.

"Your Mayor, in mentioning the memories that cluster around this historic ground, has furnished the keynote to what I may have to say.

There have been assemblages here that have affected the destinies of the country. This assemblage is destined to be memorable among them all, for it cannot fail to affect powerfully, decisively and, I hope, perpetually the destinies of the world.

"Today Massachusetts has spoken for America, as she has spoken on more than one occasion, and her voice has never failed to have proved the voice of God proclaiming his justice through the conscience of the people.

"It has been said that the heart of the country is not in the war. The answer to that misrepresentation is given in this gathering and in every act of the Commonwealth since the Belgian delegation entered the borders of the State.

A NOBLER CAUSE.

"But it should not be necessary to seek an answer to that misrepresentation in this splendid assemblage. The history of the country should have paralyzed the tongue of the man who framed an expression so at variance to the history.

"We drew the sword and entered a war, without counting the cost, to end injustice upon a small island in the Atlantic. Could we possibly draw the sword in a grander cause than to overthrow injustice throughout the world?

"The actions of the people today indicate that we have not been dragooned and that we entered the war of our own free will. They show that when President Wilson decided upon war this action was dictated upon the hearts of the American people.

"Some people say, 'what are we fighting for?' They actually demand that the President should formulate the object of this conflict. My answer is that it has been formulated.

"The war is a great crusade for the benefit of the human race, to make justice supreme throughout the world and to give peace a foundation on which it will be permanent.

"Let us demonstrate to the Germans that there can be but one conclusion to this war and that is the end now and forever of the militarism which has brought this world into a desolation of blood.

AUG 9 - 1917

LIEUT. GOGGIN OF FIVE DEPT. MADE CAPTAIN

Lieut. Patrick Goggin of Engine 36 has been appointed a captain to fill a vacancy in the line caused by the promotion of Captain of Engine 4 to district chief. The new captain entered the department in 1893 and was made a lieutenant in 1901.

AUG 9 - 1917

MAY INVITE RUSSIAN ENVOYS TO PARADE

Acting upon a suggestion of Mayor Curley, an invitation may be issued to the Russian envoys to ride in the G. A. R. encampment parade on Tuesday, August 21. The Mayor held a conference with the general committee of the veterans today at which the suggestion of having the Russians in the parade was formally made.

POST - AUG - 5 - 1917.

SAY GOOD-BY TO GUARDSMEN AS BELGIANS ARE CHEERED

Tens of Thousands on Streets Bid Farewell to State Troops Before They Are Mustered in for France, While Baron Moncheur and the Rest of King Albert's Envoys Get Enthusiastic Reception] 4,000 Soldiers and Sailors in Spectacular Parade

Boston said good-by to "her boys" yesterday afternoon. They marched before her, 14,000 strong, and she gave them god speed and her blessing before sending them overseas to war for a "world safe for democracy."

They marched, a bronze-faced, sturdy host in modern warrior's olive drab, to honor the royal war envoys of German-ravaged Belgium. The Belgian envoys were Boston's guests and the "mother" of "our boys" tried hard to remember that, but there were times when she forgot completely.

Her big "family" of fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, sons, daughters, kid brothers and kid sisters, who had poured out in a great concourse, waved the red, white and blue of America in one hand and the black, orange and red of Belgium's flag in the other as they packed sidewalks, squares and even skyscraper windows.

CHEERS AND TEARS

They cheered lustily for the Belgian soldiers who "held the pass" at Liege, but when they saw their own "boys" swinging by with martial stride in farewell review before leaving to fight overseas, perhaps shoulder to shoulder with the remnants of that little Belgian army on the plains of Flanders, their cheers were salvos.

It was a parade of cheers and tears, but there were far more cheers than tears, for Boston proved a Spartan mother. There were some mothers, wives or sweethearts who wept frankly and unashamed, but for the most part Boston's send-off to her "boys" was given with a smile—a smile that told that the boys who were rocked in the "cradle of liberty" were brought up to be soldiers when liberty is in danger.

The "boys" of the "Fighting Ninth" and the "Dandy Fifth," the Sixth and the Eighth, the mounted troopers of the State's guardsmen, the coast artillermen, the engineers of the old First Corp Cadets, the white-clad jackies from the navy—all were given a generous share of the parting reception.

Home Guard Greeted

The Home Guards—those who are too old to fight overseas—none of them

with gray hair and beards, and steps that would have been more in place in a Grand Army parade—were accorded a warm greeting on their first public appearance. They marched in the rear, for they will take the places here at home of the boys who go to fight in France and Flanders.

The crowd that witnessed the parade of the Bay State troops was larger than that which greeted Joffre, the hero of the Marne, when he rode through Boston's streets with the French war mission. It was larger than that which witnessed the parade in honor of the Prince of Udine and the royal Italian war mission later.

Was Notable Parade

The parade itself was one of the largest from a strictly military standpoint that Boston has ever witnessed. The scene reminded the older ones of '61 and '98. It held far more significance than the farewell given the guardsmen last summer when they marched away to the Mexican border, for everyone who witnessed it knew that it was Massachusetts' last sight of its sons as its own troops. Before midnight they were mustered in as federal troops. Their identity as the Ninth, the Sixth, the Eighth and the Fifth was lost in the relabelling as United States regiments up in the 70s.

The big demonstration on Boston Common came at the conclusion of the parade, when Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, and Bourke Cockran, hailed as this country's greatest orator, delivered stirring addresses to a gathering of over 10,000 grouped about the Parkman bandstand.

Farewell Banquet

Officialdom of the city and State joined in a big farewell function at a banquet to the envoys at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night before the visitors' departure for Washington, but Boston's mothers, wives and sweethearts, kid brothers and kid sisters were still talking of the "boys" parade while the dignitaries dined and said their formal good-bys.

Hours before the soldier boys started on their farewell march from the Back Bay, the downtown streets were filling with people. Every window and vantage point along the route of the parade was occupied by the time the troops appeared.

The line started to move at 3 o'clock, proceeding from Commonwealth avenue to Arlington street, to Beacon, to Charles, Bowdoin, Tremont, Temple Place, Summer, High, Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Washington to School, past the reviewing stands at City Hall and at the State House.

Pride of Commonwealth

General Sweetser was chief marshal. A squadron of Massachusetts cavalry and three battalions of jackies acted as escort to the guests of the Belgian mission who rode in motor cars.

Behind the envoys' automobiles came the pride of the Commonwealth, four regiments of infantry, known until midnight last night as the Ninth, Eighth, Fifth and Sixth.

Colonel Logan and Boston's own "Fighting Ninth" received a tremendous ovation. So did Colonel Perry of the Eighth, Colonel Stover of the "Dandy Fifth" and Colonel Sweetser of the Sixth. The "rookies" of the Ninth, commanded by Captain Cole, the Eighth and the other regiments were loudly cheered, and the one company of colored troops, L Company of the Sixth was enthusiastically greeted.

A company of Russian sailors, who have been in Boston for some time, paraded with the Massachusetts troops, clad in their uniforms of the Russian navy. They were accorded a warm reception.

Others in Line

Next came the First Regiment of Massachusetts Coast Artillery, marching as infantry, and the First Regiment of Massachusetts Engineers, the old First Corps Cadets organization, followed by the first battalion of the Massachusetts Signal Corps.

Then came the Tenth and Thirteenth regiments of the State Home Guard, commanded by Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in their khaki uniforms.

Delegations of the Union Belge of Boston and the Union Franco-Belge of Lawrence, the only civic organizations in the line, brought up the rear. Two little ones, a boy and a girl, dressed in Belgian costume and colors, and walking hand in hand with "Uncle Sam," visibly touched the Belgian envoys as they passed the reviewing stand. The trio recalled America's generosity to the war-orphaned children of the ravaged little kingdom.

Another pretty feature of the Union Belge's turn-out was a group of girls, dressed in black, orange and red, of Belgium's national colors, who carried a big American flag stretched flat between them.

Many Women March

Women, waving Belgian and American flags, marched the full route of the parade in the delegation from the Union Franco-Belge of Lawrence.

Boston did not wholly forget the Belgian envoys, for several times a woman

Continued next column

Post - AUG-5-1917.

or a child ran out from the crowd with a big bouquet of flowers for Baron Moncheur, Lieutenant-General LeClerq or some other member of the mission.

It was almost sundown before the soldier boys of Massachusetts, with "eyes right," had passed the great flag-decorated reviewing stand at the State House and started back to their armories and camps to await the call of the camp.

That will send them to Southern training camps for the last touches of training before they go overseas to join the "Amexes" under General Pershing.

The tramp of their departing tread was still sounding from the Charles street mall as the motor cars containing the Belgian envoys chugged through lanes of cheering thousands across the Common and up to the big Parkman band stand for the final dem-

onstration of the afternoon.

And lights were beginning to twinkle through the Common trees before the orator of the occasion, Bourke Cockran, reached the peroration of his powerful address.

The big crowd of more than 10,000 cheered Baron Moncheur and his colleagues again and again before the orator began his address, as if to make up for its failure of impartial applause while the "boys" were in sight and to let the Belgian envoys know that New England was still really hospitable.

Mr. Cockran's address was one of the most forcible and eloquent ever delivered on Boston Common.

Referring to the parade of Massachusetts soldiers soon to join their allies in Europe, Mr. Cockran began:

"Today Massachusetts has spoken for the United States as she has often spoken before and her voice has never failed to prove the voice of God proclaiming his conscience.

Justification for War

"It has been said that the heart of this country is not in this war. That statement was born either of misapprehension or misrepresentation. The answer to it has been given in this demonstration today. Could it be possible, I ask you, that we who drew the sword and entered a war without counting the cost in blood or treasure to end injustice in a small island in the Atlantic in 1898, could fail to draw the sword in a greater cause to end injustice throughout the world?"

Recounting the horrors of the invasion of Belgium, the orator declared: "They constitute a chapter of depravity without equal in the history of the human race, but black as that page of history is there is also a bright side. When we turn that page we find that very crime has caused the whole world to form a new conception of the duty of one nation to another. The conscience of civilization must rise to punish this outrage and make its repetition impossible."

President Obeyed People

"Contrary to the claim that the heart of America is not in this war, the President of the United States was obeying the heart of the great American people in entering this war. It has been suggested that the objects of the United States in the war should be announced. The objects of this conflict have been announced—to make this world safe for democracy. It is a great crusade for the benefit of the whole human race to make justice safe throughout the world."

"We are waging this war not merely to strike from the hand of the German soldier the sword with which he has ravaged Belgium, but to get a new idea into the head of the German citizen as to the proper relation of one nation to another."

War of Civilization

"When President Wilson said this war was to make the world safe for democracy he meant that it is a fight for the protection of civilization. This is a war between two civilizations, the

civilization of the workshop—that is ours—and the civilization of the camp—that is the Prussian military civilization. And the workshop cannot be fully and efficiently maintained unless peace reigns throughout the world."

The German empire, the orator declared, was "founded upon crime and forgery and based on the civilization of the camp."

"This conflict," he continued, "shows the terrible consequences of trying to tolerate such a civilization. It is as incompatible with the existence of ours as the letting loose of a mad dog. I have no more feeling against the 'war lord' than against the mad dog, but if the mad dog is let loose he will bite us and make us all mad, and if the war lord is left loose he will make us all war lords."

"These two civilizations cannot co-exist. We must overthrow the one that threatens the existence of ours."

"The man who says that this is a torn-sig war fails to realize the requirements of his own civilization," declared the orator, and the crowd burst into cheers of approval.

"This war has been declared and brought on by Germany and we must meet it and fight it. We must first of all beat down this empire in the dust. Until that is done there is nothing else for us to do. We must cut out from the body of civilization this cancer that has been corroding its vitals. When that is done, the other measures to make a peace will be legitimate subjects of discussion. When President Wilson says we are fighting for democracy, he has defined our objects so far as they can be defined at this time."

Mr. Cockran evoked another outburst of applause as he paid a warm tribute to the little Belgian army of defenders who held the Germans in check at Liege.

"To Belgium," he declared, "belongs the credit for having held the pass of Thermopylae for the entire world of today. Whatever else may happen in this war, her place in the world has been made secure. And there can be no peace while Belgium, the champion of justice, lies prostrate in the dust. Justice cannot be made triumphant until Belgium has been raised from the dust and every reparation made that man can make for her dead slaughtered, for her women's tears and her orphaned children's sufferings."

Our Duty to End War

The gathering again interrupted with cheers when the orator alluded to "the undying determination of that little race to go on pouring out what little blood is left."

"We have been summoned now to be the champions of Christendom, and not until Germany herself has been delivered from the grasp of this mad autocracy can there be room for a council of nations to consider what is to come after. We have but one duty now, and that is to end it. I mean the Germany civilization. And there is only one way to end it—and that is to fight."

"Massachusetts has shown that she is ready for the battle. You have seen 14,000 of her troops in arms today. The Liberty Loan has been a tremendous success. There is but one more sacrifice for us to make, and we must make it."

"Let us give up our prejudices. Let us surrender them upon the altar of our country. Prejudices are of the world. Justice is of God. As long as we follow that flag (pointing to the Stars and Stripes) and the flag of Belgium, we are treading in the path of justice and there ought not to be a single thought enter our minds to distract our footsteps."

The assemblage cheered its approval heartily when Mr. Cockran, continuing, declared:

"We are not warring against the German people. We are warring against the Prussian military civilization. Let us destroy that bastard empire which was not created out of any nation."

"Many Germans came here to this country to escape that military system. They are here; they are part of us. Let them join with us, not in war against Germany, but in war for Germany, a war to restore Germany to herself, to that better self which all the world has recognized as a benefactor of mankind."

"If Germany were dissolved tomorrow and Saxony and all the little duchies were to become keepers of their own destinies all the world would be their friends, but if they choose to remain under this empire built in defiance of God and God's law they must perish from the earth."

All the American Side

"Some talk of America's side of it. It is all the American side. Wherever we are summoned, there our forces must go. The god of battles decides his own theatre. Where he calls us we must go with one purpose, and one alone—a determination to win."

"Now we must act. If we are told that somebody else should carry on that fight we should answer back that wherever a blow is struck, wherever a dollar is to be spent for justice, there the American soldier must appear to establish the might of God and his justice throughout the world."

"Remember we are fighting now for justice, and our success can injure no one, but benefit everyone—justice even to the enemy we are fighting, a justice that proclaims a new moral law, that hereafter international law shall reign and all peoples, small or great, shall be able to say under what political system it chooses to live."

AT CITY HALL

Many in Crowd Wept at Last Sight of Marching Guardsmen Before They Depart for French Battle-fields — Mrs. Curley Reviews Parade

Cheers died with tears when the Belgian envoys and their escort of 13,000 guardsmen and "regulars" of the navy and army passed before City Hall yesterday.

Of the 13,000 men who trooped sturdily up School street in the last review before service on European battlefields, 10,000 comprised the khaki-clad guardsmen who were the militiamen of yesterday.

Mothers, sisters, sweethearts and brothers of the guardsmen cheered, waved flags, raised their voices in shrill good-bys, and in many cases wept openly when the surging lines that carried loved ones had swept up the incline of Beacon street.

In the absence of Mayor Curley, who reviewed the Belgian visitors and the paraders at the State House, the duty of according a greeting at the City Hall reviewing stand was gracefully filled by Mrs. Curley.

Mayor's Wife Saluted

As the various commands passed Mrs. Curley bowed in acknowledgment of the salutes of the officers and enlisted men.

Time and again she waved a silken Old Glory as if to emphasize the fare-well at the portals of City Hall. At the side of Mrs. Curley were James M. Curley, Jr., and the Misses Mary and Dorothy Curley.

Among those in the reviewing stand were Charles O. Power, secretary to the Mayor; Father Fortier, S. J., City Messenger Edward F. Leahy, Dr.

Continued next page.

POSTI - AUG - 5 - 1917

(2)
Shaw, penal institutions commissioner, and Edward Foye, municipal auctioneer.

Seating arrangements in the great stands in the City Hall courtyard and along the sidewalks, where special reservations had been made, were admirably handled by a corps of City Hall employees, who worked under the direct instruction of Charles O. Power, secretary to Mayor Curley, and Fred H. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings. Confusion that has marred past parades was absolutely lacking.

Ninth Had Lion's Share

Although all the regiments received warm applause from the thousands of spectators massed in the City Hall reviewing stands and in the adjoining street vantage points, the lion's share easily went to the Fighting Ninth. As the Ninth passed in review the cheers swelled to a deafening tumult. Hats were tossed in the air. From office windows cigars and cigarettes were showered on the "boys."

And after they had passed from view, there came the inevitable reaction on the part of those persons hard hit by war. Some furtively dabbed their eyes with handkerchiefs, others dropped heads into their hands and wept openly. This display of feeling was also in evidence as other regiments passed.

BELGIANS DELIGHTED

Baron Moncheur and Other Members of Mission Review Bay State Troops as Parade Passes State House

Baron Moncheur and the other members of the Belgian mission reviewed yesterday's big parade from the State reviewing stand at the State House as guests of Governor McCall.

When the head of the parade reached the State House, it was halted and the distinguished Belgians were escorted to the Governor's reviewing stand by a detachment of cavalry under Captain John Kenney of the Lancers. Governor McCall, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, and other prominent persons gave the Belgians a hearty greeting while the crowd on the sidewalks nearby added both noise and warmth to the welcome.

Baron Moncheur reviewed the parade with hat in hand. He nodded and smiled at each officer in the marching host as the latter saluted and repeatedly turned to the Governor and others near him and complimented the marching Bay State soldiers. The Belgians asked many questions and were greatly interested in noting that one regiment, (the Sixth) has one company of colored men.

On the reviewing stand with the Governor were Brigadier-General Edwards and his staff; Commandant Rush of the navy yard and his staff; Major-Generals Butler Ames and John J. Sullivan of the State Guard; Mayor Curley, George A. Bacon of Springfield; Charles S. Baxter, Frank W. Stearns, J. Frank O'Hare, John A. Stevens and Louis A. Coolidge of the Massachusetts Public Safety committee; Congresman James A. Gallivan, president of the Senate; Henry G. Wells, Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan; State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Secretary of State A. P. Langtry.

An interruption in the parade came when the sidewalk throngs swarmed into the street, after one of the Belgian organizations that made up the tail of the procession trudged along with no evidence of other paraders.

Several minutes later mounted police cleared the street for a delegation of Lawrence Belgians, who had failed to keep step with the main parade.

The inscription that served as the centre piece of the City Hall decora-

tions brought smiles of gratification from the Belgian envoys as they read it while whirling by in their automobiles. The inscription "Resurgam" was emblazoned on a Crusader who held aloft a frayed Belgian flag.

Prior to the passing of the Belgian envoys at City Hall, marines from the Virginia lined up at the opposite curbing. They stood rigidly at attention as Mayor Curley and the Belgian envoys passed in their autos. The Mayor waived his hand to Mrs. Curley and the children and the Belgian envoys bowed their greeting.

Shortly before the parade started an odor of gas was plainly noticeable in the reviewing stands on either side of the City Hall entrance. The gas was traced by Fred H. Kneeland, superintendent of buildings, to antiquated light posts, and he promptly caused the supply to be shut off.

SIDE LIGHTS ALONG THE PARADE LINE OF MARCH

Thirty special cars of the Boston & Worcester Street Railroad Company were required to transport the Ninth Regiment to and from their camp grounds. The cars were given the right of way and made the trip in record time.

Police ambulances and patrol wagons were stationed on nearly every street corner over the route of parade, but so well did the police handle the record crowd, that the ambulances were in no demand.

Dr. Dowling of the City Hospital came to the front again and, with foresight, erected a large emergency tent on the Common, near the corner of Beacon and Charles streets. Physicians and nurses from the City Hospital were in constant attendance at the tent.

One Jackie from Charlestown navy yard did not finish with the marchers, nor did he even reach Boston. According to witnesses in City Square, Charlestown, this young man was not only injured physically, but also considerably humiliated when, in turning into the square, he ran his nose into the muzzle end of a gun carried by a brother sailor in the front rank. The commanding officer in charge of his company at once ordered him back to the yard hospital.

The detachment of 30 Russian sailors in their nobby uniforms and hats, marching in the rear of the Naval Reserve companies, received a big hand all along the line. While these men did not march better than our own boys, recognition of their service was evidently considered by the crowd.

A balky motorcycle of the Ninth Regiment created a little fun as the detachment swung around the corner of Charles street into Boylston, and resulted in two husky policemen getting up quite a sweat in trying to start the boys off again. As the driver started up the slight incline near Park square the machine gave a muffled wheeze and then stopped. It was necessary to hold up the line for a minute while the policemen came to the rider's aid.

While Colonel Logan, his staff and the whole Ninth Regiment got a wonderful reception all along the line, none were probably more cordial than that extended by several hundred telephone operators at the Telephone building on Milk street. The girls cheered Boston's famous regiment during its entire length.

Members of the Knights of Columbus and their women friends grasped an op-

portunity to fill their coffers for the recreation camps in connection with their war relief fund, and men and young girls gathered several hundred dollars over the parade route with their little collection boxes.

A hundred uniformed messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph made a fine appearance lined up on the sidewalk in front of their headquarters at 120 State street. The boys held a large banner, which read, "Good Luck, Boys. We will help you defend the flag and gain liberty."

Superintendent Crowley of the police department took personal charge of the policing arrangements of the big parade and with Captain Sears of headquarters rode at the head of the line. After making the rounds of the route the superintendent declared that it was the largest crowd he had ever witnessed during a parade in the city. According to his estimate there were between 250,000 and 400,000 people who watched the marchers from every vantage point.

In view of the throng of people it is remarkable that there were no serious accidents during the day. This was due in a large part to the perfect policing arrangements.

One thousand uniformed police officers were marshalled together to care for the crowd. Besides the regular uniformed officers there were nearly a hundred plain clothes officers and inspectors from headquarters, under Captain McGarr, watching for any semblance of disorder.

Boston firemen, who in their own enthusiastic way endeavored to welcome the paraders as the line passed Tremont street, nearly broke up the line of march when from their station on Mason street came the shrill blasts of the engine siren. Mounted police and patrofmen immediately threw down the traffic ropes and started to clear the street, but no engines came. It was only the firemen saluting the Belgian Commission.

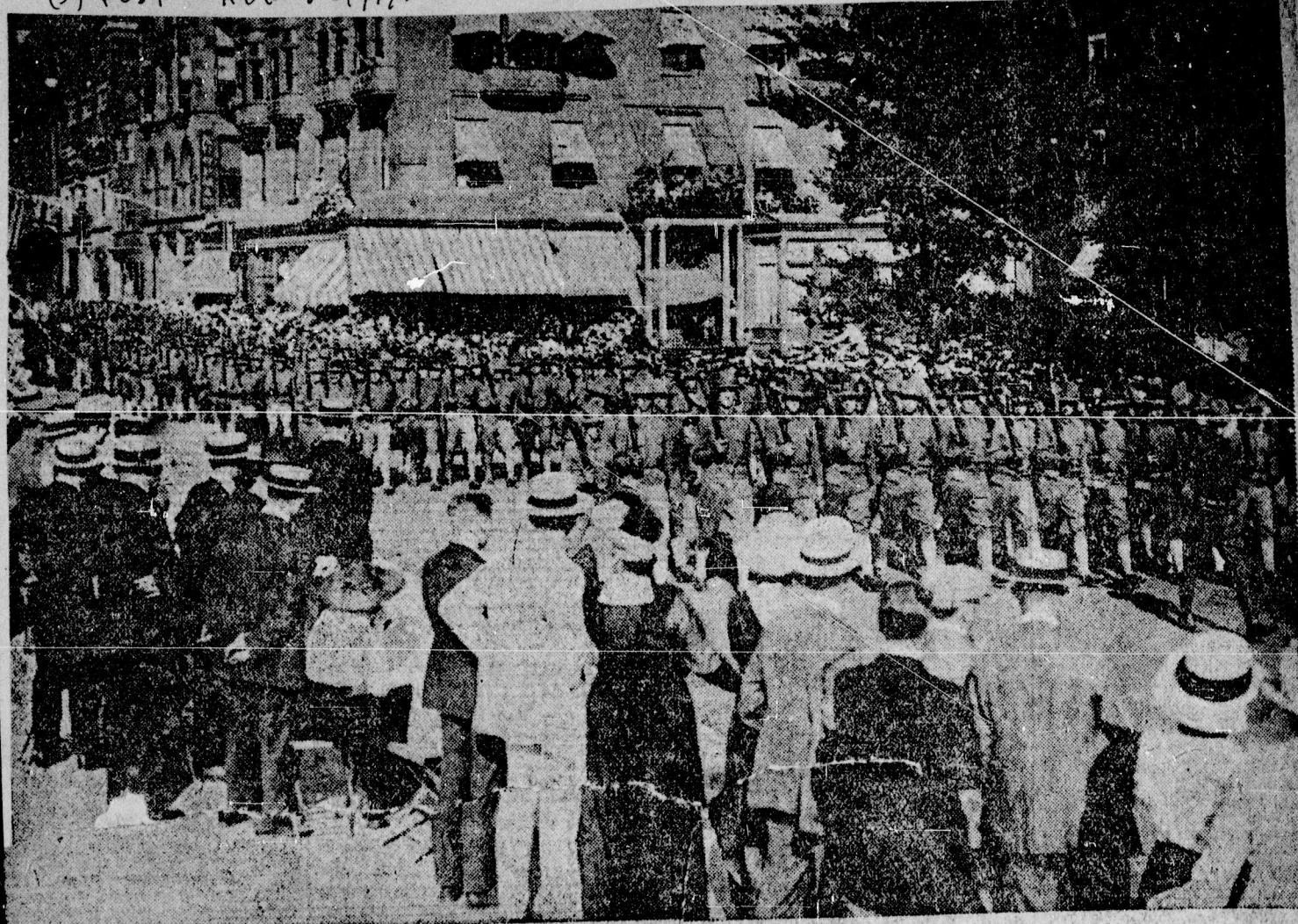
The first public appearance of the Massachusetts State Guard was well received by the thousands of watchers. Governor McCall, reviewing the regiments from his stand at the State House, seemed greatly pleased at the showing made by officers and men.

A police reserve from Station 10 captured a frightened horse of the Signal Corps Battalion at the corner of Temple place and Tremont street as he charged a crowd of women and children, and deserves honorable mention for his plucky work. It seemed almost positive that someone would be seriously injured, but the breaking up of the battalion for a few minutes was the extent of damage. Witnesses say that the horse slipped in rounding the corner and, throwing his rider free, started to mix things up. Two traffic officers made a grab for his bridle, but the horse shook them off. He then started a mad plunge for the crowded sidewalk, when the reserveman caught the frightened animal and held him until the rider could regain his mount.

The narrowing of State street at the Old State House proved a tactical stumbling block for some of the newer officers commanding companies in the parade. Some of them tried to get their commands narrower by swinging a single squad to the rear and then found their men marching on the sidewalks. Others went into column of squads too late, the order being given as the men reached the sidewalk at the building, resulting in a bad jamming of the crowd at this point.

Continued next page

(3) POST - AUG - 5 - (912)



"EYES RIGHT," AS THE FIGHTING NINTH PASSED BEFORE THE REVIEWING STAND AT THE STATE HOUSE. Their own regiment, as usual, proved the most popular with the thousands who watched the farewell parade of the National Guardsmen yesterday. With their crack band at their head, the boys of the Ninth made a fine appearance at every point of the long route. Here is seen a small portion of the regiment passing in review before the stand at the State House.



THESE JACKIES FROM THE U. S. S. DELAWARE WON MUCH APPLAUSE BY THEIR MARCHING. The ever-popular sailor boys in their trim white uniforms and swinging step made a fine showing in the parade. Note how their springy stride kept their arms swinging back and forth.

(f)

POST - AUG - 5 - 1911.



GIRLS OF THE UNION BADGE AND THE FLAG THEY CARRIED IN THE PARADE. These girls received hundreds of dollars on every street through which they paraded with their outstretched American flag yesterday. Coins and bills showered into the flag from office windows, from reviewing stands and from the hands of men, women and children on the curbings and sidewalks.

Continued next page



"LET US DESTROY THAT BASTARD EMPIRE."

W. Bourke Cockran won prolonged applause from the thousands who heard him speak on the Common yesterday when he followed this appeal by saying: "Wherever a blow is to be struck, wherever a dollar is to be spent for justice, there the American soldier and American money must appear."

POSTI - AUG - 5 - 1917.

(5)

AUG - 5 1917



NOTABLES ON THE REVIEWING STAND AT THE STATE HOUSE SALUTING A PASSING REGIMENT.
From left to right are Lieutenant-Colonel d'Ursel and Major Osterrieth of the Belgian army; W. Bourke Cockran,
Mayor Curley, Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, A. B. Ruddock of the State department, Baron
Moncheur, Lieutenant-General Leclercq of the Belgian army and Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards, com-
mander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A.



RUSSIAN SAILORS PARADING IN YESTERDAY'S PROCESSION.

The foreign nautical representatives "made a hit" with the thousands who witnessed the parade. Their stride was entirely different from that of our own men, it being a long, rather slouchy yet a ground-covering

MONITOR - AUG - 6 - 1917

BELGIAN ENVOYS END THEIR BRIEF VISIT TO BOSTON

After Excursions and Exercises
Lasting Three Days, Party
Leaves for Washington

AUG 6 1917

After a quiet Sunday spent with the other Belgian envoys in or near Boston, Baron Moncheur, chairman of the visiting commission, went alone last night to Portsmouth, N. H., where he stayed at a hotel. Today he will go to Ogunquit, Me., to rest there a few days as the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Holman. At Portsmouth the Baron told reports that his party had had a "wonderful" reception in Boston, and that the entry of the United States into the European war was of the greatest importance. "For your Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Gerard," he said, "who understands the situation in Germany better than any other American, gives it as his opinion that the German army and navy are far from defeated, and we need all the help in men and money that we can get."

Today the other envoys expect to leave Boston, for Providence, where they will remain one or two days; then they will go to Washington, not making the visits to New York City and Philadelphia that were tentatively planned. The envoys yesterday motored out to Hopedale, where they had luncheon and spent the afternoon at the Draper estate. In the evening they dined at the Somerset Club, as guests of Larz Anderson, former Minister to Belgium, with a few other guests, including Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army, and Mrs. Edwards.

After reviewing the great military parade Saturday afternoon, the Belgian envoys went to the Parkman bandstand in Boston Common, where Baron Moncheur spoke briefly, thanking the people of Boston for their welcome. Then the large audience, estimated to number 10,000, heard W. Bourke Cockran make an address in which he praised the Belgian people and told of the purpose of the United States in entering the war.

"It has been said that the heart of this country is not in this war," said Mr. Cockran. "The answer to that misrepresentation, born either of misapprehension or ignorance, is given in this gathering and the stately proceedings through the streets today and in every act of this Commonwealth since the Belgian delegation has entered the borders of this State."

"It should never have been necessary to seek an answer to that misrepresentation in this splendid assemblage. The history of this country should have prevented and paralyzed the tongue of the man who framed an expression so injurious to our fame and so at variance with the history of our land. We who drew the sword and entered the war without counting the cost either in blood or treasure to

end injustice upon the small island in the Atlantic without any hope of profit for ourselves—could it be possible that we would hesitate to draw the sword in a grander cause and press forward to overthrow injustice throughout the world?"

The gathering before him, Mr. Cockran said, and the feeling displayed in the day's events in Boston showed that "the action of our Government embodies the conscience of this people, and that we have not been dragooned or drawn into this conflict, but that we entered into it of our own free will, and that when the President of the United States asked Congress to declare war he was not imposing a policy upon it, but he was obeying the commands, answering the heartfelt wish of the great American people."

He characterized the war as one "between two civilizations," terming the Prussian "a mere military civilization" and that of Germany's opponents "the civilization of the workshop."

The Prussian war against France, in 1870, he said, was brought about by "a perverse ingenuity that was diabolical—brought about by a downright forgery, managed by Bismarck," and the result of that war was the formation of the German Empire and the beginning of the building up of "a colossal military establishment."

The duty of the American soldier, Mr. Cockran said, was as binding to fight in France as to remain on his own soil, because, as President Wilson had said, the first purpose of this war was to make the world safe for democracy. We were to save Germany from the enemies within the Empire, he said.

PUBLIC MARKET PLAN OPPOSED

AUG 4 1917

Police Commissioner O'Meara
Raises Legal Objections to
Proposal to Open Many Out-
door Produce Centers

AUG 4 1917

Free municipal markets wherein farmers, hucksters, peddlers and pushcart men should be allowed to sell garden produce of all kinds to the public, proposed by the Board of Street Commissioners and Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of markets, to the Department of Police, were opposed by Police Commissioner O'Meara today. The commissioner says that an act of the Legislature would be required to permit farmers to drive into Boston streets and sell their wares. He also declares that he does not believe he has the right legally to allow the peddlers and the pushcart men free access to streets of the city with privilege to remain for indefinite periods without the permission of the property abutters.

Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Car Commis-

sioners, today said that he did not know what he could do further than he had done in view of the stand taken by the police commissioner. He believes that the commissioner could designate places where the hawkers could sell their vegetables to the people if he so desired. But he said that the commissioner had expressed his views to the Street Board and that any further move would have to come through Mayor Curley.

Mr. Goodwin admitted that it would be possible for the free municipal markets to be operated in Boston this year in open spaces closely connected with the streets like the Castle Street and Shawmut Avenue lot in the South End and the Leverett Street lot in the West End, under the Boston Elevated tracks.

Mayor Curley has time and again declared his belief that the people should have all the opportunity possible to buy their market produce direct from the farmer, and not have to pay the profits of the middleman. Today, occupied as he is with the entertainment of the Belgian War Mission, the Mayor did not have the time to give the matter consideration. He has directed the superintendent of markets to go through with the enterprise of establishing free public markets in some form or other. The street commissioners merely indicated to the Police Commissioner with Superintendent Graham's approval that they favored free public markets for licensed hawkers and peddlers at Chambers and Poplar streets, in the West End, and Castle Street, from Shawmut Avenue to Tremont Street, in the South End, and in Ziegler Street, Roxbury, near the Boston Elevated property. There was a remonstrance with some four to six objectors' names signed to the proposed Chambers Street market site.

What move the market department will next make has not been determined. That matter will come up for decision early next week, when the Mayor is formally apprised of the situation by the street board and the market superintendent. It is a matter well known in the market district that the commission men and the other middlemen who sell vegetables to the public at high prices after buying them at very low figures from the farmer, are using all their influence to thwart the purpose of the Mayor to establish these public vegetable vending places.

Commissioner O'Meara's letter to the street commissioners:

"I have given careful consideration to your letter of July 30 in which you suggest in behalf of your board that the three places mentioned in your letter of July 26 as suitable for the use of farmers in the sale of their products directly to consumers, should be designated by the Police Commissioner for the use of hawkers and peddlers. This would involve a complete departure from the original project, which was intended to bring producers and consumers together, and would be merely the substitution of one class of middlemen for another."

Continued next page

AUG - 4 - 1917

"In my letter of July 28, I showed that the proposed policy with reference to farmers required action by the Legislature, not by the Police Commissioner, and I feel obliged to say that the new proposition is also beyond his authority.

"Section 9, Chapter 584, Acts of 1901, was intended to be restrictive, not to confer authority on the Police Commissioner to set aside parts of public streets in which hawkers and peddlers might stand daily and all day, thus establishing permanent market places.

"I feel confident that Section 9 would be thus construed, and I know that such was the intention, for the entire act was drawn by me personally. The privilege at present allowed to hawkers and peddlers, Saturdays from 3 to 11 p.m. in streets in and near the market limits, represents the regulation of a custom which has existed for many years.

"Objection is not made by abutting tenants or owners, substantially all of whom either carry on no business in the hours specified, or are engaged in traffic which benefits largely by the sale to the crowds attracted by the peddlers of foodstuffs not sold by them, such as meats, poultry, etc.

"I am of the opinion that even apart from the restrictive intent of Section 9, no public official has the moral right to grant the privilege of constant use for business purposes of any part of a public street without the consent of the abutters. This condition is carefully observed in the provisions as to licenses for street stands, of which Chapter 584 is almost wholly made up.

"Believing that I have no authority to take affirmative action on the request of your board, I shall not discuss the feasibility of the proposal, but I may say that the restrictive rules made by the police commissioner under authority of section 9, and in force for 10 years, give as much freedom to hawkers and peddlers as the interests of the whole public will permit; that outside the business parts of the city their trade is carried on freely; and that hundreds of the most responsible peddlers, the men without whom no permanent center could exist, have routes which are valuable to them, and enable consumers in the residential parts of the city not only to buy fruits and vegetables at peddlers' prices, but to buy at their own doors from men whose reputation for fair dealing has been well established."

AUG - 7 - 1917

MAYOR TO RULE ON DAY IN THREE

Council's Favorable Vote on
Granting Firemen Every Third
Day Off Now Before Mr.
Curley for Approval or Veto

AUG 7 1917

Mayor Curley announced this afternoon that he was not ready to say

what his action would be in regard to the ordinance giving Boston firemen one day off in three. The Mayor said that he intended to hold a public hearing on the matter in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall on Thursday, Aug. 16 at 8 p.m. He said that at this public hearing an opportunity would be given to everyone to be heard on the merits and demerits of the proposition.

With Mayor Curley rests the decision today whether the firemen of Boston shall have one day off duty in every three. The new plan, if adopted, will either reduce the efficiency of the department by one-third or necessitate the employing of 192 more men, it is said, costing the city in five years \$268,000 more than it is paying today for firemen's pay. Under the one day off in three measure passed by Boston City Council yesterday afternoon, the firemen will be off duty for 24 hours out of every 72, and during this period off they will be subject to no call and may go where they please.

By a vote of six to three the council late yesterday afternoon decided to grant the members of the fire department one day off in every three.

Despite the warnings of Councilman Storror that this is not the time to weaken the fire department of Boston nor to add 192 new men to its rolls when the President of the United States is calling for every available man to help end the war with Germany; the warning of Councilman Hagan that the city cannot afford to pay \$268,000 additional for a one day off in three fire department; the warning of Councilman Collins that the council could not pass upon the question legally and that in addition it was an unwise measure; despite these warnings, the measure was passed while seated in the galleries of the council were many members of the fire department.

These councilmen voted to give the firemen of Boston one day off duty for every two they are on duty, thereby cutting down the fire department force by one-third or adding \$155,520 the first year to its payrolls for the 192 new men who Commissioner John Grady figures will be necessary to maintain present efficiency and \$268,000 in five years, when the new men are on full pay:

Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Watson and Wellington.

Councilmen Storror, Hagan and Collins voted against the proposition. They did so, despite the fact that they had been warned that such action would result in arranging powerful political forces against them in the future. Last year with the assistance of George W. Coleman and Thomas J. Kenny this measure, which the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Underwriters Association have denounced as dangerous from the standpoints of both economics and discipline, was defeated by Councilmen Collins, Hagan and Storror.

The amendment to the ordinance which passed the council yesterday will give the firemen of Boston one day off in every three after Feb. 1, 1918.

Councilman Hagan sought to delay a vote until October and he asked the councilmen to wait that long to consider thoroughly a new and exhaustive report from the Chamber of Commerce showing just what disorganization the new measure will work in the fire department. This proposition calling for temporary delay was defeated five to four. Those voting for delay and consideration of the Chamber of Commerce report were Councilmen Collins, Hagan, Storror and Wellington; those against were Councilman Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald and Watson.

Then Councilman Storror urged the council to postpone action on the one day off in three proposition on grounds of high patriotism until 60 days after the war with Germany shall have ended. He reminded the councilmen of the need of man-power both behind the lines as well as at the front today and he recalled President Wilson's call for the men of the nation to make themselves available for some duty, some service. Mr. Storror refused to declare how he would vote 60 days after the war ends. He said that no man could foresee just what conditions, economic or financial would confront Boston at that time and he would not prejudice such an important measure by pledging how he would vote.

Urging the adoption of this order, Councilman Storror said among other things: "Every great industry in the United States is undermanned today and the demand for man power is becoming constantly more urgent. Certainly this is not the time for the city to call for 192 additional able-bodied men, in order to make things easier for the present fire department. It is our cardinal duty to do all we can to bring the war to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible moment."

The vote on Councilman Storror's order to postpone action until after the war revealed how the councilmen would line up on the final motion, offered by Councilman McDonald to pass the ordinance granting the one day off in three. Councilman Wellington shifted his position this time. Those voting in favor of Councilman Storror's order were Councilmen Collins, Hagan and Storror. Those against were Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Watson and Wellington and these six councilmen promptly passed the ordinance.

The council yesterday adjourned to meet Monday, Sept. 10, but not until it had passed an order presented by the Mayor requesting the corporation counsel to petition the Public Service Commission in the name of the city of Boston for the establishment of a "joint traffic rate on the Boston Elevated and the Bay State Street Railway from Cleary Square, Hyde Park, to any point in Boston, under which the fare charge shall not exceed five cents."

By a vote of six to three the council refused to authorize the Mayor to issue bonds for \$50,000 for laying a steel flooring on the Broadway bridge over the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad in South Boston.

POST - AUG - 6 - 1917.

DAY OFF IN THREE BILL IS PASSED

AUG 6 1917
**Firemen Win in City
Council After Bit-
ter Attacks**

**HAGAN, STORROW AND
COLLINS VOTE NO**

**Hagan Flays Russell
Club for Political
Activities**

A bitter attack by Councillor Henry E. Hagan on the Russell Club, which is composed of Boston firemen, and his arraignment of some brother Councillors as political bidders for the votes of the firemen, enlivened a session of the City Council which last night resulted in the members of the fire department being granted one day off in three. He was strongly supported by Councillors Storror and Collins in opposing the measure.

The firemen's order was passed by a vote of 6 to 3. The new working schedule will take effect Feb. 1, 1918. Until that date the firemen will continue the one day off in five schedule.

THREE-HOUR DEBATE

Councillor Hagan's criticism of fellow-councillors was directed at those lined up on the affirmative side. The councillors who voted favorably on the order were Ballantyne, Attridge, McDonald, Ford, Wellington and Watson. Councillors Storror, Hagan and Collins voted against the measure.

For nearly three hours the councillors discussed the pros and cons of the one day off in three proposition.

The Chamber of Commerce, which from the first has flatly opposed the measure, sought to place before the council eleventh-hour evidence containing statistics relating to the working details of the Boston fire department. Councillor Hagan led the fight to have this mass of documentary evidence considered by the council in its final deliberations. But the evidence was voted out as having been submitted at too late a time.

Storror's Attempt Fails

An endeavor was made by James J.

Storror, president of the council, to have the councillors defer action on the firemen's measure until 60 days after the termination of the war. Mr. Storror, in arguing against action being taken, said that next February would find a greater need for man power than has yet been felt, and he expressed the opinion that the war would last one more year. But the council voted down Mr. Storror's request for postponement.

Councillor Collins contended that the City Council, notwithstanding the opinion rendered by Corporation Counsel Sullivan, had no legal authority to pass upon the matter of one day off in three. Collins declared that the matter was an executive issue that concerned the Mayor and fire commissioners, and as such was outside the authority of the council.

Calls It Vicious

"But, apart from that matter," said Councillor Collins, "the proposition should be defeated as vicious, expensive, and both against the interests of the tax payers and the efficiency of the fire department. It is self-evident that it will take a much larger number of firemen to allow one-third of the force off duty all the time than if only one-fifth, as at present, are off duty. It has been calculated that it will take about 192 additional men to allow a schedule of a day off in three if the department is kept up to its present standard of efficiency, and, of course, any decrease of efficiency is not to be thought of. The additional expense is placed at over a quarter of a million when the system is fully in force."

"Moreover, apart from all this, the present time is most inopportune for any such project. The city, State and nation are confronted by too many vital problems to permit of such a proposition as the one before us being put into effect. When man power and efficiency in every kind of service are becoming vital problems in our capacity to wage a victorious war, we should not permit such wasteful methods as are involved in the one-day-off-in-three proposition."

Councillor Hagan declared that the councillors were not according the order complete and intelligent consideration unless they weighed carefully the eleventh-hour evidence submitted by the Chamber of Commerce.

Councillors favorably inclined to the measure declared they were weary of further postponement of action on the one day off in three measure. They said that the Chamber of Commerce in submitting its last evidence had acted too late.

Tied Down Politically

In his closing argument Councillor Hagan declared that the councillors who had lined up favorably for the measure had prejudged the proposition, that they were tied down politically more or less, and were plainly making a play for the vote of the Russell Club and the fire department members generally.

In asserting that the six councillors on the affirmative side acted through fear of the voting strength of the firemen, Councillor Hagan said, "I know that the members of the Russell Club are a weight and a power, and I knew it a year ago when I voted against this measure and when I was informed that I would be blacklisted by them and that my personal business would suffer as a result."

"But I have no fear of the Russell Club. The fire commissioner has called it an insidious organization within the fire department and it is an organization that is causing trouble, chaos, inefficiency and insubordination."

Councillor Hagan took occasion to praise the rank and file of the fire department. He expressed the belief that if the question was placed before the men of the department they would by an overwhelming vote decide in favor

of President Storror's motion that action be deferred on the order until 60 days after the war had ended.

Mr. Storror declared that Councillors who voted for the measure would be displaying an unpatriotic attitude. Men who could serve in the army of conscripts or in industrial lines needed for the support of the army would be drawn, he said, from the civil service lists to supply the 192 men needed under the new schedule.

AUG - 11 - 1917. **MAYOR FOR MARKETS IN THE STREET**

Wants Law Waived

AUG 11 1917
**to Allow of
Change**

In his effort to have public markets established in street locations in the West and South Ends, Mayor Curley will endeavor to have Governor McCall instruct Police Commissioner O'Meara to overlook the law which declares peddlers, farmers and pushcart men must confine their market activities to a restricted area.

O'MEARA NOT PRESENT

Commissioner O'Meara was not in attendance at a conference on municipal markets held in the Mayor's office yesterday and his attitude was explained by a letter which stated that the police department would give all assistance possible to "any city officials who may find legal means of establishing markets in the public streets."

Mayor Curley believes that the markets can do the most good if established in the streets of the congested sections and he is of the opinion that the police commissioner should waive all legal technicalities.

J. Frank O'Hare, a member of the State Administrator's Advisory Board, was delegated by the Mayor to consult Governor McCall with the purpose of having the latter instruct Commissioner O'Meara to overlook the technical phases of the street law.

But, aside from the situation in which the police commissioner figures, Boston will have public markets.

Mayor Curley announced yesterday at the conference that six municipal markets will be opened next week in locations on city owned land.

The locations announced are as follows:

Sullivan Square Playground, Charlestown.

Columbus Avenue Playground, Roxbury.

Christopher Gibson Playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester.

Portsmouth Street Playground, Brighton.

Randolph Street Playground, South End.

Newman street yard of park department, near Strandway, South Boston.

Being the Letters of

HIS UNDERSTUDY TO A CITY HALL REPORTER

Sunday Evening, Aug. 6, 1917
 Dear Pete:

The gods must have guided you in that vacation choice, for Boston has been almost as hot as some of the remarks now being prepared for use in this year's mayoral campaign. Mainly to keep me out of the sun, I guess the city ed. chased me over to the Hall, and, Oh Pete, things are not always as they seem, are they?

Official recognition of the heat came Thursday when Mayor Curley gave the employees in most of the departments the afternoon off. Probably he had it doled out that they wouldn't work anyhow, sticking around the electric fans in their offices. The Hall elevators almost immediately showed signs of heat fatigue. I missed one Wednesday as it was ascending, so I walked up the three flights of stairs to the press room and got there ahead of the people who had a lift. Great service, Pete! I think that like B. and M. and New Haven officials, those elevator men are reducing the number of trips per diem, conservation, you know.

New Classification for Mayor

Speaking of railroads, Pete, reminds me that Gen. Edwards gave the mayor a new classification in his speech at the Belgian dinner Saturday evening. "The mayor and other railroads," said the "general. There has been some railroading in this administration, hasn't there?

I don't think the mayor will take a vacation this summer. He seems to be afraid of ruthless political submarine warfare and is taking no chances. Perhaps he has heard the boast of the Fitzgerald crowd that 80 per cent. of the city employees are really lined up for Fitzie. I don't think John F. is counting on the 60 men appointed this week to the Sewer Department. That 80 per cent., plus the 800 per cent. who would expect jobs, would make some bun h, though.

The Goo Goos plan to run Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe for the Council again this year. He could have had the job easily last year, you remember, if he had done just a little more handshaking. Hagan probably won't run again, and dopesters have it that neither Ballantyne nor Welling nor can expect G. A. backing if they want to be among those present for three more years.

Pete, do you think McDonald and Ignatius McNulty would scrap if they were in the Council together? One fellow early in the week suggested that the labor men of the city let well enough alone, keep their one representative, and not have one labor man nullifying the vote of the other. But perhaps he doesn't like McNulty.

The Andrew Peters boomers, many of them federal office holders, are still optimistic regarding the candidacy of their champion for mayor against Curley.

Some day this week when you get tired of looking at the ocean, try to picture to yourself, noble Standish

Willcox, the mayor's social secretary, shoveling coal. No, you're on your vacation and that would be too great a strain. Make it Standish, the ultra dignified, with his face peeping in spots through a sheet of coal dust. Now, that's the way he looked Friday when he got back to the Hall from the trip the Belgian mission took to Concord. And the dirt all came from Boston streets. The faces, individually and collectively, were, when the automobile party crossed the Larz Anderson bridge and passed the Stadium, as clean as yours when you emerge from that glorious swim at the beach. When we (I got in on the trip) hit Allston and Brighton, then those faces to which I am referring came into close touch with the material of Boston streets.

One Face Like Miner's

Fortunately, the leaders of the mission were in a limousine, but I saw one representative of the State Department whose face was similar to the countenance of a Pennsylvania miner. "I'll never look the same again," was one lament I heard in the press room while the boys were trying hard to make mutual recognition possible. The evening reception in Faneuil Hall was 40 minutes late in starting, so you can see how long it took some of the entertaining committee to get that dirt off.

I have not spoken of the Boston holes and rocks that spoiled that part of our ride and detracted from the after enjoyment of that good luncheon we had in Concord. "Whose back yard is this?" asked someone as we went through a dust covered Brighton street which the watering cart man has never seen.

And just a word, Pete, about these receptions to distinguished visitors. Of course the mayor should be seen and heard, but I hate to have present a bunch of thick skulled bootlickers who think such an event is the ideal place for a Curley re-election demonstration. The boobs may think they have to pay for their meals, and should be permitted to, in some other way, if they want to. Such actions make the city look cheap.

The mayor made himself solid with the ladies Saturday evening when he invited them down from the gallery to fill up some unoccupied tables at the Belgian dinner. Will the precedent mean that a large gallery of fair ones will hustle for all city banquets in the future?

Wasn't it nice of the State, Pete, to join with the city in inviting the Belgian mission to Boston and then give the city the chance to look after the check? The State should have at least offered to match to see who should pay.

On Watch for Slackers

"Pop" McGlenen, the city registrar, is hot on the trail of any slackers who want to avoid the draft by the orange blossom route. Of course he can't refuse a marriage license if the couple meet requirements, but he hopes to humiliate those men he knows are slackers. The young woman will get some free advice, too, if she accompanies the army dodger.

DID YOU READ THE TWO GARBAGE STORIES THIS WEEK? One was on the report to the mayor that 530 fewer tons were collected during June than in that month a year ago. Curley immediately proclaimed that Boston housekeepers are more economical

than they were. Let's hope they are. Prices are about the same as when you left. The other story was about the protest from the North End, where, it was complained, the men under Collector-in-Chief Norton don't show up any too often.

Similar complaints have been coming for some time from Dorchester. I hope conservation is being practised, but I also hope that none of the reports of smaller collections will be possible, especially in this hot weather, because garbage is left uncanceled in any part of the city.

Mayor Curley bought \$2500 worth of "booze" last week, and what a rush of the payroll patriots to the mayor's office there would have been if delivery had been made there. After a few inquiries as to when, who, where, and how much, it was announced that the liquor was for medicinal purposes solely, and was consigned to the City Hospital.

Hearing a "Peach"

That hearing Thursday on "Pat" Bowens' petition for a theatre license for Codman square was a peach. "Pat" is another one of these fellows who puts a wad of money into a building before he finds out whether or not he can have a license. You know, Curley produced that opinion by Corporation Counsel Sullivan which gives the mayor no discretionary power at all, on permits, if the building is erected in accordance with the city's requirements for theatres.

The Rev. Alfred S. Isaacs of Dorchester gave us a good story and a good laugh, but, sc far, as winning over the mayor is concerned, I think he booted the ball badly when he brought in the names of Marks Angell, "the junk king." Marks' men weren't at all ethical in the way they secured signatures to a petition for the theatre, was the charge.

There is no telling what rumors, political and otherwise, Mr. Isaacs might have come across with if Curley had not limited him to facts of which the minister was sure. The remonstrant did get away with the report that "Pat" Bowen and Marks Angell could not fail to put the proposition through because of their alignment for the campaign. "Be consistent, Mr. Mayor, you've refused two permits for the same locality before," the antis begged, but his honor spoke not.

Enjoy yourself, Pete; you've a lively fall ahead of you.

Your dumbfounded understudy,

HENRY.

P. S.—"Tom" Coffey of the P. P. brigade, is back, with a cane and a limp. He will not be in trim for his side line, dancing, until some time after your return.

H.

JOURNAL - AUG - 7 - 1917.

CITY COUNCIL PASSES "DAY OFF IN THREE"

AUG 7 1917

Storrow Terms Action in
Passing Firemen's Meas-
ure "Unpatriotic."

"Unpatriotic," was the charge hurled at the majority of the City Council members by President James J. Storrow at yesterday's session when the order giving the Boston firemen one day off in three passed on a six to three vote. During the debate on the question, Chairman Hagan referred to the Russell Club as "a most insidious force in the department." He accused the majority of bidding for the firemen's votes.

The order will become effective Feb. 1, 1918.

In pressing an order that would have deferred consideration of the firemen's petition for a change from the present one day off in five until the close of the war, Mr. Storrow, repeating the estimate made by Fire Commissioner Grady that 192 additional men would be needed if the proposed change went into effect, argued that number of "able-bodied, physically fit men would be drawn from the list of possible conscripts or from work upon which the American armies must depend for support."

"Such action is not upholding the President," he said, "and in passing the order, the members voting for it are showing a lack of patriotism."

The statements were immediately combatted by Councilmen Watson and McDonald, both of whom charged Mr. Storrow with employing the resolution as a subterfuge to delay the passage of the order. Mr. Watson asked Mr. Storrow if he would vote for an order that would become effective days after the close of the war, and the president of the council answered that he preferred to consider the merits of the question at that time. The liability of firemen to military draft was urged by the majority as a reply to the Storrow charge.

Politics Charged

Councilman Hagan accused the majority of voting for the order for political reasons, rather than because of the merits of the case. "I was told a year ago," he said, "that I would be on the firemen's blacklist and that my private business would be boycotted if I opposed the order. I do not fear the Russell Club which is causing insubordination and chaos, and is decreasing the efficiency of the department.

"If this resolution were offered to the entire membership of the department, the majority would be in favor. I think it should be submitted to every member of the department, that they might show what strong and patriotic men we have!"

The Storrow order, which was killed six to three, Councilmen Hagan and Collins supporting, in both the committee on ordinances and the council meeting was:

Whereas: The President of the United States is engaged in mobilizing the entire man power of our country, both on the firing line and quite as necessarily behind the firing line, to the end that our soldiers who are offering their lives to the country may be supported to the fullest possible extent and the most dangerous attack ever launched against democracy in the history of the world may be defeated in the least possible time, and with the least loss of lives and maiming of our soldiers; now

Therefore, To the end that the City Council may fully discharge its patriotic duty and not deprive the members of the Fire Department, whose patriotism is unquestioned, of the opportunity to discharge their duty during the war, be it

Ordered: That further consideration of one day off in three for the firemen be postponed until 60 days after the termination of the war and the return of our soldiers to the United States.

All Enter Debate

Every member of the council joined in the debate on the order. The dissenting trio based their opposition, aside from the argument of patriotism, on the assertion that at least 192 additional men would be required and that the city could not stand initial expenditure of \$155,520 to put the plan in operation. Councilman Collins repeated the argument that the affair was entirely administrative, and therefore one to be handled by the mayor and the fire commissioner.

Councilman Ballantyne advanced the firemen's contention that the service can be so arranged that no additional men would be required if the department is brought to its full strength under the present policy.

AUG - 7 - 1917.

"WHEATLESS WEEK" AID TO SPECULATORS

AUG 7 1917
Farmers Raise Protest
Against Campaign for
Conservation.

"Wheatless week" may fail before Thursday, according to a prominent restaurant manager, who yesterday declared there is not enough corn, rye and bran in Boston to feed the hungry populace for more than three days.

With this startling announcement came the news that the farmers of the State are raising a mighty protest against the "wheatless week," declaring that it means sending the price of corn and bran, which they use extensively for poultry and cattle feed, soaring to the skies. They also charge that "wheatless week" originated with food speculators, who saw a chance to "work" the public by patriotic appeals for their personal benefit.

AUG 7 1917

Famine Threatens

According to the farmers, there will be a famine in eggs, chicken and cattle such as has never been known before

in this State unless the plan is checked at once. Wheat is selling now at \$2 a bushel, but they were obliged to pay \$4.65 for a 100-pound bag of corn yesterday. This, they say, is nothing other than the work of food speculators, who no longer are allowed to gamble on the wheat market.

Yesterday, when "wheatless week" was supposed to begin, and when everybody within the geographical limits of Boston was supposed to be devouring rye, corn, bran and graham bread instead of the usual white production, thousands of housewives served their hubbies with the same every-day home-made white bread. Bakers and housewives both declared that white bread is being extensively used. The looked-for and much-expected co-operation was lacking in Boston's homes, even though hotels and clubs afforded it.

Serve Wheat Bread

Small restaurants and quick lunches have not taken up the idea, with a few exceptions. The usual three slices of white bread was a common side order yesterday in the multitude of Boston's little lunch rooms. In some places it was two slices of white and one of graham; in a few this proportion was reversed. Leading bakeries yesterday morning and last night baked nearly as much white bread as the usual daily output. In some of the bakeries there was a slight demand for more graham bread.

The head baker of the Ward Baking Company said last night: "There was a slight decrease in the amount of white bread baked this morning, but it was hardly noticeable. There was, however, some increased demand for graham bread. We use from 33 to 40 percent of white flour in baking graham bread. I do not remember any demand for rye or corn bread."

A. H. Hathaway, head of the C. F. Hathaway Baking Company, said yesterday: "Our white bread order for today was about equal to that of Monday last week. This may have been due to the fact that most of the stores ran short of their regular Saturday supply."

According to the Boston Financial News report yesterday the visible grain supply on Aug. 4 was 5,819,000 bushels of wheat, 2,741,000 bushels of corn and 7,282,000 bushels of oats. These figures are official and apparently the amount of wheat is double the visible corn supply at present in the country.

Regardless of these facts, the leading Boston hotels and clubs served their patrons with other than white breads at the various meals yesterday. Some of the patrons, however, insisted on having the white bread. Most of the big cafes and restaurants also served the graham and corn breads yesterday. Among the club circles, the "wheatless week" proposition is being treated as a novelty, and in some of them as a joke. The Press Club did not serve any bread other than white yesterday.

Mayor Curley and his family will observe "wheatless week" at their Jamaica home. Rye bread and graham muffins will be substituted for white bread, the mayor announced yesterday.

AUG - 14 - 1917.

PLAN BIG MEETING IN PLACE OF LABOR PARADE

Plans are being discussed by Boston leaders of organized labor to substitute a monster demonstration on Boston Common on Labor Day for the parade which for nearly 40 years has been the feature of the celebration. At this demonstration it is expected that the leaders of the movement will explain to the general public the work being done by the American Federation of Labor to assist President Wilson in bringing victory out of this war.

RECORD - AUG 7-1917

AUG 9-1917

TOPEKA PAVING MIXTURE WINS

~~AUG 7-1917~~
Beacon St. Contract Is
Awarded by City

The City of Boston will make use of the Topeka mixture for the first time in the contract awarded to the R. E. Grant Co. yesterday for paving Beacon st. from Charles st. to Park st., and Park st. from Tremont st. to Beacon. The experiment was decided upon by Commr. Murphy of the Public Works Department, in view of the long agitation of Councillor James J. Storrow and others that this material would prove as satisfactory as some of the higher-priced pavements used by the city for years.

Neither the Warren Bros. Co. nor the Central Construction Co. submitted bids. The R. E. Grant Co. offered to do the job for \$75,997.05; the Rowe Construction Co. demanded \$76,898; Coleman Bros. \$79,338.20, and Henry S. Clark \$83,434.91. The Grant Co. agreed to finish the work in 90 days. Clark wanted 65 days and Coleman Bros. 120. The time limit clause was fixed to the contract, the contractor being obliged to forfeit \$50 a day for every additional day's work.

Mayor Curley is opposed to Topeka and at one time declared none of it would be laid during his term of office. He finally consented to recommend it, however, after a long consultation with Commr. Murphy, who reported its satisfactory wearing qualities in cities he had visited. The decision is not in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which desired macadam.

The Street Commissioners, after a public hearing and a private consultation with the Finance Commission, recommended that both Beacon and Park sts. should be repaved with either Topeka, bitulithic or Filbertine, the latter a new mixture, resembling more closely the bitulithic patented material than Topeka does. Both bitulithic and Filbertine appeared on the specifications, but there were no bids on them. The experiment with Topeka will be made under the most severe circumstances and under a guarantee for five years. The cost is \$1.50 a square yard.

Besides Beacon and Park sts., the contract calls for the laying of new granite blocks on a concrete base, with pitch joints for 300 feet westerly, between Park and Tremont sts., and the remainder, to Park st., to be laid with grout joints the substitution of granite blocks on a concrete base, with grout joints, for the present macadam pavement on Somerset st., between Beacon st. and Ashburton pl.; the substitution of wooden blocks for the present granite on Tremont st., between Boylston and Common st., and the substitution of wooden blocks on Washington st., between Beach st. and Court ave.

BOSTON TAXES MAY REACH \$18

~~AUG 9-1917~~
War Causes Suspension of
Building—Less Realty to
Be Levied On

INTANGIBLES ALSO HAVE THEIR EFFECT

Much higher taxes are anticipated this year in Boston than was the case last year, when they were \$17.80 a thousand. Some believe that the rate will go considerably over \$18. The war, which has caused a suspension of building and thus greatly limited the amount of new real estate to be levied on, is one of the great causes of the situation. The normal increase in real estate values is \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 and it is now believed that this will be practically cut in halves.

There will be some increases, of course, in the districts where high real estate valuations obtain, but it is certain that these cannot by any means make up for the losses caused by the let-down in building.

Another cause of the situation is the new tax on intangibles, now imposed by the State. It is believed that the loss on intangibles will amount to about 70 p.c. in the residential districts. The trusts are now accounted for to the State, so that these are practically out of the reckoning as far as the city is concerned.

The assessors usually announce the tax rate in the middle of August, but the announcement has depended on the will of the Mayor. This year the figures in gross may be ready at the usual time, but the department expects a delay because of the law as to intangibles, necessitating reports from every city and town in the State before final reports are ready.

Though present indications are that the Boston rate will be advanced nearly \$1, making it by far the highest rate in the history of the city, the final figures may tell a different story.

Boston's assessed valuation as of April 1, 1916, was \$1,608,701,300, exceeding the total valuation of 1915 by \$42,304,000. The total tax rate of \$17.80 per \$1000 of valuation, or 20 cents less than in the previous year, was divided thus: City tax, \$14.11; county tax, \$1.21; State tax, \$2.48. The latter tax was reduced 48 cents from the 1915 rate, but there will be an increase this year. The total tax levy was \$28,634,883.14 on property and \$421,844 on polls.

In the 10 years, 1906 to 1916, the assessed valuation increased 25 p.c., the population 26 p.c. and the tax rate 12 p.c.

A statement regarding the situation was issued yesterday by Chairman Edward B. Daily of the Board of Assessors. "There is considerable conjecture as to when the tax rate will be declared," he said, "the tax proposition being entirely different in 1917 from what it was heretofore, the changing of the tax law compelling a sworn return on intangible personal property to the State. The taxation locally of tan-

gible property has caused in Boston an interesting study of facts determined by the assessors in their work for this year.

"The estimates of experts as to the division of property in Boston and the amount raised from tangible property is verified in some instances and not in others, although in the main the estimates for this year will run pretty close. The loss to Boston from intangibles will probably show about 70 p.c. in most of the residential wards, and the trusts will be to Boston almost a total loss, as they will be accounted for to the State.

"The tax on tangible property will probably show a substantial amount, realizing the expectation of the assessors in a few business wards. The amount would be much larger were it not for the fact that many merchants could not get stock and were not supplied on April 1. The embargoes by the railroads and the hindrance to shipping contributed in reducing the amount of merchandise that would have been held under normal conditions.

"The assessors of the city of Boston have had more work to do, notwithstanding the opinion of experts, in 1917, than they ever had in the history of the department. The number of items, the changing of the laws, the separation of accounts all contributed to making a great amount of labor.

"I believe that there are probably many cities and towns that are not as far advanced as we are in the work, and, therefore, have not filed their returns to the State, and until those returns are made and the proportions established, no rate can be declared."

AUG 9-1917

PAVING BIDS ALL REJECTED

All bids for re-paving Commonwealth ave. on both sides between Massachusetts and Brookline aves., with smooth paving, the realignment of the roadways at Charlesgate East, and the re-building of the bridge at that point, were rejected yesterday by the Park and Recreation Commission, with the consent of Mayor Curley, because of a clerical error in the estimates of the lowest bidder.

Michael Meehan was the lowest bidder, his bid being \$84,426, and at his request his bid was not considered. The next lowest bidder was William Crane of Cambridge, whose bid was \$107,792, the highest being \$130,318, out of seven bidders.

In view of the wide difference between the first and second bids, all bids were rejected and will be re-advertised next week. Mayor Curley says he will favor bitulithic paving for this work in preference to asphalt or any other smooth paving, as Warren Bros. last year agreed to repave this particular part of Commonwealth ave. this year at the same rate of \$1.53 a yard. It is probable that the contractors will bid the next time with the understanding that the repaving part of the contract shall be sub-let to that company.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug 7-1917.

FIREMEN IN POLITICS

No one could challenge the place of Moses as prophet, but it is true that he did not foresee the establishment of the Russell Fire Club. The revelator of the commandments fixed a standard of labor for six days in the week which has worked very well for some thousands of years. Its success, however, has been in relation to the common run of humanity. Taking into account the peculiar conditions under which firemen operate, Boston long since granted them one day off in five, instead of the day in seven which still suffices to human beings in general. Since the Russell Club has now forced through the City Council an ordinance extending firemen's idle time from one day in five to one day in three, it will be suggested by the innocent that even this further concession must have been needed. Strangely enough, this is not so. A careful investigation of the firemen's working conditions, recently conducted, revealed nothing to show that their work entitled them to this additional leave, or that they were not already being rightly rewarded for the service they give. The secret is—and it was this which Moses failed to foresee—that on becoming a member of the Russell Fire Club a man is promptly transformed from his former likeness to the rest of humanity. Only in this way can one explain why he should consider himself to require something more than twice the amount of time away from his work which concerns human beings in general.

AUG 7 1917
Since it is one of the duties of government to restrain any group of men from coming to think itself so remarkably different from all other men, one would have expected the City Council to repress this conception on the part of the Russell Club. At any time the change now ordered would have been undesirable. To shoulder it upon Boston now, in this time of war's emergencies, is little less than shameful. It will call for an additional annual expense of \$155,520 at once and of \$268,000 in the end, despite the fact that the city's budget is already strained to the utmost by regular and special demands. It will call for the recruitment of 192 additional men to the fire department, despite the fact that the man-power of the country is now in keenest demand for the prosecution of a great national cause, and despite the fact that these men must be taken from among candidates especially fit for the country's service. No wonder that Councillors Storrow, Hagan and Collins voted and spoke very ably against this pernicious ordinance.

AUG 7 1917
These three men at least were unwilling to recognize the fact which does differentiate members of the Russell Club from other human beings. They are organized for political purposes, and, in profound disregard for the memory of the fire commissioner whose name they perpetuate, they have been increasing their political power, with only occasional respite, ever since Commissioner Russell's decease. No firm hand has restrained them from making use of the favorable opportunities they have for such organization—gathered as they are in the city's firehouses, with much idle time on their hands and large opportunity for pressing campaigns not only among themselves but among their friends.

With the members of the Russell Club lately on record as in open defiance of the civil service rules, and now permitted to play politics one day for every two that they work, our whimsical prophecy that Boston might be forced to return to a system of volunteer bucket brigades for protection from fire, begins to lose its whimsicality.

Common this spring, but last night, when a light breeze was blowing and a band was playing music to listening thousands down toppled that elm tree. It was laid prostrate by sheer amazement at such unusual sights on the Common.

RUSSIANS WILL MARCH FIRST

Aug 10-1917

Mayor Curley's Effort to Have Visiting Mission and Sailors Join G. A. R. Parade Fails—Big Reception Planned

Leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic could not be induced by Mayor Curley to break their old-time rule and allow the Russian Mission to the United States, the Russian sailors now in Boston, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and Grenadiers from Canada to take part in the parade tomorrow. At a Sunday conference it was decided that the outside organizations would start over the parade route fifteen minutes ahead of the G. A. R. parade and that the Russians would be given an opportunity to review the veterans from the reviewing stand on Tremont street.

Such an arrangement was a severe disappointment to the mayor, who had declared, with emphasis, at City Hall last week, when plans for the entertainment of the Russians were being perfected, that Commander-in-Chief Patterson "must" break the rule, owing to the importance of according to the Russians an ovation that would stimulate patriotism here and arouse most friendly sentiments in Russia. The mayor found, however, that the G. A. R. leaders were uniformly opposed to the idea of breaking the rule, which had been maintained under great pressure annually for many years.

Mayor Curley and the members of the official committee, meeting in his office last night, perfected the entertainment programme. He had addressed 10,000 letters to Boston friends of the Russian republic, inviting them to attend the ceremonies of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Trianon on Tremont street mall of the Common at eight o'clock Tuesday evening. There Ambassador Bakhmeteff will deliver a message on the intents and purposes of the administrators of the new republic, in behalf of those who are vitally interested in its suffrage. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York will deliver an address.

The presence of General Ropp, who has won a place in history by his leadership in some of the campaigns on the eastern front, will be of much interest. General Ropp, Hon. M. Sookine, minister of foreign affairs, and Professor Borodin of the Department of Agriculture will extend Russia's greeting to Boston citizens.

Baron Gunsberg, one of the ablest Russian publicists, is expected to give a firsthand account of the revolution.

Governor McCall's staff has made arrangements for Ambassador Bakhmeteff to address the Massachusetts constitutional convention early Tuesday afternoon. Immediately afterwards there will be an official reception in the Hall of Flags. There will be a large attendance of distinguished men.

President Lewis N. Kirstein and other members of the Kornwoord Club on the North Shore are planning to make the luncheon in honor of the envoys a notable function. It is expected that covers will be laid for at least 150.

At the mass meeting at the G. A. R. Trianon there will be a vocal and instrumental concert under the direction of Pio de Luca. Eminent soloists will sing the Russian national anthem between addresses.

The mission will visit Charlestown, Lexington and Concord during their stay here and Ambassador Bakhmeteff will make brief addresses at each place.

The mayor has received letters from hundreds of friends of Russia who are willing to give their services to contribute to the success of the visit.

Aug 21 - 1917

THE UNUSUAL COMMON

By what pulling or stretching of the mere adult mind could any grown-up have known where the simple order that opened the Frog Pond to "wading or bathing" would lead? Of course there was thoughtfulness in the city officials' decision to open it. The killing heat that ushered in August was enough to impel any and all unusual measures which might bring relief. But who will pretend that even Mayor Curley or the all-wise Park Department foresaw that they were establishing a whole new kingdom for children in Boston? It's beyond all grown-up belief. Here was a little basin of water not large enough to attract much attention anywhere else than in the Saharan Desert. Within a few days, now lengthening into weeks, it became a watering-place, a rollicking summer-resort, as famous among the little citizens of Boston's West and North Ends as ever was Hot Springs or Narragansett among some of us others! Now that metamorphosis was only in part the work of his honor the mayor. The rest was done by the magic of childhood-at-play, and by that magic a privilege, which was to have come to an end when the heat did, has been all unexpectedly lengthened. It begins to appear that the children have taken up a new realm, whereto their claim of possession may come to be recognized, so long as they do not misuse it, as one of Boston's regular institutions in summer.

Yesterday saw a remarkable new development of the Frog Pond's possibilities. It had been a bathing place, in which scores of children disported themselves at all the different hours of day, where they shouted their gaiety, and where they made picturesque groups round the central fountain's uprushing waters for all the world like living presentations of the statuary with which the Victorian era loved to adorn its formal gardens. Yesterday only a few of the children gave their chief attention to bathing. The rest became mariners. Thanks to the advent of a goodly number of planks, the Frog Pond became a great highway for merchant ships, sailing vessels, battle-craft and all else in Lloyd's registry. The full crew law required only two seamen—one at the stern to propel the vessel that once was a plank with an improvised paddle or with his kicking feet if no paddle was handy, and the other at the bow, also employed to help in the paddling, but chiefly intended to repel invaders and keep buccaneers from boarding a craft not their own. Liverpool harbor was never more lively.

The Frog Pond a bathing place and a highway for ships! No wonder the scene was too much for the old elm that has stood for more than a century on the crest of the hill overlooking this water! It had survived the tapping and testing of all the tree experts who uprooted and tinkered the

HERALD - AUG 7-1917.

COUNCIL GIVES FIREMEN DAY OFF IN THREE

AUG 7-1917

Storow, Collins and Hagan Argue in Vain Against Weakening Department.

WAR'S DEMANDS IGNORED

Extra Expense and Russell Club's Political Influence Figure in Debate.

By a vote of 6 to 3 the city council yesterday passed the ordinance to give Boston firemen one day off in three, beginning Feb. 1, 1918. At present the firemen have one day off in five. According to Fire Commissioner Grady the new ordinance will make necessary the employment of 192 additional men, entailing an initial additional expenditure of \$155,520 and amounting to \$268,000 annually by the end of five and a half years. The matter now comes before the mayor for his approval.

The vote in the council yesterday was—Yes: Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Watson, Wellington; no: Collins, Hagan, Storow. Last year a similar ordinance was defeated by a vote of three to five.

Storow Offers Substitute.

Prior to the passage of the new ordinance Councilman Storow offered a substitute, but it was defeated by a vote of three to six, the six negative votes being the same as the six affirmative for the ordinance as adopted.

The Storow substitute was:

"Whereas: The President of the United States is engaged in mobilizing the entire man power of our country, both on the firing line and quite as necessarily behind the firing line, the end that our soldiers who are offering their lives to the country may be supported to the fullest possible extent and the most dangerous attack ever launched against democracy in the history of the world may be defeated in the least possible time, and with the least loss of lives and maiming of our soldiers; now

"Therefore, to the end that the city council may fully discharge its patriotic duty and not deprive the members of the fire department, whose patriotism is unquestioned, of the opportunity to discharge their duty during the war; be it

"Ordered: That further consideration of one day off in three for the firemen

be postponed until 60 days after the termination of the war and the return of our soldiers to the United States."

Storow Takes the Floor.

The question took up the major part of the afternoon, either in committee or in the full session. In committee, Councilman Wellington voted for a motion, offered by Councilman Hagan, to postpone until October the decision, owing to the presentation by the chamber of commerce of a detailed report, with a mass of statistics, showing how the reduction in the force would leave the different fire stations hopelessly undermanned.

President Storow, taking the floor, said he supposed that no member of the council would disagree with the finding that the department is at present undermanned. He called the attention of the council, very seriously, to the urgent warning presented by the great fire in Chelsea, and again the Salem conflagrations, when thousands of men, women and children found themselves homeless, and in many cases bereft of all their possessions. In neither case, he said, did the firemen lack courage or devotion, but with such building construction, and with a high wind, it was a practical impossibility to stop such a fire. But for Chelsea creek, he added, East Boston, too, would have been swept.

Sympathizes with Demand.

The humanitarian argument for the firemen appealed to him, he said, and he thought they should have more time at home with their families, but at such a time as this a far greater responsibility loomed up. He supposed the firemen were having as much time with their families as he with his own. The war demands the mobilization of every man, and woman too, and he who fancies that it is only on the firing line they are needed is grievously mistaken.

"Every great industry in the country today is undermanned," he declared, "and the demand is becoming constantly more urgent. Certainly this is not the time for the city to call for 192 additional able-bodied physically perfect men, in order to make things easier for the present fire department. It is our cardinal duty to do all we can to bring the war to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible moment, in order that we may end infinite suffering and misery."

Mr. Storow closed by declaring those councilmen derelict in their duty who would deliberately provide for undermanning the fire department, and appealed to the six in the majority to find out at least on which side of the question Mayor Curley stands, because over a year ago he had declared that the matter was not the council's business, and we would attend to it in good time.

Other Arguments.

Councilman Collins argued that the council had no legal right to pass the ordinance, because the matter is purely an executive or administrative function. He pointed out that there is only \$30,000 in the reserve fund.

Councilman Hagan moved that the arguments of Storow and Kenny, last year, be incorporated in this year's records, and urged that the question of the greatest good to the greatest number, rather than the benefit of a group of individuals politically powerful, should be paramount.

He accused the leaders of the Russell Fire Club of threatening to boycott his business, and quoted Commissioner Grady as denouncing the Russell club as "an insidious force in the department, causing chaos, and insubordination in the ranks."

AUG 12-1917.

WANTS OLD GLORY ALL OVER BOSTON

Grand Army Committee Will Ask Mayor to Help on Encampment Feature.

AUG 1 & 1917

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

The executive committee of the Massachusetts department, G. A. R., meeting yesterday at the State House, decided to make efforts to have Old Glory fly from every building in the city during the annual Grand Army national encampment here, which begins on Aug. 19. The plan is to eschew all other decorations but the American flag during the encampment.

The committee will take immediate steps to carry out the plan and will urge Mayor Curley and city and state officials to assist in winning the support of the citizens. Final arrangements for the gathering of civil war veterans were made at the meeting. Between 10,000 and 12,000 delegates are expected.

Will Speak at Opening.

William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., will be one of the speakers at the opening meeting of the encampment Sunday afternoon, Aug. 19, in the Old South Church. Other speakers will be O. S. Reed of Colorado, chaplain-in-chief; Corp. James Tanner of Washington and the Rev. Willis W. Butler. A triple quartet will furnish music.

The public is invited to an open meeting the following morning in Mechanics building. Former Gov. Bates, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, Daniel Denny of Worcester, Massachusetts department commander, and Mr. Tanner and Mr. Patterson will be among the speakers. There will be a musical program.

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, the annual parade will take place, the line of march leading through many of the principal streets. Gov. McCall will review it at the State House, Mayor Curley at City Hall and Mr. Patterson and his staff at the grandstand on the Common, erected for the occasion. Practically all the veterans will parade. Many of those unable to walk will ride in automobiles.

Receptions to Mr. Patterson and staff will be held on Tuesday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock at Hotel Vendome, where the Women's Relief Corps will receive. An hour later, at the Brunswick, the Ladies of the G. A. R. will be the hosts. Both these events will be preceded by a camp fire in Faneuil Hall, where the Massachusetts department will entertain at 7:30 o'clock.

Sessions on Wednesday.

On Wednesday there will be sessions of the various organizations taking part in the encampment and at 8 o'clock in the evening the National Alliance, Daughters of Veterans, will give a reception to Mr. Patterson in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics building. At the same hour the big camp fire will be opened in the main hall of the same building. Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley being among the speakers. There will be a concert of vocal and instrumental music.

RECORD - AUG - 7 - 1917.

FIREMEN WIN ONE DAY OFF IN THREE

AUG - 7 - 1917
Storrow Declares It Unpatriotic Move That Will Weaken Department

HAGAN SEES RUSSELL CLUB BEHIND IT

Chamber's Evidence Excluded — Broadway Bridge Order Is Rejected

After a long debate, during which the majority members were charged with being moved by political expediency and with being unpatriotic in their attitude, the City Council yesterday granted one day off in three to the firemen. The order was passed to take effect Feb. 1, 1918, by a vote of six to three. Councillors Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Watson and Wellington were recorded in favor and Pres. Storrow and Councillors Collins and Hagan against.

The matter has long been before the Council, the firemen being defeated last year. Fire Commr. Grady has declared that it will be necessary to add 192 men to the department when the new rule goes into effect. The firemen have always denied this. Commr. Grady estimates that the additional expense of the new men who will be needed will be \$155,520 the first year and that the maximum yearly expense after the new men get their full rating will be \$268,000.

There were two preliminary struggles before the main question was reached, one over the effort of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to submit certain evidence, including statistics regarding the work of the fire department, and the other over the motion of Pres. Storrow to postpone consideration. His motion was that action should be put over until 60 days after the conclusion of the war. This was voted down.

As to the Chamber of Commerce evidence, it was objected by Councillors McDonald, Watson and others of the majority that it was offered at far too late an hour, and the Council refused to admit it.

An issue which has been in dispute from the beginning has been over the authority of the City Council to pass upon the question of hours of city employees. Corporation Counsel Sullivan has given an opinion that the Council may pass upon the matter, but Councilman Collins argued yesterday that the body did not have any legal authority to act. He expressed himself as unconvinced by the opinion of the corporation counsel.

Pres. Storrow said that he agreed with Councillor Collins that the authority to regulate the hours of city employees rests in the hands of the Mayor and not of the City Council.

"Before we vote on this order," he said, "I think we should put the matter up to the Mayor. I believe he should get on one side of the fence or the other. The Mayor has been sitting on that fence two years."

Storrow Caustic

He said that the putting of the order into effect next February will mean that 192 men, who are physically perfect, must be taken from other lines of activity and placed in the Boston fire department.

"That," he said, "will not be upholding the hands of President Wilson, who is endeavoring to mobilize the man power of this nation. And if those 192 men are not to be added when the order goes into effect, I believe that every member who votes to pass the order is voting to weaken the fire department and is derelict in his duty to the citizens of Boston."

He went on to take the positions that Councillors who voted for the order were taking an unpatriotic attitude. He expressed the idea that there will be more need of man power next February than we have yet known and predicted that the war will last another year.

Both Councillors McDonald and Watson answered Pres. Storrow regarding his motion to postpone action, taking the position that it was merely aimed at holding up the matter.

Councillor Hagan declared that the body would not give complete and intelligent consideration to the question unless it carefully weighed the evidence offered by the Chamber of Commerce. He expressed his notion that some of the Councillors were acting through fear of the voting strength of the firemen.

"I know the members of the Russell Club are a weight and a power," he said. "I knew it a year ago when I voted against this measure and when I was informed that I would be blacklisted and that my business would suffer as a result.

"But I have no fear of the Russell Club. The Fire Commissioner has called it an insidious organization within the Fire Department, and it is an organization that is causing trouble, chaos, inefficiency and insubordination." He praised the rank and file of the Fire Department and said that he was satisfied that if the matter was placed before the men to vote on, they would overwhelmingly vote for the delay suggested.

During the debate it was charged against some of the majority that they had prejudiced the proposition; that they were tied down politically more or less and were planning to make a play for the votes of the members of the Russell Club and the firemen generally.

The Council passed an order suggested in a communication by Mayor Curley, looking to an effort to secure a five-cent fare for Hyde Park. The order requests the corporation counsel to petition the Public Service Commission in the name of the city for the establishment of a joint traffic rate on the lines of the Bay State Street Railway and the "L" from Cleary sq. in Hyde Park, under which the fare charge shall not exceed five cents.

In his communication the Mayor said that Hyde Park being a part of Boston and but six and nine-tenths miles from the center, it is a great injustice to inflict upon the district the burden of a street railway fare of 11 cents.

Reject Bridge Order

The order providing for spending \$50,000 on repairing the Broadway bridge over the railroad tracks was rejected. The Public Works Department has reported this bridge unsafe for heavy travel and the "L" runs only its lightest cars over the structure.

Pres. Storrow left the chair and led the fight against the order. He declared that the appropriation should be made from the tax levy, and that if an exception were made in this case it would mean a reversion to old-time methods—going into debt this year for current expenses.

Councillor Watson reminded Mr. Storrow that there is no money in the reserve fund to pay for repairs of the bridge; and Mr. Storrow retorted that when the Mayor, two years ago, was denied a loan of \$500,000, which he asked from the Legislature for the repair of streets, the City Council found it for him, and much more besides, out of the annual budget.

Mr. Storrow felt that the Mayor had learned a valuable lesson from that experience, and could find the \$50,000, if he should try. If he couldn't find it, said Mr. Storrow, the Council would show him how to do it.

The vote on the order was 6 to 3—Messrs. Storrow, Hagan, Collins, Ford, Ballantyne and Wellington voting against, and Messrs. Watson, McDonald and Attridge voting for the measure. The Council adjourned to Sept. 10.

AUG - 10 - 1917.

ROOT IS ASKED TO JOIN G. A. R. BOSTON PARADE

Russian Officials Also May Be City Guests on Aug. 21 1917

After a conference with members of the G. A. R. Encampment committee, Mayor Curley announced today that they agreed upon asking Elihu Root, head of the United States Mission to Russia, the Russian Ambassador and other Russian officials in this country to participate in the G. A. R. parade and other events during G. A. R. week, Aug. 19 to 25.

It is now planned for them to ride in autos in the parade. Commr. Root also is expected to deliver at least one patriotic address.

The route of the parade as decided upon today will mean that, contrary to usual procedure, the parade will pass the State House and be reviewed by Gov. McCall and staff before passing City Hall to be reviewed by Mayor Curley.

The route of the parade on Tues-day, Aug. 21, will be: Arlington, Charles, Beacon, School, Washington sts., Temple pl., Tremont, Boylston st., Park sq.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug 7-1917
BRANDED AS UNPatriotic

AUG 7 1917
Six Members of the City Council Vote to
Give Firemen One Day Off in Three
Politics Also Charged

Boston firemen won their fight in the City Council for one day off in three by the votes of six members—Messrs. Attridge, Ballantyne, McDonald, Ford, Watson and Wellington—at Monday's session. These men supported the change in the ordinance, despite the charge of politics made against them by Councillor Hagan, the charge of being unpatriotic made by Councillor Storrow, the charge of interfering illegally with the executive branch of the government made by Councillor Collins, and in the light of the investigation of the Chamber of Commerce, which declares that the department will be most seriously crippled by the change unless 192 additional firemen are appointed to fill the gaps.

This was a fight waged for more than a year against the combined opposition of the Chamber of Commerce and the Finance Commission, and with no recommendation in favor by Mayor Curley or Fire Commissioner Grady. Attempts to "smoke out" the mayor and the commissioner failed. The Council asked Mr. Grady for a detailed report of the effect of such an ordinance, and secured from him merely the statement that if the changes were made 192 additional men would be necessary. Several members of the Council have held all along that the question was entirely one of administration, and that the mayor and the commissioner should bear the responsibility, and this despite an opinion of the corporation counsel that the responsibility was directly before the City Council.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken keen interest in the question and had not completed its report to the council when the majority members decided to act. An exhaustive summary of conditions in the engine houses, under the change, had been prepared last week, and the committee announced that it would have a report on the ladder houses shortly. Councillor Hagan fought for consideration of these reports before action was taken. He pleaded for delay so that every councillor might have the fullest possible data before voting, but the majority members had gone to the Council chamber with the determination to end the fight forthwith, and they showed little interest in what the Chamber of Commerce said. Though they listened more attentively to Councillor Storrow's remarks, they were in a frame of mind completely to ignore the appeal to patriotism that he made as chairman of the Massachusetts committee on public safety.

The firemen started their agitation this year with Councillors Ballantyne, Attridge, McDonald and Watson distinctly in their favor. Six votes were necessary, but not until a few weeks ago was it apparent that Councillors Ford and Wellington would be won over. There was no hope of securing the votes of Councillors Storrow, Hagan and Collins on the evidence presented, not only in public hearings but in documentary communications. The minority were greatly surprised that Messrs. Ford and Wellington should line up with the four men whose positions had been known for months.

Councillor Hagan, **AUG 7 1917**, the keynote when he declared that "a chain of the six men are playing politics through fear of the votes of the Russell Club. "I know that they are a weight and a power," he declared. "I knew it a year ago when I voted against this ordinance, and when I told I was blacklisted by them and that personal business would suffer, and I saw it now. I have no fear of the Russell Club, which the fire commissioner has called an insidious organization within the department, and which is causing trouble, insubordination, chaos and inefficiency."

Mr. Storrow's appeal to the patriotism of the Council was summarized in the resolution he offered as follows:

Whereas, the President of the United States is engaged in mobilizing the entire man power of our country, both on the firing line and quite as necessarily behind the firing line, to the end that our soldiers may be supported to the fullest possible extent and the most dangerous attack ever launched against democracy in the history of the world may be defeated in the least possible time, and with the least loss of lives and maiming of our soldiers; now Therefore, to the end that the City Council may fully discharge its patriotic duty and not deprive the members of the Fire Department, whose patriotism is unquestioned, of the opportunity to discharge their duty during the war; be it

Ordered, That further consideration of one day off in three for the firemen be postponed until sixty days after the termination of the war, and the return of our soldiers to the **AUG 8 1917** State.

Mr. Storrow, in urging its adoption and the defeat of the ordinance at this time, declared that it was merely a mathematical problem to know that if one-third of the fire fighting force of the city was off duty each day, instead of one-fifth, as at present, more men would be needed in the department to keep it at its present man power. He quoted Commissioner Grady's statement that at least 192 men must be added when the ordinance goes into effect.

"It means," said Mr. Storrow, "that shortly after this ordinance takes effect next February, 192 men, physically perfect, must be taken from other lines of work, and placed in the Fire Department.

"That will not be upholding the hands of President Wilson in his attempt to mobilize and concentrate the man-power of the nation. And if those men are not added to the department at that time I believe that every member who now votes for the passage of this order is voting for the weakening of the department, and is derelict in his duty to the citizens of this city."

Messrs. Watson, McDonald and Ballantyne defended the ordinance as benefiting not only the firemen but the community, because of increased efficiency. Mr. Watson asked Mr. Storrow to accept a compromise, by which his substitute order would provide for one day off in three beginning sixty days after the close of the war, but the latter declined, saying that he could not bind himself so far in advance.

Aug 18 1917.
TAX RATE AROUND \$18.00

No Decided Increase Now Figured by

Assessors

AUG 18 1917

Announcement May Be Made on
Tuesday

Congratulatory Report in Mayor's
Hands

Real Estate Shows Surprising

Advance

AUG 18 1917
Increase of \$4,000,000 Over Last
Year

Despite Conditions Reported to Be
Flat

Income Credit from the State Also
Big

Boston's tax rate for 1917 will be but trifles greater than the present figure—\$17.80 per \$1000. This is today the belief of the assessing department, a much different belief than that of a few days ago, when the prediction was made that there would be an advance **AUG 18 1917**

At that time the assessors had not proved their books on real estate valuation, but were relying on estimates from the many assistant assessors who handle the street books, and the general reports of flat conditions in construction business. No reports were then available from the State House as to Boston's share in the intangible property assessment under the new law.

AUG 18 1917
Today, with practically complete reports rendered as to both items of assessment, the assessors are congratulating the city over the most favorable showing that they will be able to present, possibly next Tuesday. It all depends upon the mayor whether the rate will then be announced.

Instead of a falling off of five million more in real estate valuation, the figures will show an increased valuation of about 4,000,000. This remarkable showing is accounted for by the large amount of small construction in the suburbs, an amount much greater than for several years; the large apartment houses in Brighton, and the Little Building on Tremont street, and the extensive building improvements in Ward 8 and South Boston. **AUG 18 1917**
Last year's real estate assessment mounted to \$1,279,775,700, an increase of \$21,400 over the previous year. It is expected that the increase this year over the figures will be \$22,000,000.

Notwithstanding this increase the city's taxation will appear at least \$150,000,000 than last year, and the loss will be made up through the income source. In other words, what Boston has been accustomed to receive as taxes is now met the increased income credit from the State. The city's share of the income tax in the State, \$3,778,569, is much greater, than the assessors thought possible. What the State was expected to do was to make the actual loss to the city on intangibles the State made up the loss and also gave the city the surplus income.

It would be possible, so favorable is the wing, to avoid an advance in the tax if the had not the State tax been advanced only a million dollars above last year's rate of \$3,845,595.89 for Boston. This is a serious increase. For the year 1915 the tax figured \$2.96 in the city's account, as against a county tax of \$1.19 a city tax of \$13.85. The 1916 allotment reduced the State tax on Boston to two cents more for the county a ty-six additional for the city.

RECORD - AUG 7-1911.

TOPEKA PAVING MIXTURE WINS

AUG 7-1911
Will Be Used in Paving Beacon
And Park Sts.—Mayor
Approves

R. E. GRANT CO. TO DO JOB FOR \$75,997.05

The City of Boston will make use of the Topeka mixture for the first time in the contract awarded to the R. E. Grant Co. yesterday for paving Beacon st. from Charles st. to Park st., and Park st. from Tremont st. to Beacon. The experiment was decided upon by Commr. Murphy of the Public Works Department, in view of the long agitation of Councillor James J. Storrow and others that this material would prove as satisfactory as some of the higher-priced pavements used by the city for years.

Neither the Warren Bros. Co. nor the Central Construction Co. submitted bids. The R. E. Grant Co. offered to do the job for \$75,997.05; the Rowe Construction Co. demanded \$76,898, Coleman Bros. \$79,338.20, and Henry S. Clark \$83,434.91. The Grant Co. agreed to finish the work in 90 days. Clark wanted 65 days and Coleman Bros. 120. The time limit clause was fixed to the contract, the contractor being obliged to forfeit \$50 a day for every additional day's work.

Mayor Curley is opposed to Topeka and at one time declared none of it would be laid during his term of office. He finally consented to recommend it, however, after a long consultation with Commr. Murphy, who reported its satisfactory wearing qualities in cities he had visited. The decision is not in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which desired macadam.

The Street Commissioners, after a public hearing and a private consultation with the Finance Commission, recommended that both Beacon and Park sts. should be repaved with either Topeka, bitulithic or Filbertine, the latter a new mixture, resembling more closely the bitulithic patented material than Topeka does. Both bitulithic and Filbertine appeared on the specifications, but there were no bids on them. The experiment with Topeka will be made under the most severe circumstances and under a guarantee for five years. The cost is \$1.50 a square yard.

Besides Beacon and Park sts., the contract calls for the laying of new granite blocks on a concrete base, with pitch joints for 300 feet westerly, between Park and Tremont sts., and the remainder, to Park st., to be laid with grout joints the substitution of granite blocks on a concrete base, with grout joints, for the present macadam pavement on Somerset st.

between Beacon st. and Ashburton pl.; the substitution of wooden blocks for the present granite on Tremont st., between Boylston and Common st. and the substitution of wooden blocks on Washington st., between Beach st. and Court ave.

AUG 2-1912 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley has found it necessary to alter the program he and his committee outlined for the reception and entertainment of the Belgian envoys, because Asst. State Sec. Polk decided that it was too swift for this season of the year. The original program would have kept them on the jump nearly every minute from the time of their arrival Friday morning until their departure Saturday midnight.

AUG 2-1912
The 1917 annual report of the Children's Institutions Department has just come off the press. The boys in the printing department of the Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island certainly did a fine job on the report this year, as it appears to have been done by expert printers.

Those two flag poles attached to the two stone columns in front of City Hall, which were temporarily put in place at the time of Gen. Joffre's visit in Boston, have just been made permanent fixtures by order of Mayor Curley and Supt. Kneeland of the Public Buildings Dept.

Asst. City Messenger Fred Glenn, who returned from his short summer vacation last Monday, is causing no little comment in City Hall because of his wearing a pair of tortoise shell eye glasses. His disguise is so effective that even Custodian Dan Sheehan did not recognize him upon first appearance.

Ted Jennings, the operator of the east elevator, fell a victim of the heat yesterday afternoon and was rushed to the Haymarket Sq. Relief Station, where he quickly revived. Ted is one of the oldest employees in City Hall.

AUG 2-1912 CITY MAY START A COMMUNITY MARKET

Word was sent to Mayor Curley yesterday from the Public Safety Committee that the city of Boston may establish a community market.

At the suggestion of Mr. Endicott, J. Frank O'Hare and John F. Stevens of the committee took the matter up with the Attorney-General.

They were informed that the city of Boston may establish a community market in Boston under Chap. 119 of the Acts of 1915, with the approval of the City Council and State Board of Agriculture.

Under this act the city may designate one or more streets, squares or public places, fitted for a community market, where farmers and dealers may bring their produce for sale. A letter to this effect has been sent to Mayor Curley by Mr. O'Hare.

AUG 9-1912.

NORTON DEFENDS GARBAGE SERVICE

Denying the charge of negligence made by residents of the North End that the garbage in that district was not collected as often as it should be, Joseph J. Norton, supervisor of the street cleaning and sanitary service, yesterday sent the following letter to Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works:

"Replying to criticism about garbage remaining on the sidewalks in the North End for two and sometimes three days, I desire to state that this is erroneous, as there are three collections each week, and sometimes four and five."

"As you know, there is practically no separation in the garbage of the North End, ashes and rubbish all being placed in the same receptacle, contrary to ordinances, and the barrels are filled to overflowing, although the regulations call for the allowing of three inches from the top."

"Our collections are made on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and our collection days are known. Of course, if material is placed out after our team passes, it is not a justifiable complaint."

AUG 10-1912

MAYOR ASKS ELKS TO GIVE \$100,000 TO NEW HOSPITAL

AUG 10-1912
Parker Hill Base Is for Reconstruction of Men Wounded in Action

A request that the Elks throughout the country contribute \$100,000 toward the fund for the completion of the reconstruction base hospital on Parker Hill, Boston, was sent by Mayor Curley today to John K. Tenner, chairman of the War Relief Committee of the Elks at New York City.

In his long letter to Chairman Tenner, who is a former Governor of Pennsylvania and a past exalted ruler of the Elks, Mayor Curley says that "nothing could be of more use here in the United States than an unusually well equipped and manned hospital, dedicated to the purpose of returning to useful citizenship those who will have earned every care that can be given them and the majority of whom can in this way be saved from futures of poverty and dependency."

AUG 11-1912 HEARING FOR HEAD HOUSE PROPRIETOR

Henry W. Wansker, proprietor of the Head House at Marine Park, South Boston, has been notified to appear at City Hall this morning to give reasons why his license should not be cancelled.

It is alleged that there have been violations of the lease. In his communication to Wansker, Mayor Curley says that he has personally investigated the complaints in company with Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department.

RECORD - AUG 7-1917

AUG - 4 - 1917

WILL OPPOSE DAY IN THREE FOR FIREMEN

Commerce Heads Plan Fight

~~AUG 7-1917~~ Chamber May Take Mat- ter to Court if Law Stands

If Mayor Curley approves the action of the City Council in granting fire department members one day off in three, the Chamber of Commerce will, no doubt, take the matter into court. Council's right to make this change in the city ordinances, according to a statement made today by George H. McCaffrey, assistant secretary of the Chamber.

McCaffrey said that as soon as Chairman Frederick H. Fay of the Chamber's Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs returns to Boston he plans to call a special meeting of his committee for the purpose of discussing the matter. The Chamber of Commerce has always opposed the project, and, it is understood, will fight it to the last ditch.

Mayor Is Silent

Mayor Curley, who, according to law, has 10 days in which to approve or veto the action of the City Council, today refused to say what he intends to do in regard to the matter.

"You are a little premature," he said when questioned as to his views on the subject.

City Councillor Henry E. Hagan, who, with Councillors Storrow and Collins, voted against the amendment, said today that, in his opinion, there was little doubt that the Mayor would approve of the plan to give the men one day off in three.

In an interview Hagan said today that during his last mayoralty campaign Mr. Curley, in speeches, promised to give all firemen one day off in three, and he predicted that the Mayor will be afraid to incur the enmity and displeasure of the Russell Club—a fireman's organization—by refusing to approve the Council's action.

Scores Russell Club

Councillor Hagan said in part: "I am opposed to giving the men one day off in three mostly because of the pernicious political activities of members of the Russell Club, which is causing trouble, insubordination, chaos and inefficiency in the fire department. I know that members of the club are undermining the efficiency of the department by carrying on petty campaigns against the fire commissioner and fire chief."

"The club has a bad influence and it has every man who goes into political life awed right from the start. This includes Mayor Curley, who is more afraid of its influence than anyone I know. These conditions could be avoided if we had a Mayor who would stand up and deal with these men with an iron hand."

"The fire commissioner could do this, but he is the Mayor's appointee and if he did, I think he would be invited to resign."

"Two months ago, in the presence of two other members of the Council, the attorney for the firemen told me that he had six councillors' votes for the plan. Personally I have many friends among the city's fire-fighters, but I am opposed to this law."

"If it goes into effect it means that everyone in the city of Boston who is paying fire insurance will have to pay a higher insurance rate."

Public Must Pay

"Few of the many people who, without thought, have favored giving the men one day off in three, have considered that they are the ones who will have to pay for giving them more leisure time."

"When we have more firemen enjoying a holiday at the same time than we have under the present system, we lower the standard, force and efficiency of the department. Because of this the fire underwriters have announced that if the plan goes into effect the Boston insurance rate will be increased."

"It is higher now than most big cities—we are still paying the rate that was imposed upon us by the insurance companies when they were trying to recoup the losses they sustained at the time of the San Francisco earthquake."

"If this plan becomes law, 192 extra men will be needed in the department to keep it at its present strength. It will cost \$172,800 to pay these men at a rate of \$900 each for the first year."

"This means that in all probability, \$172,800 of the city's funds, which, next year, would have been appropriated for other city departments—and this includes the City Hospital and the Overseers of the Poor—will have to be appropriated to pay the salaries of these new firemen."

"Therefore, if this plan goes into effect, it means not only that every citizen who carries fire insurance will have to help foot the bill, but that the City Hospital and the Overseers of the Poor will have to go without money that they will be needing badly by next year. There is the whole situation in a nutshell."

O'MEARA SPOILS CURLEY MARKETS

~~AUG - 4 - 1917~~

Pending Legislation, Mayor May Use Open Plots

Mayor Curley's idea of establishing public markets in the public streets was given a rude shock today by Police Commr. O'Meara, who, in a letter to the Street Commissioners, announced that he considers himself powerless under the statutes to grant any such permits for hawkers and peddlers to stand on public streets, outside of the few designated in the market district, to sell foodstuffs.

The Commissioner says that he will not discuss the feasibility of the proposal, but that further authority should be obtained from the next Legislature to provide for such markets in the outlying districts of the city.

~~AUG - 1 - 1917~~

NEW COAL DAMPER ADOPTED BY CITY

~~AUG - 1 - 1917~~ Passes Tests and Will Be Put in All Institutions

The new coal damper device now being tried out by the city has passed the initial experimental stage, and will soon be installed in all city institutions. The new dampers have shown a saving in the consumption of coal of 30 p.c. and over.

Their value is found in the fact that they make complete combustion, therefore reducing ashes to a negligible factor. When permanently installed they will save the city \$250,000 a year.

The cost of installation is only \$2.50 when placed on stoves and \$4 when used on a furnace or boiler. They have been tried, and found to live up to all expectations, on small boilers. The city has not yet tried them on large boilers.

~~AUG - 1 - 1917~~

M. N. G. IN FAREWELL PARADE SATURDAY

~~AUG - 1 - 1917~~ W. Bourke Cochrane Orator of "Belgian Mission Day"

The parade in honor of the Belgian Mission next Saturday will also serve as a public farewell to the National Guardsmen, who are soon to leave for the mobilization camps at Charlotte, N. C.

At the conclusion of the march there will be a mass meeting at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the invasion of Belgium by the German armies. The speaker will be W. Bourke Cochrane of New York.

Over 12,000 members of the various National Guard companies around Boston will participate in the parade. The State Guard and the Belgian societies of New England will also be represented.

~~AUG - 9 - 1917~~ MAYOR TRIES AGAIN TO START CITY MARKETS

A conference will be held today by Mayor Curley with the heads of a number of departments in another attempt to start city markets. Those who have been invited to attend the conference include Police Commissioner O'Meara, Supt. Graham of the Market Department, Chairman Dillion of the Park and Recreation Department and the members of the food conservation committee of the Boston Public Safety Committee.

~~AUG - 9 - 1917~~

RECORD - AUG 7 1911

FITZGERALD NOT BACKING PETERS

AUG 7 1911
May Run for Mayor Himself
Against Curley—Has Not
Said He Won't

NOTHING IN REPORT OF G. G. A. SUPPORT

Gallivan Boom Bobs Up and
May Be Used Until
John F. Is Ready

By ALBERT E. KERRIGAN

The Andrew J. Peters-for-Mayor boom is still holding sway in political circles, but the hope that it will effect a fusion party—that is, a Good Government—John F. Fitzgerald combination, are going a glimmering.

In the first place, the talk of fusion came from outside the camps of both the parties to the combination, from persons with whom the wish was father to the thought. The Good Government Association individually and collectively does not like Fitzgerald and the feeling is reciprocated. That either of them could be brought to swallow the other even with the prospect of defeating Curley, is almost unbelievable.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald is properly grateful to Peters because the latter, while still Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, presided over a rally in Tremont Temple for Fitzgerald in the closing days of his campaign for Senator against Henry Cabot Lodge. There was no necessity of Peters doing it, and that makes the deed all the sweeter. But the busy little ex-Mayor has his own plans and his own ambitions.

As to these ambitions, if a person close to him for years may be believed, it is almost a fair guess that the ex-Mayor still has an idea of running himself for the office. The fact that he has had six years does not deter him. It is significant that he has not yet said that will not run.

Quoting this friend of Fitzgerald: "I told the ex-Mayor that whatever he does he ought not to say that he is not a candidate. We do not want to see him back there for the spoils that he will get. We do not want to get back in office. But we do want to beat Curley. John F. can do this.

Denies Rumors

"I asked him about Peters and the stories that he was supporting him. He told me to deny them absolutely. He was down in Washington and met Peters, but he has not taken him up and will not. As for the Good Government Association supporting him, John F. knows that is bunk as well as the Good Government knows that his joining hands with them is bunk.

"He might support a man like 'Tom' Kenny, who would have the Good Government endorsement, but he would never ally himself with them,

Least of all if they ever were foolish enough to endorse Collector Billings.

"Andy Peters never could beat Curley in a stand up fight. He has plenty of money and is a good fellow, but Curley would blast him out of the way. I think that John F. could beat Curley, and his friends are solid in that belief."

If this advice was actually given, it is noticeable that Fitzgerald has evidently accepted it and become very secretive as to his plans.

Another significant fact is that within the last day or two the boom for James A. Gallivan has again shown signs of life. Fitzgerald men are responsible to a great extent for this, and it is said that they are making the track until Fitzgerald is ready, a stalking horse of Gallivan to occupy

That Joint Debate

Fitzgerald's challenge to Curley for a joint debate is still in the air and certainly means something. Also the threats of the ex-Mayor about taking the stump in the winter. When that joint debate comes off Keith's circuit will probably sign it up.

The incident of Fitzgerald and Peters meeting in Washington still clings in the minds of the politicians, however. One Congressman declares that he was subtly sounded on the proposition of joining the Peters camp by Fitzgerald. He kept clear of the entangling alliances, but his statement is interesting. He might possibly have been a mite over-suspicious and too ready to jump at conclusions.

Last week the question was raised whether Peters would accept. It was said that he was very reluctant to enter the fight without certain definite assurances. Since then the report has spread that he has accepted and is actually anxious to enter the fight.

AUG 8 1911
The \$10,000 Mystery

According to the Finance Commission, which won't let sleeping dogs lie and concerns itself with the veracity of all men, Mayor Curley last December stated that the \$10,000 which he paid for the land whereon rests his Jamaica Plain house came from a sale by him of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Co., shortly after he became Mayor. According to this same Finance Commission, Francis L. Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. on July 10 last testified under oath at a public hearing of the Commission that neither directly nor indirectly had he or the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. ever paid or promised to pay Mr. Curley "a nickel." At the same hearing, according to the Commission, Mr. Daly, faced with the Mayor's statement, asserted that that statement was untrue.

...ow, here's a mess. Either Mr. Curley did or did not receive \$10,000 or some other sum from the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. Either Mr. Curley or Mr. Daly needs to revise his statement. As Mr. Daly has, thus far, had the last word, the Finance Commission must be credited with a courteous if annoying act in giving Mr. Curley a chance to explain. We think the Mayor should take immediate advantage of this opportunity.

AUG 9 1911

GRADY FIGHTS TO EXEMPT FIREMEN

AUG 9 1911
Tells Bowles Serious Conditions
Would Result From
Drafting Them

"DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE LEFT INTACT"

What disposition shall be made of the 227 firemen in the Boston Fire Department who are subject to the draft is a question that is causing the Boston Public Safety Committee and Fire Commr. John Grady considerable trouble.

In a letter to Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, Commr. Grady seeks to secure the exemption of 40 firemen who are in the first draft and also to guard against the drafting of other firemen at present in the service of the city. He writes as follows:

"I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 30th inst., forwarding as an enclosure a copy of a letter received from Commdr. Mitchell, U. S. N. The enclosure is very assuring and I am certain that some good will result from your efforts. However, it cannot come any too soon.

"In regard to the draft for the new army, I would say that there are 227 men in the employ of this department between the ages of 21 and 31. As far as I can ascertain, about 40 of these men are liable for service in the first 500,000 to be raised for a new army within a few weeks. If these men are drafted and accepted, a most serious condition will be imposed upon the fire department of this city, a condition of the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens.

"The age for entering the fire department is from 22 to 30 years, so you can readily see, unless something is done, that every man appointed from now on will increase the liability of this department, and in filling the positions made vacant in the ranks of our trained men we can only call upon men who are liable to be taken away from us at any moment.

"Furthermore, I believe that the entire present organization of the fire department should be left intact in all its branches, as each branch is necessary to maintain the efficiency of the other."

Admiral Bowles yesterday urged Commissioner Grady to take the matter up with the local exemption boards, pointing out that under the regulations of the draft, firemen are not exempt as a class, and that each individual case will have to be decided on its merits.

AMERICAN AUG 8 - 1917

WHERE DID MAYOR GET IT?

AUG 8 1917

Where did Mayor Curley get that mysterious \$10,000?

The Finance Commission wants to know.

Once more it is out in the open with a demand that the mayor tell all about it.

But the mayor remains silent.

"I have nothing to say just now," he declared.

The much talked of \$10,000 loomed like a mountain on the political horizon two years ago during the municipal campaign.

The mayor paid the amount for land in Jamaica Plain upon which the Curley mansion was erected.

"Where did you get it?" asked city officials.

DENIED BY DALY.

The mayor published a signed statement in the Boston newspapers in which he declared that he obtained the \$10,000 from the sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Company shortly after he became mayor.

But at the recent hearing on city bonding business before the Finance Commission Francis L. Daly of the Daly company and the mayor's former business partner, denied the mayor's statement, declaring that the company never paid or promised to pay the mayor a nickel.

And so the Finance Commission is still curious.

Where DID Mayor Curley get that \$10,000?

Chairman Murphy's latest letter to the mayor follows in part:

"In December, 1915, during the municipal campaign for election of members to the City Council, public attention was called to the large amount of money which Your Honor had paid for your present residence, including the land upon which it is built.

"In reply, Your Honor published in the Boston newspapers, over your signature, a statement of the sources from which the money was obtained. Part of this statement was that \$10,000—the cost of the land—had come from a sale of your interest in 'the Daly Plumbing Company,' shortly after you became Mayor.

SHOWS COMPANY'S BOOKS.

"On July 10, 1917, Mr. Francis L. Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company testified under oath at a public hearing of the Finance Commis-

sion in direct contradiction of this statement of Your Honor. He testified that neither directly nor indirectly had he or the Daly Plumbing Supply Company ever paid or promised to pay Your Honor a nickel."

"Later in the hearing, when your Honor's published statement to the effect that you had received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company was read to Mr. Daly, he stated that your Honor's statement was not true.

"On July 26, 1917, this commission wrote your Honor as follows:

"At recent hearings of the Finance Commission on the bonding business of the city evidence was introduced of a signed statement by your Honor in the Boston Post of December 12, 1915, in which the following explanation regarding your acquisition of \$10,000 was made:

"The land cost \$10,000, which was paid out of the proceeds of the sale of one-half interest in the business of the Daly Plumbing Company."

"This statement was contradicted at the hearings of Francis L. Daly, your Honor's former partner, Mr. Daly denying that he had paid over any money whatsoever to your Honor.

"Moreover he submitted the books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company for examination and pointed out that the business of the company in January, 1917, when Mr. Daly testified your Honor ceased your connections (with the company), did not show receipts or payments to the amount of \$10,000.

GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE.

"Mr. Daly's denial of Your Honor's statement has perplexed the commission as to which statement is correct and accordingly the commission has been advised by its counsel to present these facts to Your Honor for whatever explanation you may wish to make.

"The commission feels that the denial of Mr. Daly has placed Your Honor in such a position that it is only just that you should have an opportunity to submit an explanation of the transaction."

"This letter was sent to Your Honor so that Your Honor might be given an opportunity to explain Mr. Daly's denial of your statement.

"No answer has been received by the Finance Commission.

"Under these circumstances the Finance Commission again requests you to explain Mr. Daly's statement made under oath."

AUG 8 - 1917

CURLEY AFRAID OF CLUB, SAYS HAGAN

While Mayor Curley is deciding whether he will approve or veto the day-off-in-three for firemen, friends and opponents of the measure, passed by the City Council, are exchanging courtesies.

Councilor Henry E. Hagan, who voted against the ordinance, repeats his statements that the Russell Club is a brow-beating organization.

Hoseman Edward J. Coveney, president of the Russell Club, the organization back of the measure takes ex-

ception to the statement.

President Coveney says:

"We were complimented by Mr. Fay of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the manner in which we conducted our fight before the council for the one day off in three. Everything we did for the passage of the measure was clean and above board."

WANT FAIR PLAY.

"The Russell Club has no quarrel with Mr. Hagan. He is entitled to his opinion. The firemen are entitled to theirs. We are not a political organization in any sense. We believe in fair play. That's what we're after."

Councillor Hagan declared that he bears no animosity towards the members of the Boston Fire Department. He continued:

"Fire Commissioner John Grady is an efficient man. He is opposed to the political methods of the Russell Club, a brow-beating organization. By that I do not mean that every member is of that variety. What I do mean is that the leaders have methods of a political nature which hamper the work of the rank and file of the fire department. I do say that 90 per cent of the members were forced into the organization.

MEMBERS OPPOSE CLUB.

"The Russell Club, named after the late Fire Commissioner Russell, is performing tactics of a political nature which the latter tabooed and would do so today were he alive. Fire Commissioner Grady would do the same thing if he had a free hand. He could put the department on the same basis which Russell had it up to the time of his death.

"In opposing the one day off in three I had in mind the present crippled condition of the department. I had in mind the residents of South Boston and Dorchester, fire hazard districts. I felt that it was unwise to cripple the department more than it is at present. I have facts and figures to prove my contention. Officers and members of the department, though they will benefit by the one day off in three, will bear out my contention.

"The Russell Club has everybody afraid by reason of brow-beating tactics. It has got the Mayor afraid. But I want to say that the Russell Club leaders cannot scare me one bit.

"Fire Commissioner Grady knows what he is talking about. He is not supported by the Mayor in what he is trying to do for the advancement of the men of the department. His hands are tied. Grady is an honest man.

SHORTAGE A MENACE.

"Mayor Curley will now have to approve the bill before it becomes operative. He said on the stump that he would do so, that it was merely up to him and the fire commissioner; yet he waited until he got the sanction of the City Council.

"Why is the department understaffed? Take the sick leave members of the department, of whom there are many, and those suspended for various causes, and add them to those who are on leave of absence and on their day off. The number off duty is so large that when companies respond to an alarm all that may be seen on the apparatus is an engineer and a driver. And yet that company is supposed to have twelve men. What would happen in case of a conflagration on the first alarm? There would not be enough men on hand to cope with it and they would have to wait until the second and third and fourth alarms were sounded.

40G - 8-1917

(1)
"In December 1915, during the municipal campaign for election of members to the City Council, public attention was called to the large amount of money which you had paid for your present residence, including the land upon which it is built.

"In reply, Your Honor published in the Boston newspapers over your signature a statement of the sources from which the money was obtained. Part of this statement was that \$10,000—the cost of the land—had come from a sale of your interest in "the Daly Plumbing Company," shortly after you became Mayor.

"On July 10, 1917, Mr. Francis L. Daly, of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company testified under oath at a public hearing of the Finance Commission that neither directly nor indirectly had he or the Daly Plumbing Supply Company ever paid or promised to pay Your Honor 'a nickel.' Later in the hearing when your published statement to the effect that you had received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company was read to Mr. Daly he stated that your statement was not true.

"On July 26, 1917, the commission wrote Your Honor as follows:

"Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor,

"Sir: At recent hearings of the Finance Commission on the bonding business of the city evidence was introduced of a signed statement by Your Honor in the Boston Post of Dec. 13, 1916, in which the following explanation regarding your acquisition of \$10,000 was made:

"The land cost \$10,000 which was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of one-half interest in the business of the Daly Plumbing Company."

"This statement was contradicted at the hearings by Francis L. Daly, Your Honor's former partner, Mr. Daly denying that he had paid over any money whatsoever to Your Honor. Moreover he submitted the books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company for examination, and pointed out that the business of the company in January, 1914 (the time when Mr. Daly testified Your Honor ceased your connection with the company), did not show receipts or payments to the amount of \$10,000.

"Mr. Daly's denial of Your Honor's statement has perplexed the commission as to which statement is correct, and accordingly the commission has been advised by its counsel to present these facts to Your Honor for whatever explanation you may wish to make.

"The commission feels that the denial of Mr. Daly has placed Your Honor in such a position that it is only just that you should have an opportunity to submit an explanation of the transaction.

"Respectfully submitted,

"THE FINANCE COMMISSION,

"By John R. Murphy,

"Chairman."

"This letter was sent so that Your Honor might be given an opportunity to explain Mr. Daly's denial of your statement.

"No answer has been received by the Finance Commission.

"Under these circumstances the

Finance Commission again requests you to explain Mr. Daly's statement under oath."

JULY 26 - 1917

BOSTON BONDING INQUIRY CLOSES

Finance Board Suspends Investigation for Summer Following Reiteration of F. L. Daly That He Paid Mayor Nothing

JULY 26 - 1917

Francis L. Daly, former business partner of Mayor Curley in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, reiterated yesterday afternoon on the witness stand before the Boston Finance Commission in its inquiry into the bonding and insuring business done by the city of Boston, that he had never paid the mayor one cent when the partnership was disbanded in 1914. Asked regarding the Mayor's interview, which has not been denied and in which Mr. Curley declared that he had invested \$10,000 he had got from half of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company in his Jamaica Plain property, Mr. Daly did not try to account for it. He said it appeared to him as a "coincidence." The bonding inquiry adjourned yesterday afternoon until the commission is ready to resume in the fall.

Edwin P. Fitzgerald, son of Peter J. Fitzgerald, the agent of the National Surety Company who has got the bulk of the city's bonding and insuring business since 1914, was recalled by Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt to the witness stand yesterday afternoon. He was asked about the John J. Cassidy of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, who, he had testified previously, invested money for him. Mr. Fitzgerald, when Attorney Hurlburt pressed him, admitted that no one in Boston, aside from Francis L. Daly, Peter J. Fitzgerald's son-in-law, knew of the existence of Mr. Cassidy.

After the hearing had adjourned to await the call of the commission, John R. Murphy, chairman, said the inquiry had certainly not ended. He would not go beyond the statement that there was a mass of evidence and papers for the commissioners to examine, and that it would be impossible to state what would be done until all of this information had been gone through and weighed. There is no doubt that Attorney Hurlburt expects to develop the case still further.

The hearing which has gone on for several weeks in School Committee headquarters in Mason Street, with many adjournments, came to a close for the summer, when Mr. Hurlburt had questioned Edward P. Fitzgerald and Francis L. Daly once more on the two subjects which had appeared so elusive formerly.

"Mr. Daly," said Mr. Hurlburt, "the Mayor, in a statement of his, which we assume is a correct one, says that he got \$10,000 from you, that amount being the proceeds of his half-interest in your company, the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. We assume that a man holding such a position as his, such a high office, would not tell an untruth or give out a false statement. Do you think you are possibly mistaken in saying that he never received \$10,000 from you?"

"Absolutely no," said Mr. Daly.

"You think there is no question of that statement?"

"As far as the \$10,000 is concerned, that did not go to him."

"You think that is singular?"

"It just so happens," retorted Mr. Daly.

"Isn't it a coincidence that the \$10,000 you got from two contracting concerns you can't account for? The Mayor says he got \$10,000 out of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. You say he did not. Still, there is that \$10,000 unexplained. Isn't it a strange coincidence that that \$10,000 is unaccounted for and that the Mayor says he got \$10,000 from you or the Daly Plumbing Supply Company?"

"As a matter of fact," replied Mr. Daly, "it is just a coincidence—absolutely a coincidence."

"Fortunate, or unfortunate," commented Mr. Hurlburt, as Mr. Daly left the stand.

JULY 23 - 1917

SCHOOLS READY TO SUPPLY HELP

Continuation and trade schools of Greater Boston are ready to supply substitutes for those workers who have been called from their occupation by the selective draft or who have volunteered for service in the United States armed forces, according to a report from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Already, it says, a machine shop in South Boston has benefited by the work in the schools. Here 20 employees recently volunteered, but their places were immediately filled by pupils from the continuation schools.

About 5000 pupils attend these schools in Greater Boston, it says, 95 per cent of whom are under 21 years of age. There are two classes of instruction; one, at the trade school, which fits the boy for the position of foreman, superintendent, or executive, and another, at the continuation school, which fits the boy as a worker.

The Mechanics Art High School in Boston not only trains the boy to be a skilled mechanic but also gives him some work in management to prepare him for executive positions. Many manufacturers do not know of the advanced work taken up in this school and the chamber invites members who wish to fill vacancies occasioned by the war call to communicate with the industrial bureau of the chamber which is in close touch with the situation.

Continued next page

MONITOR - AUG 8 1917

TAX RATE RISE IS PREDICTED

Boston May Pay \$1 a Thousand More in Coming Year, in View of Lessened Building and Changed Ratings

AUG 8 1917

While the board of assessors is not ready yet to declare the tax rate for Boston for the next fiscal year and may not be ready for three weeks, it is declared positively at the City Hall by those who know and are averse to having their names used prior to official action, that the tax rate for next year must be far higher than \$17.80, the rate this year. It is intimated that in view of so many unusual conditions that the rate may even be increased by \$1.

It is certain, it is said, that the tax rate must be made much higher next year because of the new intangible property law which does not permit Boston this year to increase the amount of the intangible property figures of last year and because building operations this year are not nearly so extensive as they were last year. In fact, it is said there will be far from a normal increase in taxable values of real estate this year. The State tax, too, is largely increased and Boston must pay its proportionate share of this added burden.

Edward B. Daily, chairman of the Board of Assessors of Boston, today issued the following statement regarding conditions in Boston:

"There is considerable conjecture as to when the tax rate will be declared—the tax proposition being entirely different in 1917 to what it has been heretofore—the changing of a tax law compelling a sworn return on intangible property to the State, and the taxation locally of tangible property has caused in Boston an interesting study of facts determined by the assessors in their work for this year.

"The estimates of experts as to the division of property in Boston and the amount raised by tangible property is verified in some instances and not in others, although in the main the estimates for this year will run pretty close.

"The loss to Boston from intangibles will probably show about 70 per cent in most of the residential wards, and the trusts will be to Boston almost a total loss, as they will be accounted for to the State.

"The tax on tangible property will probably show a substantial amount, realizing the expectation of the assessors in a few business wards. The amount would be much larger were it not for the fact that many merchants could not get stock and were not supplied on April 1. The embargoes by the railroads and the hindrance to shipping all contributed in reducing the amount of merchandise that would have been held under normal conditions.

"The assessors of the City of Boston have had more work to do, notwithstanding the opinion of experts, in 1917, than they ever had in the history of the department. The number of items, the changing of the laws, the separation of accounts, all contributed to making a great amount of labor this year.

"I believe that there are probably many cities and towns that are not as far advanced as we are in the work, and, therefore, have not filed their returns to the State; and until these returns are made, and their proportions established, no rate can be declared."

AUG 18 1917

WASHINGTON ST. PLANS FAVERED

Retail Trade Board of Boston Chamber of Commerce Finds Weight of Public Opinion Is for Carless Thoroughfare

AUG 18 1917

Replies so far received to the questionnaire sent out by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking 65,000 residents of Greater Boston to state their stand on the question of removing the street cars from Washington Street, widening the sidewalks, making it a one-way street and taking up of the surface car tracks between Essex and Franklin streets, favor most of these steps, according to an announcement of the board today. More than 400 retail merchants of Boston, comprising the membership of the retail trade board, indorse the proposed changes.

Since December the street cars have been kept off Washington Street with almost unanimous approval of merchants along that thoroughfare. On Sept. 15, the City Council is to consider the question of bringing the cars back to Washington Street and the Retail Trade Board sent out queries to the public in order to show the council which way the "voice of the people" calls. The success of carless Tremont Street is urged by many as an argument for a carless Washington Street. Several of the larger merchants along Washington Street have reported to the trade board that they favor the continued absence of the cars both for the comfort of the shopper and for the "best interests of all."

The questionnaire said:

"1. Do you favor making Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, safe by keeping the street cars off permanently, an arrangement which has already, as you know, greatly relieved the former congestion and danger?

"2. Do you favor widening the sidewalks on both sides of Washington Street in the shopping district as a further means of relief?

"3. To add to the attractiveness of this great shopping section, do you favor the taking up of the surface car tracks on Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets?

"4. Do you favor restricting vehicles to one direction, as now, and allowing them only in the middle of the street—thus leaving the balance of the street to pedestrians?

"5—Do you not believe the removal of the surface cars from Washington Street, between Franklin and Essex streets, has greatly relieved the congestion in this district and been an advantage to the city as a whole?"

Attached to this was a stamped postal card on which the recipient was asked to answer the five questions and mail to the board. Officials of the organizations today state that more than 90 percent of the answers favor the action endorsed by the chamber.

One manager of store along Washington Street said: "It is only a matter of common sense for it gives the street to the people. There is less confusion making more room for traffic, and I find that our customers favor the plan." An official of a clothing concern replied to the query concerning the street cars, "I think it is a mistake in keeping the cars off at certain hours."

AUG 18 1917

BOSTON TAX SHARE TO BE \$3,778,569.60

Boston's share of the proceeds of the income tax will total \$3,778,569.60, according to an announcement made this noon by Tax Commissioner Trefry. The total amount to be distributed is \$11,690,000, this being the amount which it is estimated will be left of the tax when the expenses of administration, amounting to \$310,000, have been paid.

AUG 18 1917

Under the law, each city and town in the State is to receive from the proceeds of the tax an amount which it would have received, with the 1915 tax rate, upon the reduction in its personal property assessed in 1917, as compared with 1915. To satisfy the claims of the cities and towns under this provision, \$8,790,000 will be required.

This leaves the sum of \$2,900,000 for the second distribution, which under the statute is on the basis of the State tax. This is, each city and town receives a part of the \$2,900,000 which is in proportion to its share of the State tax. It amounts, in effect, to a rebate of slightly more than 26 per cent on the State tax.

The figures are not yet complete for the entire State, but below are shown the figures for some of the larger municipalities: Brookline, \$614,076.60; Milton, \$229,373.17; Wellesley, \$100,774.05; New Bedford, \$161,394.49; Chelsea, \$19,314; Revere, \$18,177.72; Winthrop, \$33,310.79; Falmouth, \$123,862.66; Dalton, \$37,861.93; Great Barrington, \$54,677.46; Pittsfield, \$57,935.90; Beverly, \$246,235.78; Gloucester, \$62,155.75; Haverhill, \$82,644.74; Lawrence, \$73,245.88; Lynn, \$188,77.90; Manchester, \$104,839.57; Natick, \$61,867.44; Newburyport, \$45,741.53; Salem, \$117,414.50; Swampscott, \$153.44; Chicopee, \$13,775; Springfield, \$286,84,718.79;

RECORD - AUG-8-1917

BOSTON PAVING BIDS REJECTED AFTER MISTAKE

AUG 8 1917

Clerical Error Holds Up
Back Bay Road
Improvements

All bids for re-paving Commonwealth ave. on both sides between Massachusetts and Brookline aves., with smooth paving, the realignment of the roadways at Charlesgate East, and the re-building of the bridge at that point, were rejected today by the Park and Recreation Commission, with the consent of Mayor Curley, because of a clerical error in the estimates of the lowest bidder.

Michael Meehan was the lowest bidder, his bid being \$84,426, and at his request his bid was not considered. The next lowest bidder was William Crane of Cambridge, whose bid was \$107,732, the highest being \$130,318, out of seven bidders.

In view of the wide difference between the first and second bids, all bids were rejected and will be re-advertised next week. Mayor Curley says he will favor bitulithic paving for this work in preference to asphalt or any other smooth paving, as Warren Bros. last year agreed to repave this particular part of Commonwealth ave. this year at the same rate of \$1.53 a yard. It is probable that the contractors will bid the next time with the understanding that the repaving part of the contract shall be sub-let to that company.

AUG 8 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Miss Mary B. Callahan of the Mayor's office has ceased to be a pay roll patriot. She severed her connection with the city pay roll several days ago, and is preparing for a happy event which is expected to take place about the middle of this month. The young man is employed in the City Hall Annex.

An attempt to have William H. Fanning, chairman of the Ward 12 local board, ousted from his position because the 1917 listing indicates that he lives in Ward 17, has fallen flat as he has filed a petition to have the error in the 1917 polling list corrected so that it will appear correctly as 606 Dudley st. As a favorable report has been made by the police there is no doubt that he will be able to continue to vote in Ward 12, where he lived for 16 years.

AUG 8 1917
There is at least one city employee who is in the draft and who will not file any claim for exemption or discharge. He is Frank Rock, assistant purchasing agent, who was examined physically today in Ward 22. The young patriot has no dependents, and although he is willing to do his bit, he would prefer something in the commissary department if worse comes to worst.

AUG 8 1917.
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley is telling a story on his nine-year-old son, James. A member of the Belgian war mission was talking with the lad upon their recent visit when the distinguished visitor became so impressed with the boy's knowledge that he offered him a cigarette, which was quickly refused. The visitor turned to the Mayor and asked his son's age. He also collapsed when he heard he is only nine. He said he thought he was 19.

Another veteran on the police force was placed on the retirement list yesterday when Mayor Curley signed the papers in the case of Patrolman John J. McCarthy of Station 8, who has seen 31 years of service.

The local board for Division 4, comprising Precincts 1 to 4 inclusive, of Ward 5, which obtained the permission of Mayor Curley yesterday to use the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall as their new headquarters, have discovered that they must cease work at 11 p.m. every night as that is the hour the electric lights furnished by the city's own plant in the basement of the Annex knock off for the day. They will not be permitted to use candles.

Councillor Dan McDonald is sporting a brand new touring car, and he is keeping everybody guessing by declining to explain the mystery. Dan returned Sunday from a week's auto tour through New England. The new car is one of the most popular and high-priced cars on the market.

AUG 10 1917
**CITY POINT BATH
OVERCHARGE IS
GIVEN DENIAL**

AUG 10 1917
**Curley's Kick Followed by
Protest from Lessee
of Head House**

Despite the detective skill of Mayor Curley, personally investigating the complaints of overcharging bathers at the Head House, City Point, during the hot spell, Henry E. Wansker, who leases the building from the city, planned to enter a strong protest against having his lease abrogated, at a public hearing today.

Wansker claims that instead of overcharging the patrons of the bathing beach, he is giving them more than their money's worth. Mayor Curley claims that the attendant wanted to charge him 25 cents for a locker, when he applied, whereas the lease states that 10 cents shall be the charge.

Wansker claims that the Mayor, in addition to receiving the locker, would have got a private shower bath, bathing suit and towels for his money.

AUG 11 1917.

MAYOR'S ATTITUDE PUZZLES FIREMEN

AUG 11 1917

Threaten to Bump Him for
Re-election if He Vetoed
Day-Off Order

Mayor Curley has aroused much speculation in the fire department by calling a public hearing for Aug. 16 on day-day-off-in-three order passed by the City Council this week. The firemen cannot understand whether it is a political move or whether the Mayor really has a doubt as to the wisdom of the change.

Very definite statements that a veto of the order would be the most serious mistake of the Mayor's political career have been made by some of the firemen. Because of the petitions signed by thousands of persons and the attitude taken by a large number of persons who have interested themselves in the matter, the firemen are convinced that public opinion is with them. They insist that if they should lose the results of their two years hard fight, it would result in a two-platoon system for Boston, which would be more costly.

The representatives of the Russell Club and of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs will again face each other at the hearing before the Mayor. The Russell Club's committee has exhaustive data from the three cities of the country—Chicago, St. Louis and Schenectady—that have the one day off in three in operation. Much of this data has just been received. They also have reports from the thirteen cities—Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Seattle, Kansas City, Mo., Scranton, Paterson, Omaha, Youngstown, Kansas City, Kan., Yonkers, Atlantic City, Berkeley and Pueblo—where the two-platoon plan is in operation.

The Mayor will have it impressed upon him if he vetoes the order that the firemen will have an influence in the coming Mayoral campaign, which is not difficult to estimate with disgust pervading the rank and file.

The Chamber of Commerce committee is hard at work preparing its case for presentation to the Mayor. Should the Mayor approve the ordinance the committee will not give up the fight. Owing to the doubt in the minds of lawyers as to the right of the City Council to legislate for the Fire Department, the question would be taken to the courts. Corp. Counsel Sullivan rendered an opinion to the Council several months ago that that body was well within its rights in amending the ordinance. Other lawyers, however, regard the question entirely one of administration, and as such falling within the executive functions of the Mayor and the Fire Commissioner.

POST-AUG-8-1917.

ASK MAYOR TO EXPLAIN DALY DENIAL

**Fin. Com. Wants to
Know About the
\$10,000**

**Whether Curley Got It
From Plumbing Co.**

**Point Out Daly Says
Mayor Didn't Get
a Nickel**

AUG - 8 1917
 Inquiry regarding Mayor Curley's mansion in Jamaica way and how he paid for it is the feature of a communication sent the Mayor yesterday by the Boston Finance Commission, through Chairman John R. Murphy. This communication discloses that a previous inquiry of a similar nature was sent the Mayor and remains unanswered.

The particular desire of the Finance Commission, according to the latest letter to the Mayor, is to give the Mayor an opportunity to explain the denial made by Francis L. Daly, under oath, during the recent bonding hearings, that Mayor Curley had received \$10,000 for the sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company shortly after he became Mayor.

DENIED PAYMENT

Chairman Murphy states that in the municipal campaign of 1915, when public attention was called to the large amount paid by the Mayor for his new home and the land it was erected on, the Mayor issued a statement in which he said \$10,000, the cost of the land, came from the sale of his interest in the "Daly Plumbing Company."

He then calls the Mayor's attention to testimony of Francis L. Daly, former business partner of the Mayor in a plumbing business, and now treasurer of the Democratic city committee, on July 10, last, before the Finance Commission. Chairman Murphy says Mr. Daly testified under oath that neither directly nor indirectly had he or the Daly Plumbing Supply Company ever paid the Mayor "a nickel." Mr. Murphy also states that Mr. Daly declared the Mayor's alleged statement of 1915 was untrue. Mr. Murphy requests the Mayor to explain Mr. Daly's statement.

He calls attention to the fact that this request was made, on July 26, but that no reply has been received.

Mayor Silent

Mayor Curley refused last night to comment on Chairman Murphy's letter.

"At the proper time I will make an answer that will fully meet the statement issued by the Finance Commission," said Mayor Curley.

The letter of the Finance Commission as written to the Mayor by Chairman Murphy is as follows:

"Aug. 7, 1917.

"Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor:

"Sir—In December, 1915, during the municipal campaign for election of members to the City Council, public attention was called to the large amount of money which your Honor had paid for your present residence, including the land upon which it is built.

"In reply your Honor published in the Boston newspapers over your signature a statement of the sources from which the money was obtained. Part of this statement was that \$10,000—the cost of the land—had come from a sale of your interest in the Daly Plumbing Company shortly after you became Mayor.

"On July 10, 1917, Mr. Francis L. Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company testified under oath at a public hearing of the Finance Commission in direct contradiction of this statement of your Honor. He testified that neither directly nor indirectly had he or the Daly Plumbing Company ever paid or promised to pay your Honor 'a nickel.' Later in the hearing when your Honor's published statement to the effect that you had received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company was read to Mr. Daly he stated that your Honor's statement was not true.

"On July 26, 1917, this commission wrote your Honor as follows:

"Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor:

"Sir—At recent hearings of the Finance Commission on the bonding business of the city evidence was introduced of a signed statement by your Honor in the Boston Post of Dec. 13, 1915, in which the following explanation regarding your acquisition of \$10,000 was made:

"The land cost \$10,000, which was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of one-half interest in the business of the Daly Plumbing Company.

"This statement was contradicted at the hearings by Francis L. Daly, your Honor's former partner, Mr. Daly denying that he had paid over any money whatsoever to your Honor. Moreover he submitted the books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company for examination, and pointed out that the business of the company in January, 1914 (the time when Mr. Daly testified your Honor ceased your connection with the company), did not show receipts or payments to the amount of \$10,000.

"Mr. Daly's denial of your Honor's statement has perplexed the commission as to which statement is correct, and accordingly the commission has been advised by its counsel to present these facts to your Honor for whatever explanation you may wish to make.

"The commission feels that the denial of Mr. Daly has placed your Honor in such a position that it is only just that you should have an opportunity to submit an explanation of the transaction. Respectfully submitted.

"THE FINANCE COMMISSION,

"By John R. Murphy,

"Chairman."

"This letter was sent to your Honor so that your Honor might be given an opportunity to explain Mr. Daly's denial of your statement.

"No answer has been received by the Finance Commission.

"Under these circumstances the Finance Commission again requests you to explain Mr. Daly's statement made under oath."

AUG-13-1917

PUBLIC MARKETS

AUG 13 1917

While not today, it is expected that a bit later, free public markets will be set in operation at Sullivan square playground, Charlestown; Columbus avenue playground, Roxbury; Christopher Gibson playground, Fields Corner, Dorchester; Portsmouth street playground, Brighton; Randolph street playground, South End, and Newman street yard of park department, near Strandway, South Boston. These sites are all owned by the city, and are not part of the streets, so legal objection to their use is obviated.

It remains to be seen whether producers and consumers will be able or willing to get together in the matter of selling and buying foodstuffs. Some years ago the scheme was tried in a limited way here, but it failed for reasons not now necessary to explain. Perhaps the present war-time and still higher prices may make the new experiment of better results. Still, it is evident that the great problem of distribution cannot be settled in detached and sporadic methods like that now proposed.

AUG 12 - 1917. RED CROSS AID TO DEPENDENTS

Organization Explains Its

AUG 12 1917 Position

The question having been raised as to whether the Red Cross will assist in taking care of dependent families of soldiers and sailors called into service in this war, Henry P. Davison, chairman, on behalf of the Red Cross War Council, authorizes the following:

"Obviously the task of providing for the financial assistance of the families of our soldiers and sailors is so large that the government alone can assume it. In no other way can the burden be discharged fairly, and as a matter of right rather than charity. No volunteer organization or organizations could adequately cope with a duty of such magnitude.

"The American people will not, of course, permit families to suffer want because their breadwinners are fighting for their country. Cases will undoubtedly arise wherein the allowance of the government will not be adequate to protect a family from financial distress. Such instances the Red Cross will hope to provide for through its chapters.

"The Red Cross chapters can and will provide also the friendly services which may be needed and acceptable because of ill health or other misfortune or because of family conditions which, if neglected, would result in need and suffering or disaster to the home.

"That this work may be done with thoroughness and uniformity the Red Cross has published 'The Manual of Home Service' for the guidance of chapters. This civilian relief work is under the direction of W. Frank Parsons, director-general of civilian

RECORD - AUG 8-1917

CURLEY'S REPLY TO DALY MAY AWAIT REPORT

AUG 8-1917
Expect Mayor to Kill Two
Birds at Once After
Investigation

Mayor Curley declines to make any statement in reply to the Finance Commission's inquiry as to Francis L. Daly's denial of the Mayor's declaration that the Mayor received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Co., and it is felt in City Hall circles that the Mayor may refuse to assert himself until after the Finance Commission makes public its report on the recent investigation into the city's bonding business.

This report will not be completed until after the members read the mass of evidence and discuss the case. Atty. Hurlburt, the commission's inquisitor, will not return from his summer vacation until after Sept. 1, at which time he will draft his brief.

Conditions indicate that it will be impossible for the Finance Commission to make public its report until October. It is the general belief in City Hall that the Mayor prefers to kill two birds with one stone by replying in one statement to the \$10,000 mystery and the complete report.

In the communication which the Commission sent to Mayor Curley yesterday it is recalled that in December, 1916, he published a statement that the \$10,000 came from a sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Co., shortly after he became Mayor. The letter goes on:

"On July 10, 1917, Francis L. Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. testified under oath at a public hearing of the Finance Commission in direct contradiction of this statement of Your Honor. He testified that neither directly nor indirectly had he or the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. ever paid or promised to pay Your Honor 'a nickel.' Later in the hearing, when Your Honor's published statement to the effect that you had received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. was read to Mr. Daly, he stated that Your Honor's statement was not true."

The commission then gives a letter which it sent to Mayor Curley July 26, in which it said that the denial of the Mayor's statement by Mr. Daly had perplexed the Commission as to which was correct and that it felt that the denial of Mr. Daly had placed the Mayor in such a position that he should have an opportunity for an explanation.

The letter, in conclusion, reiterates the request for an explanation of Mr. Daly's statement.

The Mayor said yesterday afternoon that he did not care to make any statement at that time.

AUG 8-1917

GERMAN HELMET IS PRESENTED TO MAYOR CURLEY

Battered Relic of Somme
Battle Is Gift of
Canadians

A battered leather helmet which Lieut. G. H. McKinney, head the Canadian wounded soldiers who recently visited Boston, snatched from the head of a German soldier in a hand-to-hand fight at the battle of the Somme was presented to Mayor Curley today by Boston Canadians as an appreciation of the hospitality extended by the Mayor in behalf of the city to the wounded Canadians.

"We have just received this relic of that great battle of the Somme from Lieut. McKinney with a request that it be presented to you," said Richard E. Johnston, president of the Intercolonial Club of Boston, who acted as spokesman of the delegation.

In responding to the presentation speech Mayor Curley praised the valor of the Canadians, and said that it is seldom that we hear of a lively encounter with the enemy in the trenches but the Canadians are not included in the combatants.

"The brothers in arms to the north are doing their bit," said Mayor Curley, "and we know that one member of every family out of every 20 in the Dominion is shedding his blood in the cause of democracy."

"America now is united with them and the other Allies in this great world struggle for universal democracy, and our only hope is that eventually our blood will not be shed in vain, and that finally we shall have gained what will be a lasting peace, based on justice and the right of all men to be ruled by common, just and democratic laws."

AUG 9-1917
AUTOS ARE NEEDED
HERE G. A. R. WEEK

Mayor Curley issued a public appeal yesterday for autos for the use of Civil War Veterans during G. A. R. week, Aug. 19 to 25. The Mayor has designated Assessor Fred E. Bolton as director in charge of the bureau which has been established for the purpose of listing all persons who are willing to donate machines with a driver for such purposes as they may be required, to convey the soldiers from place to place or for sight-seeing tours.

AUG 8-1917

MAYOR PRODDED ON THAT \$10,000

Fin. Com. Asks Him for an Explanation of Daly's

Testimony

AUG 8-1917

LATTER HAD DENIED CURLEY STATEMENT

The Finance Commission is prod-
ding up Mayor Curley for an explana-
tion regarding that \$10,000 which he
paid for the land whereon he built his
new home at Jamaica Plain. Just
now the Finance Commission wants
the Mayor to explain the testimony
given by Francis L. Daly before the
Commission during the recent hear-
ings on the city bonding business.

In the communication which the
Commission sent to Mayor Curley
yesterday it is recalled that in Decem-
ber, 1916, he published a statement
that the \$10,000 came from a sale of
his interest in the Daly Plumbing Co.,
shortly after he became Mayor. The
letter goes on:

"On July 10, 1917, Francis L. Daly
of the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. tes-
tified under oath at a public hearing
of the Finance Commission in direct
contradiction of this statement of
Your Honor. He testified that neither
directly nor indirectly had he or the
Daly Plumbing Supply Co. ever paid
or promised to pay Your Honor 'a
nickel.' Later in the hearing, when
Your Honor's published statement to
the effect that you had received \$10,-
000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply
Co. was read to Mr. Daly, he stated
that Your Honor's statement was not
true."

The commission then gives a letter
which it sent to Mayor Curley July
26, in which it said that the denial of
the Mayor's statement by Mr. Daly
had perplexed the Commission as to
which was correct and that it felt that
the denial of Mr. Daly had placed the
Mayor in such a position that he
should have an opportunity for an ex-
planation.

The letter, in conclusion, reiterates
the request for an explanation of Mr.
Daly's statement.

The Mayor said yesterday afternoon
that he did not care to make any
statement at that time.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 1917

G. A. R. VETERANS IN LINE AGAIN

Old Soldiers Keep Time to Music
and March in Fair
Formation

SOME 12,000 TAKE PART
IN THE PROCESSION

Clouds Shut Off Heat of Sun and
Showers Cool the
Air

CROWDS CHEER
THE MARCHERS

Parade Is Reviewed by Governor and
Mayor and Their
Guests

BIGGEST OVATION IS
IN TREMONT STREET

Sons of Veterans Are Escort to Men
of the Grand
Army

J. PAYSON BRADLEY
CHIEF MARSHAL

Soldiers Unable to March Ride
Comfortably in
Autos

EVERY COMFORT
FOR VETERANS

Doctors, Nurses, Boy Scouts Give Help
—Field Hospital on the
Common

CROWD WAS JOYOUS,
AND ALSO SENSITIVE

Joined with the Bands in Singing
the Patriotic
Songs

LIBERAL SERVING OF
REFRESHING DRINKS

Boy Scouts Carried Water and

First Aid to the Comrades

TONIGHT

7.30—Camp Fire under the auspices of the Grand Army in Faneuil Hall, to which the public is invited. Commander-in-Chief Patterson, Hon. James Tanner, past commander-in-chief, and other speakers will address the meeting.

8 to 10—The Woman's Relief Corps will give a reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson and his official staff at the Vendome.

The Department of Massachusetts and other departments of the Woman's Relief Corps will hold receptions at the Vendome.

7 to 9—The Department of Massachusetts Ladies of the G. A. R. will tender a reception to the national president, Mrs. Virginia C. McClure and staff, at Hotel Brunswick.

8 to 9.30—The Ladies of the G. A. R. will give a reception to the commander-in-chief and official staff at Hotel Victoria.

8—The Daughters of Veterans will hold an open meeting in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building. Dancing 10 to 12 o'clock.

8—The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will give a reception to Commander-in-Chief William T. Church and his official staff at Howe Hall, 177 Huntington avenue. Dancing 9 to 12 o'clock.

7—The New England Woman's Press Association will give a reception to press correspondents at Boston Public Library.

TOMORROW

10 A. M.—National encampment of the Grand Army convenes at Symphony Hall. A complimentary luncheon for representatives to the encampment will be given by the Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, basement of Symphony Hall.

9 A. M.—National convention of the Woman's Relief Corps convenes in Tremont Temple. A complimentary luncheon will be served all delegates in Gilbert and Loring Halls.

9 A. M.—National convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. convenes in Shawmut Church, corner Tremont and West Brookline streets. A complimentary luncheon will be served all delegates in the church vestry.

9 A. M.—National convention of the Daughters of Veterans convenes at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building.

10 A. M.—National encampment of the Sons of Veterans convenes in Ford Hall.

10 A. M.—National convention of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary convenes in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.

4.30 P. M.—The Army Nurses of the Civil War will hold a memorial service in Trinity Church.

TOMORROW EVENING

8—Great Camp Fire in Mechanics Building, Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman presiding. Trooping of the Colors will be directed by Past Department Commander J. Payson Bradley. Addresses by Commander-in-Chief Patterson, Past Commander-in-Chief James Tanner and others. The public will be admitted.

8-10—The Army Nurses of the Civil War will hold a reception at Hotel Westminster.

8-10—The Daughters of Veterans tender a reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson and his staff at Paul Revere Hall.

7-7.30—The Department of Rhode Island, W. R. C., will hold a reception in honor of the Grand Army at Hotel Oxford.

The veterans of the Grand Army, who, more than a half a century ago, marched for the preservation of the Union, formed their column again today and marched to the applause of thousands of people—citizens of Boston, members of the allied organizations of the Grand Army—men, women and children.

It was a momentous occasion, for not only is this apparently the last national encampment of the Grand Army in Boston, but it was also, it is understood, their last national parade anywhere. It was an honor for Boston, and Boston was not behind in doing honor.

There had been talk of making this day a public holiday, and what with the Russian reception and the great parade of the veterans, it was of necessity a holiday—certainly, at least, along the line of march.

It seemed as if such a crowd had never gathered before to witness a parade in Boston—and Boston has seen some good-

sized parade crowds this year, more, perhaps, than others. It is probable that in one way or another not fewer than a million souls saw the veterans of the Grand Army in their last march through Boston's streets. This estimate may be large, but that's the way it looked. If there was a "thin line" in the streets—and it wasn't so very thin after all—the sidewalks were densely crowded—packed right to the ropes.

No "Thin Line" on Sidewalks

This was the aspect in the street. Above every window held its throng of spectators, and still above, every roof yielded a "gallery." Then, at cross streets, automobile trucks were filled with enthusiasts on settees, fire-escapes did not escape this time, and many adventurous youths got above the crowd by the use of lofty stepladders, while in Bromfield street a contractor's derrick served a similar purpose.

Among the reviewers, of course, were the wives and relatives of the Grand Army men, as well as members of the allied organizations. The allies were particularly strong in the stand in Tremont street; and the marchers were greeted by the governor at the State House, and by the mayor at City Hall. Commander-in-chief Patterson, moreover, left the parade at the Tremont street and to review the marchers.

The parade was reviewed at the State House by Governor McCall, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, members of the governor's staff, including Adjutant General Stevens; Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, retired, and Major General Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Department of the Northeast. Members of the Executive Council and many invited guests were also present in the reviewing stand.

Aside from this official arrangement, however, it appeared that the whole city—the people—had come out to welcome and honor the veterans; and the old soldiers, according to their ability or temperament, responded to the cheers, applause or other greetings that fell upon them continuously.

For real interest and for the heartiest exchange of greetings between marchers and spectators, no spot along the line surpassed the grandstand in Tremont street.

It was about eleven o'clock when the head of the G. A. R. column reached this point. Two companies of the State Guard, in soldierly fashion, had escorted the members of the Russian mission to the reviewing stand, had countermarched and had gone their way.

Colonel Bradley Heads the Line

Then heading the blue line came Colonel J. Payson Bradley, chief marshal. The Sons of Veterans, as escort to the Grand Army, were next in line; and it must be said frankly that these sons should take some lessons from their fathers in marching and tactics.

When the first of the old soldiers came in sight along the march they were always roundly cheered, and they always responded, the men from the West, for instance, waving their arms extravagantly and yelling, and the New Englanders answering more sedately—everyone according to his spryness or temperament.

Veterans Stand the Heat Well

Mayor Curley in literary form had appealed—"Fair sun, send your warm rays," and the sun had responded generously—generously in fact that the watchers along the way complained not only of the heat, but of the delay of the procession. Very rarely, it clouded over, and then for a brief time; but the veterans stood in

(1) march well. In fact, it was the women packed closely along the sidewalks who most often needed the attention of doctors and nurses.

Picturesque and Cheerful Parade

The parade was picturesque and not at all cheerless, as a final parade might be expected to be. The old-timers and all the spectators seemed to be in the best of spirits, and some of the soldiers from the West and Middle West fairly capered, as they passed the reviewing stands. They could certainly be permitted their "lark," for there is no longer need for them to keep the formal "eyes right," which the men of the State Guard were so careful to observe. Nevertheless, most of the veterans kept good lines and good time, although with the constant welcome along the line and the personal attention that some of them received, it was not always easy to do so.

One of the most impressive features of the parade was the display of headquarters flags. They were borne three front, and in procession the column of flag bearers stretched from Temple place to beyond West street—a rare and brilliant massing of the Star and Stripes.

Colonel Bradley left the procession opposite the reviewing stand in Tremont street and thereafter sent the different divisions on their way from there.

There was a noisy ovation when the soldiers of the Department of Illinois got to this stand, and to the tune "Baby Mine" a number of women sang their State song, many of them, by accident or design, speaking of the wonder of "Ella-nois." Pennsylvania sent a large delegation, and so did New York; and the men of both these departments marched well.

Boy Scouts with Water

As the line passed and the sun neared the meridian, some of the old fellows wisely pulled off their coats, and others took advantage of the paper cups filled with water which innumerable Boy Scouts handed out. The water was not very cold, but it was at least wet, as several of the marchers observed. The Boy Scouts, at one point at least, began to worry about the scarcity of cups, and finally one of them, laying aside all rules of hygiene, exclaimed: "Don't throw 'em away; we're short, and we'll have to use 'em over again."

The John A. Dix Post of New York, showed great forethought for its members, all wore cool, white helmets. The Rhode Islanders, likewise recalling that it might be more than an average summer day, were garbed in white duck trousers—although, on the whole, the helmets had the call.

Washington "On the Job"

When the men from the State of Washington passed the reviewing stand somebody asked: "What's the matter with Washington?" and the reply, from the ranks, was: "We're right on the job."

A veteran in the California delegation waved a flag and shouted through a megaphone: "Every woman in my State has a vote." This remark was not enjoyed by everybody on the reviewing stand, for comment on recent actions at Washington were shouted back to the California enthusiasts.

The Connecticut soldiers came into view, and were greeted by the jokers in the stand as "Nutmegs," and the New Jersey men were tritted with being "Skeeters." This did not disturb the veterans, however, for they responded just as heartily.

Maryland Fires Its Cannon

The men of Maryland had a small cannon which they trundled along and fired from time to time. "That's Maryland!" they exclaimed. Nebraska's delegation announced: "We're still on the map."

The State of Michigan had its own veter-

an fife and drum corps. There were other similar veteran musicians, as the line progressed; and there were plenty of good bands. The bands began to double, it appeared, as the end of the column approached, and everybody was glad to hear Teel's Band more than once for it was one of the best.

Some of the States could show but few marchers. Three were present from Tennessee, and were cheered loudly. Florida sent four, and the joint delegation from Georgia and South Carolina numbered five. There were two veterans from Alabama.

A musical band was that of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shriners. The players were in full Oriental regalia, and made a bright spot in the long procession of blue-clad soldiers.

Many Massachusetts Veterans

The last department in line, following the Naval Veterans, was that of Massachusetts, and far from being a "thin line," it seemed to be endless. Like New York and Pennsylvania, the Massachusetts soldiers marched well, and they marched seriously. At last they, too, with their bands and their colors, passed the reviewers, and the long, double lines of automobiles with disabled soldiers came into view. This division also was one of no mean proportions, for some three hundred cars must have been in line.

The procession took two hours to pass the reviewing stands, and, although the march was not a dash, there were few waits, and there apparently were 12,000 men in line.

It was an exhibition of men from boyhood up, in uniform—the Boy Scouts, the men of the State Guard, who escorted the Russians, the Sons of Veterans, and the veterans themselves, some of them well past four score years.

If it was the last procession of the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, it will be a memorable one. Boston was honored in entertaining the veterans, and in turn Boston showed proper honor and respect.

PRIDE GIVES THEM STRENGTH

Martial Music Stimulates the Veterans as They Assemble for Their Final National Parade—Line a Little Late in Moving

Remnants—remnants perform the burden of years—yet sturdy withal in spirit, stimulated by the memory of the deeds they had done, the men of '61-'65, the men who set Democracy on her feet, assembled in the Back Bay for this, the last national parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Only a vestige of the great host that marched in Boston twenty-seven years ago, decimated even from the marchers of thirteen years back, yet a noble showing for a body of men over whose heads fifty-six years have passed since they were in their prime, since they did for America what America's young men are preparing today to do for the world.

The old quickstep, "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and the others, and the wonderful marching sings, "John Brown's Body," "Marching Through Georgia" and the rest gave strength to feeble limbs, brought bowed bodies erect and lent fire to eyes dimmed by years, as the veterans from the many States swung into line along Commonwealth avenue and the adjacent streets. For an hour before the parade was due to move, the posts assembled into departments, and the thin blue line stretched out from Arlington street westward. Bands and fife and drum corps without number enlivened the scene and every arriving post was greeted heartily by those already in line. For the early comers the shade of the trees was grateful, for it was warm and the old soldiers felt the muggy atmosphere. But, though they might rest upon curb-

stones and upon the steps or houses, were always up and ready to march at word of command.

The line was a little late in moving very much. But it was 10:17 before the chief marshal, Colonel J. Payson Bradley, found everything in readiness and gave the order to march. Bravely, almost gayly, the veterans swung out from Commonwealth avenue into Arlington street. With Colonel Bradley as escort was a detail of Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, M. N. G., in command of Captain Jackson Caldwell, and then came the aides, and the Sons of Veterans. U. S. Grant Post 327 of Brooklyn, N. Y., acted as escort to the commander-in-chief and then followed W. J. Patterson, the commander-in-chief, the other national officers, executive committee, past commanders-in-chief, the National Association of Civil War Musicians and finally the long line of the departments headed by Illinois, which held the right of line by reason of seniority.

Massachusetts department, the host of the day, held the left of the line, following the Union Ex-Prisoners of War and the National Association of Naval Veterans. But behind the Massachusetts marchers came the veterans too feeble to undertake the march, but for whom motor cars had been provided. No less enthusiastic than their brethren, but unable to make their bodies serve them as well, they yet rejoiced at their ability to be present, and they were greeted along the line no less vociferously than their comrades who went on foot.

While it was the day of the veterans, the crowds at the start did not forget the soldiers of today, and as the parade moved out of the Back Bay the men who wore khaki, the chief marshal's escort, and the leading band, also the boys in khaki and sailor blue scattered among the Sons of Veterans, came in for cheers. The Harvard R. O. T. C. Band, which led the Pennsylvania delegation, was a favorite with the people on the curbstones. One of the brightest spots in the parade was the fife and drum corps of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in bright red and gold zuave uniforms, rarely seen upon the streets of Boston. The Worcester Continental fife and drum corps, playing the old tunes the soldiers love so well, was another that attracted attention.

Many a cane built for service came to shoulder as the veterans started away on their parade behind lively music, and every one of the gray-haired men was determined to put out his last ounce of strength to show the cheering throng that the martial spirit was still alive. Thus they swung away, glorying in their past, but glorying still more in the confidence that their profession of nearly threescore years ago is undergoing a new birth in the name of the same cause for which they fought—liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A JOYOUS CROWD

Gives No Semblance of a Farewell Spirit; Boy Scouts Everywhere in Evidence

It was a singing crowd that saw the parade. It was a joyous crowd. Before the veterans came their coming had been discussed in the light of a farewell visit, but now that they are here the idea of a farewell seems dispelled. It certainly was not a solemn occasion.

Gingerly the old soldiers fell in line at the roar of cannon announced the start of divisions. They stamped to the beats of the drums, they swung their arms, nodded their heads and were all ready for the "Forward March" order when it came, and they wheeled out of Commonwealth avenue and into Arlington street with vim and "go." Barely had they turned the corner when the tune and the words of "We're Marching" came from an old veteran, D. Doolittle of the Henry H. Johnson Post of Northfield, who threw sunshine around him with his strong voice, cheering the boys on. As department after depart-

(2)

passed out from the starting point the singing continued, and it was picked up by the spectators along the line, occasionally to be drowned by vociferous cheering.

The picture was inspiring. Both sidewalks were lined with men, women and children in their best holiday attire. Of course the veterans expected that. They are accustomed to see it wherever they hold their encampment, but they rarely have prettier scenery to start out from. Houses along Arlington street were covered with clinging vines, and against this attractive background were groups of attractive young ladies waving flags and banners. Back of the line of spectators on the opposite side of Arlington street was the row of half grown deciduous trees in their finest state of foliage, and between them was seen in the distance the verdant beauty for which the Public Garden is noted. Added to this was the deep refreshing shade which the trees cast almost half way across the broad street, enveloping the entire procession in its cooling folds. Of course the department commanders took advantage of it by keeping their marching columns on that side of the street.

Moreover, there were all the Massachusetts boys, standing at rest in proud contemplation of the commands from all over the United States who now are their guests and whom they would follow at the end of the procession. The host saw here at its best the whole formation of guests, and those warriors of the past saluted their entertaining comrades. The marching soon became a little laborious, however, as soon as the veterans turned into Beacon street because it is up hill all the way to the State House, but the Boy Scouts knew the invigorating effect of a drink of clear, cold water. At the corner of Charles street there is a public fountain with three facets. Around this fountain the Scouts in uniform swarmed like bees, filling paper cups and dippers and rushing into the street to meet the veterans, and it was gratuity enough for the boys to behold the eagerness with which the old men accepted the proffered water. All along the route there were similar water stations, usually attended by Boy Scouts, but when the procession reached Washington street the old men were greeted by water carriers of the fair sex also. Glasses, paper cups, dippers and canteen cans were used and frequently the boys picked up the cups that had been thrown away and washed them, if they had time, and used them again. Water was of more consideration than the exact legal or immaculate status of the cup. The Boy Scouts were a big feature of the day's demonstration.

Had there been any accidents—and there were a few—the arrangements covered such eventualities beyond all complaints. At almost every cross street a large automobile was facing the line with a large sign indicating that it was there for the sole purpose of performing ambulance service, and on the Common the ambulances were running in all directions on all kinds of errands of mercy. A scout master spied an uncertain countenance in the Washington-street crowd, twenty-five feet sway, and made a rush in that direction. He caught the young woman before she fainted, and even before those nearest to her realized what was going on. A signal of some kind to an ambulance in Bromfield street brought a medical man to the scene almost instantly.

Incidentals similar to this were not infrequent, and the prompt aid attested to the care with which aid had been planned. Undoubtedly a large number of persons were taken out of the crowd during the day and given first aid, and when the organized service was not available the crowd could be depended upon to produce the angel of mercy for the occasion, as in the case of J. V. Gurney, a veteran in the case of J. V. Gurney, a veteran from Philadelphia. He became exhausted in Beacon street, near Charles, and Mrs. Robert J. Maxwell of Cambridge who

out to attend her own father came to his assistance and administered the restorative with trained hand.

Many of the veterans had measured their physical endurance in advance and had taken up positions along the line about the proper distance from the reviewing stand which they were anxious to pass with their comrades. Hundreds of men in uniform were seen to fall in line along the route, knowing that they would have been unable to complete the march if they had gone from the starting point. Still others were seen before the parade leisurely walking along by themselves. They wanted to see the crowd that had come out to see them, but knew that they could not have kept up with the procession.

Of music there was plenty, and the crowd seemed disposed to sing. Patriotic tunes were heard pouring out of store windows, coming down from tree tops in Beacon street, and from the crowd generally. Scores of girls in Temple place formed into a chorus and sang themselves worse. When they had passed over their

ge of familiar songs they would come

back to "Marching Through Georgia." Usually the same tune was picked up by the bands, with the result that it was served by a disproportionately large number of bands as they issued out of Temple place and into Tremont street to pass in review before the big stand.

It was also a sensitive crowd. First to pass in review before it was the Russian commission which it did not exactly expect and did not recognize. As soon as this commission appeared its identity came under discussion and by the time this was settled it was too late to cheer. There was some cheering, but not that wholehearted cheering that the commission from a great allied nation might have expected, simply because the crowd knew not just what to do. Its discriminating discernment was even more marked twenty-five minutes later when the head of the Grand Army procession came. Due applause was given when the fine line of mounted police advanced slowly over the route, but this subsided almost to silence when the Sons of Veterans appeared, with only one or two flags and little music. Then came the headquarters flags stirring the crowd everywhere to thunderous applause, but it was evident that the real hearty outburst of the day was held in reserve for the old veterans for whom the people were constantly looking while greeting the preliminary features. Finally the veterans came. They tore the crowd with them. They did not all march well. Some of them tripped like children. Many of them were bent over. Their military manliness in which they had won battles had yielded to the infirmities of age, but there was that grand blue uniform that the nation respects and admires, and there were the men, still cheerful, still marching on. They gave the crowd a thrill, and they sustained it throughout the long rank until the Massachusetts men came and brought applause to a climax.

Much enthusiasm was created along the line of the parade by the banner with words "Damn the Torpedoes, Four Bells, Go Ahead," which was carried by one of the detachments of Naval Veterans.

As the Greenfield Post came along in front of the governor's reviewing stand one veteran was seen to get out of line and come across to the sidewalk in front of the Shaw monument, where he was given a camp chair. He would not admit even that he was tired, but the purpose of his presence at that spot became evident when the first auto coach bearing the men from the Soldiers' Home came along, for he took up his bugle which he had been carrying in a case, and sounded in good clear notes the strains of "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot", for which the governor, all his staff and the entire crowd in the neighborhood gave him a round of applause. The man was William Critchley of Lake Pleasant.

From nearly yall of the negro posts the Shaw monument received attention, but it was a bit awkward for many of them to attempt to do justice to this bas-relief and the governor at the same time. For M. Jameson of Syracuse the movement had the tenderest feelings and, as his post came along, he left the line and crossed to the sidewalk. As he was in the act of giving a salute he tottered and would have fallen but for the solicitous care of bystanders, who got him a seat. The man explained later that the group meant much to him as he was a member of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment that went out under Colonel Shaw.

LIVELY IN FRONT OF CITY HALL

Scores of Veterans Leave Ranks to Pay Respects to Mayor—Cheering Almost Continuous

It was like a school-boy lark for many of those grizzled veterans as they moved along the line. Despite the heat and the effort for hundreds of them to keep step with the music, they marched with pride and enthusiasm and apparently lost no opportunity to have as much fun as the occasion afforded. The Massachusetts men, particularly, found the parade one continuous ovation, for they were everywhere recognized by neighbors and friends.

The crowd in front of City Hall gave the parade an ovation not equalled, perhaps, along the entire line. Here were massed more than 3000 persons, along the sidewalks and in the stands provided by the city. When the mayor returned from the parade of the Russian War Mission, the Russian sailors and the pipers remained to watch the larger parade, seats having been provided. With the mayor were three of his children, City Councillors Ford and Watson, Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge, Captain K. D. Marlett of the British Recruiting office and others.

When the line first appeared a halt was ordered and immediately cheer went up from the stands. The mayor called for more cheers, the veterans doffed their hats and saluted. Then the officers were given floral pieces by the mayor.

Seats on the sidewalk were reserved for Massachusetts mayors and officials at City Hall. The Department Color Team of the Massachusetts Auxiliary to Spanish War Veterans was headed by President Lillian Cook. The Spanish American War Nurses were headed by Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes.

Whenever there was a rest period veterans who happened to be in front of the reviewing stand stepped over to shake hands with the mayor. During the entire parade he was kept busy making remarks to the paraders or leading in the cheering. "You look as young as you did thirty years ago," was one of his favorite remarks, as he recognized a veteran in the line. "We shall expect to see you twenty years from now, old boy" was another remark that brought many a smile to a veteran's cheek.

When former Mayor Hurley of Salem passed along with the Salem post he was recognized at once as swing his hat and bowing right and left. General Greeley marched with his Newburyport post and he was recognized by the mayor who called for three cheers for him. Several City Hall employees received tremendous ovations and many in the employ of the State were similarly favored.

The Massachusetts men marched in much closer formation than all others, and with remarkably straight lines. Members of the reviewing party were continually remarking on their excellent appearance. There was no scarcity of music for these posts, but for those that preceded them there was often a long interval. The thirty bagpipers who acted as escort of the Russians kept things lively, providing the step for many of the units passing City Hall.

STRONG TO THE FINISH

(3) Some of the Veterans Were a Little Weary by the Time They Arrived in Park Square, and a Few Went Away in Ambulances, But the Majority Finished with Heads Erect and Firm Stride

Just a little tired, maybe, but well pleased with their reception along the entire line of parade, the veterans broke ranks in Park square, with few of the starters missing at the finish. Perhaps a dozen or so tottered as they drew into the square or approached the end of the line, and were assisted out of the ranks into the waiting ambulances or autos assembled for just that purpose. Some of the others looked as if they were about at the end of their physical resources for marching, but with the supporting arm of a comrade they ambled along, determined to stick it out to the end. Taking the veterans as a body, however, they arrived at the finish of the route with heads erect, a surprising firmness of step and the disposition to tackle the next thing on the programme for the G. A. R. entertainment.

When the first of the veterans arrived in Park square at 11:35 they received a royal welcome. As one squad went marching along, the band ahead struck up "Tipperary" and it was surprising to see how the marchers spruced up, some of them beginning to sing the words and others to beat time or even to do a little dance step over the cobblestones, to show that it not only is a "long way to Tipperary," but also to decrepit old age. The desire to show sprightliness and vigor after the march probably is the reason why the Boy Scouts near the head of the square found so few of the veterans who wanted a drink of water, whereas a large number of them were pleased enough to be thus refreshed when they broke ranks farther down the street.

After dropping out of line, quite a number wandered back through the square, offering encouragement to those still marching, such as: "You're almost through," "just a few steps more" and the like. One old veteran took high umbrage because a policeman, noticing his wobbly condition, wanted him to step out of the line and sit down. Not he; he was going to be at the finish. Some walked back along the route to look for friends from other sections perhaps to wander off with arms on each other's shoulders like a pair of youthful chums. One or two of the companies before breaking ranks got together in the middle of the street for a "Hip, hip, hooray!" to prove that their spirits were high.

One Connecticut veteran who seemed as fresh as a daisy at the end of the route marvelled that a fairly young woman should have been able to go the distance with her father, or grandfather; not so much because of the distance traversed as that she could have made it over the cobblestones while wearing such high-heeled shoes. Another Connecticut "vet" announced to a policeman, who had inquired how he felt, that he could still "run or fight like a twenty-two-year-old." He thought it a shame they wouldn't take him for the war in Europe.

This sprightly veteran, incidentally, has quite a history. He had a French father and an Italian mother. He was born in France, but when the father died his mother went back to Italy, where the boy was taken into the army to serve his time. He served three years, then ran away, getting aboard a schooner which landed him in a French port. The French authorities decided that he was to serve his time in their army, and again he ran away, this time to America. He went to work in a lumber camp, where he discovered that he practically had been sold into slavery. Escaping from the camp during the Civil War, he enlisted, and from his appearance and general demeanor at the end of today's march, he never had cause to regret it.

While the brighter side of the picture was the predominating one in Park square, there was one sad feature which showed how deplorable human beings can become. William H. French, a veteran from Centre Conway, N. H., was robbed of his pocketbook with \$81 in it, somewhere between Copley square and Arlington street as he was walking down to join the parade. He had the pocketbook when he left Copley square and remembered that he was followed by a negro and a white man.

Coming down to Park square to report his loss to the police, Mr. French was a thoroughly dejected looking veteran. He walked through the square with head down and hands trembling, on his way to the LaGrange street police station to tell his story of the robbery. It is safe to say that had some of those who heard the story in Park square been able to lay hands on the man, or men, who took the pocketbook, they would not have been able to take or even hold another for some time to come.

In the line of march were two mammoth American flags, the first one carried horizontally by upwards of a score of boys and the second carried by men. Somewhere along the line of route a bystander conceived the idea of throwing a coin into the first of these flags and the example was followed all along the line. The consequence was that by the time the flag carried by the boys arrived in Park square its centre was sagging almost to the street by the weight of silver in the centre, while the flag tooted by the men had three bulging money "pockets" at the end of the route.

"Hope I see you at another reunion," was the typical salute of veterans as they broke ranks at the lower end of Park square.

ROSTER OF THE PARADE**T15
Veterans from Every State in the Union
and the Territory of Alaska in Line**

Every State in the Union, and the territory of Alaska, was represented in the roster. The Department of Massachusetts was the last in line, being the entertaining department.

Roster of the Parade

The organizations marched according to the following roster:

Platoon of mounted police.

Chief marshal and mounted aids.
Escort of Sons of Veterans' Commander-in-Chief
William T. Church, commanding.

Band.

U. S. Post of Brooklyn, N. Y., personal escort
to the commander-in-chief
Charles T. Schondelmeyer, commanding.

Headquarters flags.

National flag carried by Henry L. Yohn of
Philadelphia.
Headquarters color carried by John Little of

Pittsburg.
Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson.

National Officers in Automobiles—H. H. Bough, adjutant general Cola D. R. Stowitz, quartermaster general; William H. Wormstead, senior vice commander-in-chief; E. K. Russ, junior vice commander-in-chief; William H. Hanna, surgeon general; O. S. Reed, chaplain-in-chief; Ralsemond A. Parker, judge advocate general; Charles H. Haskins, inspector general; Uriah Seeley, national patriotic instructor; E. B. Sullings, assistant adjutant general; J. Henry Holcomb, assistant quartermaster general.
Executive Committee Grand Army of the Republic—George A. Price, Philip G. Woodward, J. W. Willett, Orlando A. Somers, Alvin M. Woolson, John B. Inman, Harry L. Beach.

Past Commanders-in-Chief—A. G. Weissert, Leo Bassieur, Eli Torrance, Thomas J. Stewart, John R. King, James Tanner, Charles G. Burton, Samuel R. Van Sant, John E. Gilman, Harvey M. Trimble, Alfred D. Beers, Washington Gardner, David J. Palmer, Elias R. Montfort.

National Association of Civil War Musicians.
William M. Hahn, chief of staff (mounted).
National aide-de-camp (mounted).
B. J. Coll, senior aide-de-camp.
Department of Illinois, C. S. Bentley commanding.
Department of Wisconsin, William S. Wise commanding.
Department of Pennsylvania, Noah Dietrich commanding.
Department of Ohio, William A. Pittenger commanding.
Department of New York, William P. Kirchner commanding.

Department of Connecticut, Benjamin H. commanding.
Department of New Jersey, Walter S. T. commanding.
Department of Maine, John Q. Adams commanding.
Department of California and Nevada, C. H. Haskins commanding.
Department of Rhode Island, Augustine A. Mann commanding.
Department of New Hampshire, Charles W. Hobbs commanding.
Department of Vermont, C. T. S. Pierce commanding.
Department of Potomac, A. H. Frear commanding.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Charles H. Haver commanding.
Department of Maryland, E. Walker Giles commanding.
Department of Nebraska, Wilson E. Majors commanding.
Department of Michigan, William O. Lee commanding.
Department of Iowa, J. L. Farrington commanding.
Department of Indiana, Samuel M. Hench commanding.
Department of Colorado, William H. Cumstock commanding.
Department of Kansas, A. C. Pierce commanding.
Department of Delaware, James T. Alexander commanding.
Department of Minnesota, Silas H. Towler commanding.
Department of Missouri, Thomas W. Evans commanding.
Department of Oregon, J. G. Chambers commanding.
Department of Kentucky, J. R. Howard commanding.
Department of West Virginia, S. R. Hanen commanding.
Department of South Dakota, J. C. Luce commanding.
Department of Washington and Alaska, John J. See commanding.
Department of Arkansas, O. J. Kyler commanding.
Department of New Mexico, Jefferson Reynolds commanding.
Department of Utah, N. V. Corser commanding.
Department of Tennessee, O. C. Kinley commanding.
Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, E. T. Gibson commanding.
Department of Florida, John A. Wallace commanding.
Department of Montana, Simon Hauswirth commanding.
Department of Texas, M. B. Young commanding.
Department of Idaho, George F. Kliney commanding.
Department of Arizona, Henry H. Farrington commanding.
Department of Georgia and South Carolina, George E. Whitman commanding.
Department of Alabama, E. F. Quinn commanding.
Department of North Dakota, Christian Schmitt commanding.
Department of Oklahoma, J. C. White commanding.
Union of Ex-Prisoners of War, Henry White commanding.
National Association of Naval Veterans, William H. Cumstock commanding.
Continental Drum and Fife Corps.
Department of Massachusetts, Daniel E. Denny commanding.
Disabled veterans in automobiles.

HERALD-AVE - 9-1917

WANTS FIREMEN TO BE EXEMPT IN WAR DRAFT

**Commissioner Grady Fears the
Effect of Drafting — 40
Now Liable to Serve.**

AUG 9 1917

Fire Commissioner John Grady wrote yesterday to Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the executive committee of the committee on public safety, protesting against the drafting of the firemen of his department into the army, as a procedure fraught with "the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens."

He asked exemption of the 40 men liable in the first draft and expressed his belief that "the entire present organization of the fire department should be left intact in all its branches."

In reply Admiral Bowles advised Commissioner Grady to take the matter up with the local exemption boards, pointing out that under the draft regulations firemen were not exempt as a class, and that each individual case would have to be decided on its merits. The commissioner's letter is as follows:

"Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chairman, Executive Committee, Committee on Public Safety, City Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Sir: I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 26th inst., forwarding as an enclosure a copy of a letter received from Commander Mitchell, U. S. N. The enclosure is very assuring and I am certain that some good will result from your efforts. However, it cannot come any too soon.

"In regard to the draft for the new army, I would say that there are 227 men in the employ of this department between the ages of 21 and 31. As far as I can ascertain, about 40 of these men are liable for service in the first 500,000 to be raised for a new army within a few weeks. If these men are drafted and accepted, a most serious condition will be imposed upon the fire department of this city, a condition of the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens.

"The age for entering the fire department is from 22 to 30 years, so you can readily see, unless something is done, that every man appointed from now on will increase the liability of this department, and in filling the positions made vacant in the ranks of our trained men we can only call upon men who are liable to be taken away from us at any moment.

"Furthermore, I believe that the entire present organization of the fire department should be left intact in all its branches, as each branch is necessary to maintain the efficiency of the other.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN GRADY,
"Fire Commissioner."

AUG 8/1917 AU

CITY HALL GOSSIP

AUG 8 1917

MAYOR CURLEY will not veto the one day in three ordinance for firemen. He has 15 days for consideration, at the end of which time, simple non-action will result in the ordinance becoming law, and some advisers are counselling the mayor to allow the onus to remain on the six councilmen who put the city in the hole to the extent of \$155,520 right off the reef, with an ultimate annual burden of \$268,000. But personally, the mayor is inclined to affix his signature. His strong card has always been play to the hoi polloi, even while purchasing mirrors, balustrades, and other costly house fittings from the palace of a defunct Standard Oil magnate.

Votes are delivered by the hoi polloi. The Good Government Association people, the mayor has always found, are strong on theory but weak on practice. Their arguments, and the logic of their appeals are not easy to answer.

But when it comes to election day, so many of them forget to vote that the mayor's scorn is not entirely ill-founded.

Moreover, the mayor's eloquence has always been directed toward the proletariat. He feels at home in that field, and as a word-painter of their needs, aspirations, and just deserts is hardly rivaled.

For him to assume the role of pleader for the tax-payer is not natural. However glib the words, they sound hollow, and it would be difficult to imagine the mayor going to jail for the tax-payer.

But the theme of the fireman, his perils, his sacrifices, and his heroism, offers vast opportunities in the way of oratory, the kind of which the mayor is past master, and he may be trusted to take full advantage. Therefore, it may be asserted with confidence that the mayor's decision will be in favor of signing the ordinance. Meanwhile the announcement of a public hearing, Aug. 16, on the question is a happy thought. The mayor will appear in judicial robes, and an atmosphere of neutrality. It will be a difficult role for him to assume, and if he succeeds in concealing his natural bent it will be a wonder; but at least he will be able to say, "I have given profound consideration to this question. I have not decided it hastily. I have given wide opportunity to both proponents and opponents to present their arguments."

The mayor is a little afraid of the Chamber of Commerce, and their finding against the wisdom of the ordinance is worrying him. The public hearing, the mature deliberation, and the weighing in the balance, will afford eclat to his ultimate decision. But the pose facts nobody.

AUG 10 1917

BOSTON'S TAX RATE MAY JUMP

AUG 10 1917

Increased Assessments Might

Not Compensate Loss in

New Real Estate.

\$18.80 SUGGESTED FIGURES

Boston's tax rate for 1917 may jump from \$17.80 to \$18.80. If the

fears of the assessors are realized. The city's experts say that increased assessments on real estate in the high value districts, all in the line of readjustments that are annually made, will not counteract, by any means, the loss in new taxable real estate, brought about by the war and high prices, and that, furthermore, the loss from intangibles will probably amount to about 70 per cent. in most of the residential wards, also that the trusts will be to the city almost a total loss, as they will be accounted for to the state.

Instead of the nominal increase in valuation of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 which is expected annually, the increase on account of new building will hardly amount to half of that.

Highest In City's History.

If the tax goes up \$1, it will be the highest in the history of the city, and, as Mayor Curley comes up for re-election, he will undoubtedly spur the assessors to activity in uncovering new values. There will be substantial gains in tangible property in business wards.

The gain usually has been announced in mid-August, but delay is expected because of the income tax law requiring reports as to intangibles from every city and town in the state.

Chairman Edward B. Daily of the board of assessors says:

"There is considerable conjecture as to when the tax rate will be declared, the tax proposition being entirely different in 1917 from what it was heretofore, the changing of the tax law compelling a sworn return on intangible personal property to the state. The taxation locally of tangible property has caused in Boston an interesting study of facts determined by the assessors in their work for this year.

The estimates of experts as to the division of property in Boston and the amount raised from tangible property is verified in some instances and not in others, although in the main the estimates for this year will run pretty close. The loss to Boston from intangibles will probably show about 70 per cent. in most of the residential wards, and the trusts will be to Boston almost a total loss, as they will be accounted for to the state.

The tax on tangible property will probably show a substantial amount, realizing the expectation of the assessors in a few business wards. The amount would be much larger were it not for the fact that many merchants could not get stock and were not supplied on April 1. The embargoes by the railroads and the hindrance to shipping contributed in reducing the amount of merchandise that would have been held under normal conditions.

The assessors of the city of Boston have had more work to do, notwithstanding the opinion of experts, in 1917 than they ever had in the history of the department. The number of items, the changing of the laws, the separation of accounts, all contributed to making a great amount of labor.

I believe that there are probably many cities and towns that are not as far advanced as we are in the work, and therefore have not filed their returns to the state, and until those returns are made and the proportions established in the report and adjourned to 10:30 today

JOURNAL - AUG - 9 - 1917

BOSTON'S TAX RATE MAY JUMP TO \$18.80

AUG 9 1917
Unexpected Losses in Valuation Large—Building Operations Held Up.

Boston's tax rate this year may be \$18.80, a jump of \$1 above the 1916 figure. Although the work of the assessor is far from completed, unexpected losses in taxable valuation have proved so great that the increase now seems imperative.

The great falling off has come in the increase in real estate valuation, due to new construction. The average has been more than \$25,000,000 yearly. Due to the uncertainty caused by the war, the high prices for materials, and increasing labor costs, this figure will be about split in two. Building operations are practically at a standstill, the assessors say.

The new State law, requiring an accounting to the State, will mean that the loss of revenue from intangibles will be about 70 per cent. In many of the residential wards. There will, of course, be an increase of valuation due to the raising of values on buildings in the high value districts.

The present tax rate was based on a valuation of \$1,608,701,300. This was an increase of \$42,304,000 over 1915, when the rate was an even \$18. It is expected that the State tax will exceed the last year's rate.

The rate is generally announced in August. Commenting on the delay, Chairman Edward B. Daily of the Board of Assessors said yesterday:

"The assessors have had more work to do, notwithstanding the opinion of experts, in 1917, than they ever had in the history of the department. The number of items, the changing of the laws, the separation of accounts, all contributed to making a great amount of labor."

AUG - 8 - 1917

FIRE CHIEF'S SON GETS \$400 RAISE

AUG 8 1917

Mayor Curley yesterday assured Edward McDonough, son of Chief McDonough of the fire department, and the latter's aide, a \$400 increase in salary, which was denied him in March. Promotion from the rank of hoseman to that of lieutenant makes the salary \$1800.

When the mayor asked for the increase at the time the budget was prepared, the Finance Commission, in disallowing the raise said: "The real reason is due to personal influence of Mr. McDonough in the department. He should not be allowed the increase under any circumstances, as it will tend to create disorganization."

The new lieutenant was praised for his rescuing of several persons at the fire in the Hotel Lenox last winter.

Mayor Curley yesterday retired District Chief William Coulter, who has been in the fire department 35 years. Capt. William E. Riley of Engine company 4, has been made district chief to succeed Chief Coulter.

The mayor also announced the promotions of George A. Waggett of Ladder 2, William F. Heidi of Engine 4, and of George P. Smith, Engine 10, to lieutenants.

AUG - 10 - 1917

ASKS MONEY FOR BASE HOSPITAL ON PARKER HILL

AUG 8 1917
Mayor Seeks Contribution of at Least \$50,000

From Elks.

AUG 1 1917

A contribution of \$50,000 to \$100,000 for the proposed Reconstruction Base Hospital on Parker Hill has been asked of the Elks by Mayor Curley. A letter in which the request was made has been sent to President John K. Tener of the National League, who is chairman of the B. P. O. E. war relief committee.

In his appeal for funds with which to start the institution in which will be treated those maimed in warfare, the mayor said:

"May I suggest a contribution by your body, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of a sum of money toward the erection of the hospital about to be built on Parker Hill, designated as Reconstruction Base Hospital No. 1? Contracts for the beginning of construction on this are ready; construction can and should be rushed.

"With the amount in the hands of the reconstruction hospital committee a contribution of \$100,000 would at present prices complete the hospital, according to the plans approved by the authorities at Washington, ready for the government to take it over and run it by the time it is needed. Half that sum, \$50,000, would, with the money on hand, make possible the completion up to a 200-bed hospital with necessary connections and fittings.

"It perhaps may not be amiss to refer to the belief of those concerned in building this hospital, that a hospital so equipped and so run is certain to do much toward the solving of the similar care of the potential cripples of industry in this country in a field in which the past has shown no great achievements despite medical progress."

AUG 9 - 1917

An increase of \$1 in Boston's tax rate is the forecast of the assessors.

Explanations, naturally, will be found in great quantity and variety (there are always at least a dozen of imposing reasons for an increase in taxes). A falling off of the increase in valuation, a loss of revenue from intangibles, the generally higher cost of municipal living; these and other ancient details of misfortune will be brought forward and arrayed for the taxpayers' inspection. Some of these reasons are valid enough. The Boston taxpayer faintly suspects, however, that money goes easy in City Hall, especially in a campaign year; and, reckoning on an increase of \$1 each year, wonders where our \$18.80 rate will be 10 years hence.

AUG - 9 - 1917

CENSURE BOSTON'S LICENSE POLICY

AUG 9 1917
Local Prohibition Leaders Address Visiting Chicagoans.

Dissatisfaction with the handling of the license question in Boston was expressed yesterday before the visiting Chicago City Council committee by Boston no-license leaders. Although Chairman Toman of the committee explained that his associates were not in Boston to hear prohibition speeches, but to hear suggestions concerning the proper regulation of the liquor traffic, they were forced to listen to several arguments against the sale of intoxicants.

Robert H. Magwood of the Anti-Saloon League challenged the assertion made by Mayor Curley Tuesday that the majority of the people are satisfied with the handling of the liquor problem in Boston. He said that licenses are granted despite the concerted objection of the majority of people residing near the proposed location.

J. Frank Chase of the Watch and Ward Society said that the Boston commission's regulating of cafes is far from satisfactory. Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.; George W. Landers of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society and Miss Cora F. Stoddard of the Scientific Temperance Society were other speakers.

Yesterday afternoon the committee went down the harbor on the Monitor. Accompanied by Penal Commissioner David B. Shaw, the visitors inspected Deer Island and other city institutions on their trip. The hearings by the Chicago investigators will close today.

AUG - 8 - 1917

CHICAGOANS STUDY EXCISE CONDITIONS

AUG 8 1917

An inquiry into Boston's methods of handling the liquor question was begun yesterday by 19 members of Chicago's City Council license committee. The visitors, who will be in the city through tomorrow, are holding hearings in the rooms of the Licensing Board on Beacon street to obtain data for legislation to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature. Alderman John Toman is chairman. With the committee is the Rev. John P. Brushingham, secretary of the Morals Commission of the city of Chicago.

Chairman Fletcher Ranney and other members of the Boston board, and Police Commissioner O'Meara appeared before the committee yesterday.

Mayor Curley, asked if the citizens generally were satisfied with license conditions in Boston, replied:

"Yes, I should say that with the exception of about one-third of the entire population, they are completely sat-
isfied."

FIREMEN CALLED WELL CARED FOR

AUG 9 1917

Persons in Touch With City Government Affairs Sum Up Privileges of Men Who Seek Every Third Day Off

Boston firemen who are demanding one day off in three are declared by several heads of departments at City Hall to be beyond all doubt the best provided for class of city employees; and, indeed, better cared for than any other organization of men depending on salary or wage in the city of Boston.

Four organizations contribute to their relief and care when need arises. Since 1884, the city has paid pensions to members of the fire department, the pension roll today being \$150,714.21 a year. The Firemen's Relief Fund, an organization of the men, pays \$2.50 a day when the firemen report as unable to be on duty.

The Firemen's Relief Association, another organization of the men's, pays their families \$2000 upon their passing away, and Massachusetts State Firemen's Association pays \$1000 to the family of any fireman who perishes on duty.

The Firemen's Relief Association is the only one of these beneficial organizations which costs the firemen any money to maintain. In this concern, upon the passing of any member, the firemen are assessed \$2 each and there being about 1000 members the benefit is paid at once. Every man connected with the fire department in whatever capacity must be a member of this organization six months after entering the department.

The city pension roll for firemen shows how the department has been cared for by Boston. In 1884, the year the firemen's pension was established, \$595.50 was paid in pensions. The same year the police pension roll amounted to \$25,577.98. In 1916 the firemen's pension payroll amounted to \$150,714.21 while the pension roll of the Boston police was \$158,821.45.

On the Boston firemen's pension roll today are 210 regular pensioners to whom are made annual payments of \$1600 down to \$550. There are 42 women drawing annuities of \$300 a year each. On the pension roll of the retired firemen who are receiving compensations from the city are 55 men at \$600 a year; 25 men at \$650; 52 men at \$700; nine at \$750; 26 at \$800; 11 at \$900, and 13 at \$1000. These figures were taken from the monthly payroll of the fire department pensions of July 26, 1917.

The schedule of payment depends on service. One half pay is given to men who have been disabled after 15 years' service. To a fireman who is retired on what is called "total disability" the city pays two-thirds of his salary for the remainder of his life. After 25 years service in the fire department any man who has attained the age of 55 years may retire on one half of his salary for life.

The city's pension roll payments for the firemen has grown steadily and swiftly from 1884. In 1884 the city paid in pensions to firemen \$595.50; 1885, \$1775; 1886, \$1905; 1887, \$1992.86; 1888, \$3641.28; 1889, \$8175.02; 1890, \$12,348.05; 1891, \$10,360.42; 1892, \$13,524.89; 1893, \$23,415.48; 1894, \$27,951.99; 1895, \$33,263.92; 1896, \$34,901.28; 1897, \$38,960.72; 1898, \$44,319.14; 1899, \$47,062.78; 1900, \$48,625.48; 1901, \$53,879.47; 1902, \$64,478.63; 1903, \$64,800.29; 1904, \$68,130.84; 1905, \$69,383.20; 1906, \$76,096.79; 1907, \$88,479.16; 1908, \$95,759.49; 1909, \$97,987.10; 1910, \$102,763.94; 1911, \$108,601.84; 1912, \$111,843.37; 1913, \$124,299.44; 1914, \$136,204.06; 1915, \$140,988.67, and 1916, \$150,714.21.

In addition to the demand for one day off in three from the firemen, John Grady, commissioner of the fire department, wrote yesterday to Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston committee on public safety, asking the chairman to help him secure exemption for 40 men in the service who are liable to the first draft.

Chairman Bowles advised Commissioner Grady to take up the facts with the various exemption boards in Boston, at the same time reminding Mr. Grady that under the law firemen are not exempt from service. The commissioner's letter to Chairman Bowles is as follows:

"Dear Sir: I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 30th inst., forwarding as an inclosure a copy of a letter received from Commander Mitchell, U. S. N. The inclosure is very assuring and I am certain that some good will result from your efforts. However, it cannot come any too soon.

"In regard to the draft for the new army, I would say that there are 227 men in the employ of this department between the ages of 21 and 31. As far as I can ascertain, about 40 of these men are liable for service in the first 500,000 to be raised for a new army within a few weeks. If these men are drafted and accepted, a most serious condition will be imposed upon the Fire Department of this city, a condition of the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens.

"The age for entering the Fire Department is from 22 to 30 years, so you can readily see, unless something is done, that every man appointed from now on will increase the liability of this department, and in filling the positions made vacant in the ranks of our trained men we can only call upon men who are liable to be taken away from us at any moment.

"Furthermore, I believe that the entire present organization of the Fire Department should be left intact in all its branches, as each branch is necessary to maintain the efficiency of the other."

AUG 17 1917

BRIDGE ORDER IS TABLED

The Boston City Council met in special session yesterday afternoon and vetoed to table an order of Mayor Curley's providing for a loan of \$50,000 for the rebuilding of the Broadway extension bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad tracks to South Boston.

AUG 17 1917

G. A. R. VETERANS BEGIN TO GATHER

Representatives of Departments From All Over United States Beginning to Arrive in Boston for Big Encampment

Grand Army of the Republic veterans are beginning to arrive in Boston from all parts of the United States for their national encampment, which begins Sunday and continues through Saturday. Between 10,000 and 12,000 veterans are expected to take part in the fifty-second reunion.

Preparations for entertaining the Grand Army veterans and allied organizations are rapidly taking form, and indications are that this year's encampment will be a notable one.

Arrangements have been made by Mayor Curley to have the city fireboats give an exhibition in the upper harbor for the benefit of the visitors on next Friday, when they take a steamboat trip about Boston Harbor.

The Boy Scout patrols in Greater Boston have been requested to provide a continuous detail of boys to act as guides and messengers during encampment week, and about 50 scouts will be stationed near the Hotel Vendome, headquarters for the Grand Army next week. Mayor Curley directed that two tents be provided for these boys in Commonwealth Avenue near the hotel.

Announcement is made that funds for defraying national encampment expenses are rapidly pouring in. Additional subscriptions to the guarantee fund for the encampment bring the total up to \$23,250, the G. A. R. finance committee announced today.

Word has been received that the Russian Mission to the United States, accompanied by Boris A. Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to this country, will be in Boston Tuesday afternoon to take part in celebrating the encampment. Arrangements are under way for entertaining the Russians during their stay in the city.

Mayor Curley has invited Stephen S. Wise and Louis Marshall of New York City to be the guests of the city during the visit of the Russian Mission.

Although arrangements were made before the United States entered the war for the federal free employment bureau in the Franklin schoolhouse to give the use of its quarters to the Kearsarge Naval Veterans and G. A. R. posts during encampment, Henry J. Skeffington immigration commissioner at Boston, has announced that this plan may have to be dropped as the needs of large plants having contracts with the Government for labor must be met. The employment bureau, he said, is needed to provide firms with Government contracts with help.

MONITOR - AUG - 9 - 1917

AUG - 14 - 1917

STRANDWAY FAR FROM COMPLETED

AUG 9 1917
South Boston Improvement Long
a Theme of Mayor Curley's
Political Talks, 20 Per Cent
Done on Day Set for Finish

This day, Aug. 9, 1917, was stipulated in the \$803,180 South Boston Strandway contract with the New York State Dredging Company for the completion of the improvement which Mayor Curley made one of the chief planks in his platform when he ran for Mayor in 1913. This year and late last year the Mayor has promised to dedicate the finished Strandway improvement on Oct. 12, naming it "Columbus Park." The Strandway undertaking, it is asserted, is little more than 10 per cent finished at the end of the eight months stipulated in the contract for the completion of the entire enterprise. Payments made by the city auditor under approval of the commissioner of the Department of Public Works amounted to \$175,943.45 on July 5 last. Of course, this payment does not represent the full amount due the contractor, for the city withholds 15 per cent of the total amount due until the completion and acceptance of the work.

It was figured out at City Hall yesterday that about \$206,000 was really due to the New York State Dredging Company for the work it had done on the Strandway affair to date, or something like 25 per cent of the whole. The payment on the sewer extension work, which, of course, has had to precede the dredging and filling for the proposed parkway, on July 5 amounted to \$114,136.95. Since then it is figured the total work on the sewer system improvement has amounted to \$136,000 and on the Strandway to \$73,000, or \$206,000 in all to date.

When it is recalled that the sewer extension improvement has been figured to cost nearly \$200,000 it will be seen how much the parking work for the Strandway has been delayed. It is figured by experts who are watching the work done along the South Boston shore of Old Harbor that not a great deal more than 10 per cent of the dredging and filling for the park the Mayor proposes to dedicate on Oct. 12, next, has been completed.

One engineer said that if the enterprise had been advanced 10 per cent in the eight months it was agreed the entire proposition should be put through, plain mathematics indicated to him that the entire undertaking would require 80 months, or nearly seven years, for eventual completion. This man, and he has given the matter considerable study and attention, declared that he did not believe the Strandway improvement would be completed for several years yet under the most favorable conditions.

That this is the probable fact, it must be remembered that the proposed enlarged park along the South Boston Strandway is to be made largely of the dredging from the harbor there and that it will require years for this soft filled-in material to settle sufficiently to support roadways and walks and the other accessories to a modern park.

The city's contract with the New York State Dredging Company for the Strandway improvement work was signed on Dec. 9 of last year. The instrument stipulated the completion of the entire work on Aug. 9, 1917. That fact has been little spoken of at City Hall, the impression being steadily thrown out that the Strandway improvement is to be completed in time for the dedication, Oct. 12, next.

It was said in City Hall yesterday that the contractor would be urged to fill up as much along the shore as possible thereby making a small island, or filling, and that on this eminence a stand would be erected from which prominent position the Mayor would deliver his dedicatory address in South Boston just about two months before the city election in which he is a candidate for reelection.

The work, so far, has been carried on under the sewer extension loan appropriation of \$200,000 and the \$599,000 loan transferred from the funds of the Park and Recreation Department to the Department of Public Works which is conducting the big enterprise.

The Boston Finance Commission had never approved of the enterprise. In one of its reports on the matter it recommended: "That the work at South Boston is not of urgent necessity, its construction be delayed until such time as normal conditions in the labor and materials markets are restored."

But the Strandway improvement was an ante-election pledge of Mayor Curley and he insisted on starting to carry out the enterprise which some of his strongest political friends have privately admitted was a contract which should have waited the paving of the streets and the restoration of better market conditions for the supplies needed.

LIEUTENANT GOGGIN PROMOTED

Lieut. Patrick F. Goggin, a fireman for 24 years and a lieutenant since 1901, was made a captain yesterday by Mayor Curley. Goggin, who has been at Engine 36 and whose home is at 21 Monument Square, Charlestown, may remain at Engine 36 house. It is believed that Captain Murray, now in command there, will be transferred to Engine 4, to succeed Capt. William E. Riley, recently made district chief.

AUG - 15 - 1917

MAYOR CURLEY IN WORCESTER

Mayor Curley, it is announced from Worcester, is to attend the annual social party and assembly of the Worcester division of the Army and Navy Union which is to be held tonight at the Lincoln Park Hall in that city. The Mayor and Mrs. Curley are to be met at the Union Station by a special committee and will be guests at a dinner in their honor at the Bancroft Hotel.

BOSTON'S SHARE OF TAX \$2,855,064

Boston's share in the first distribution of the proceeds of the income tax will be \$2,855,064.60, according to a computation made today by Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry from figures submitted to him by the Boston assessors.

The assessors found this year taxable personal property to the amount of \$152,925,800, as compared with a total of \$310,925,800 in 1915, the year which under the provisions of the Income Tax Law must be taken for purposes of comparison. It is provided in the law that each city and town shall receive from the State an amount equal to what it would receive, at the 1915 tax rate, on the difference between the assessments for the year 1917 and the year 1915. This difference amounts to \$158,614.700, and as the 1915 rate was \$18 per thousand of valuation, it is found that the amount to be refunded to the city is \$2,855,064.60.

Later there will be a second distribution, in which each city and town will receive its proportionate share of whatever amount remains after the first distribution claims of all cities and towns have been satisfied. It is estimated that approximately \$3,000,000 will be available for this distribution, which will be made on the basis of contributions to the State tax.

AUG - 18 - 1917

SLIGHT INCREASE IN BOSTON TAX RATE

Only a slight increase in the tax rate of Boston is probable for the coming year, according to reports received yesterday at the office of the Board of Assessors. Last year the rate was \$17.80 per \$1000; this year it is expected to be not more than 20 or 30 cents higher, or about \$18. City expenses will be greater, but there will be a large addition to the grand list because of the increase of small buildings in the suburbs and receipts from the taxation of intangible property will be larger. A few days ago it was estimated that there would be an increase of \$18,000,000 in the real estate grand list. Today this estimate was increased to \$23,000,000.

AUG - 15 - 1917

OPPOSE PUBLIC MARKETS

Farmers Supplying Boston Trade Will Not Co-operate with City, According to Superintendent Graham

Farmers are opposed to the establishment of six public markets in various parts of the city, as Mayor Curley hoped to do this week. This is the report which Pat H. Graham, superintendent of markets, filed with Mayor Curley today. He declared that since last Friday he had been interviewing the farmers and that 250 of them had no interest in the plan and would not cooperate to make it successful. The farmers declared that it would mean much more work for them to dispose of their produce if they were obliged to drive so far away from the market district, and, furthermore, they could not afford to spend the time to pedlars at their lands.

AUG 15 1917

JOURNAL - AUG-10-1917.

VETERANS WANT RUSSIANS AND ROOT IN BOSTON

AUG 10 1917

Mass Meeting in Faneuil Hall Also Projected After G. A. R. Parade.

Approval of the plan to have Elihu Root, special envoy of this country to Russia, and the members of the Russian mission to the United States participate in the Boston parade of the G. A. R. veterans was voted yesterday by the veterans' executive committee in charge of the arrangements for the encampment. Mayor Curley will confer with Gov. McCall on the advisability of inviting Mr. Root and the Russians.

It is hoped that a mass meeting may be held in Faneuil Hall, the evening after the big parade, Aug. 21, at which Mr. Root and M. Bakmeteff, leader of the Russian mission, would be the speakers.

The route of the G. A. R. parade, as decided upon by the veterans yesterday, will be: Beacon at Arlington, up Beacon Hill, School, Washington, Temple place, Tremont, Boylston, to Park square, where the parade will disband.

Copley square will be decorated as a court of honor during the stay of the G. A. R. men in Boston. Patriotic "movies" will be shown each evening of the week at the Parkman bandstand.

The veterans request that, during encampment week, "Old Glory" be used as the one principal feature of all decorations and that on the day of the parade every house, store and public building along the route display the American flag conspicuously.

"There is one sight above all others, whether in peace or war, that ever cheers the defender of his country, and that is his country's flag," say the remnants of the "thin blue line," whom the whole nation has for years delighted to honor, and who will march for the last time through the streets of Boston.

AUG - 9 - 1917

WILL DISCUSS CITY MARKETS FRIDAY

Mayor Calls Conference to Get Plan Under Way.

AUG 9 1917

Another attempt to get city markets under way will be made tomorrow, when Mayor Curley will confer at City Hall with the heads of city departments whose assistance will be needed in effecting the desired arrangement.

Among those whom the mayor has asked to the conference are Police Commissioner O'Meara, Supt. Graham of the Market Department, Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department, and members of the committee on food conservation of the Boston Public

Safety Committee.

The movement for public markets, with lower prices for most vegetables, is tending to dispel the gloom which has surrounded Boston's housewives for the last year. A record corn crop is predicted, potatoes are steadily becoming cheaper, beets and onions are as cheap as they have been in years, and chickens of choice varieties are retailing at 25 cents a pound.

The United States Department of Agriculture urges all housekeepers to eat vegetables while they are cheap, and substitute chicken for pork, beef or mutton. There is still a large quantity of chicken in storage, and the marketmen are pocketing a loss to get rid of them.

State and of the Boston Elevated from Cleary square, the center of the Hyde Park district.

The action was taken on receipt of a recommendation by Mayor Curley.

The council voted down an order for the raising, through a bond issue, of \$50,000 for the construction of a steel floor on the Broadway bridge to South Boston, over the tracks of the Boston and Albany.

Six of the members felt that the improvement should be paid for out of the tax levy, in accordance with the pay-as-you-go policy. Councilmen McDonald, Watson, and Attridge, who voted for the order, contended that the bridge is in a dangerous condition, and that the emergency justified a loan order.

The council voted on petition of the Chamber of Commerce retail trade board, to hold a hearing the evening of Sept. 6 on the question of running surface cars on Washington street Saturday afternoons. The council will also have a hearing the afternoon of that day on the petition of the Boston Burial Society for permission to use land on Baker street, West Roxbury, for burial purposes. A petition from remonstrants was received by the council.

The next meeting of the council will be Sept. 10.

AUG - 7 - 1917

CITY FREE FROM INFANT PLAGUE

AUG 7 1917

Not a Case of Infantile Paralysis Reported in Four Months.

Boston, which like other large cities of the country, was expected to have a recurrence of last year's infantile paralysis epidemic, has not had a case reported within four months. Although in several sections of the country the scourge has returned, this city has seemed immune.

"There are, of course, no preventive measures we can take, for nobody knows the cause of the disease," said Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney yesterday. "Our department can only keep up its work of sanitation and other measures that make for more healthful conditions in the city. Our doctors and nurses are making immediate examination of all cases of sickness in which there is any doubt, so that I am sure that any isolated case of paralysis that does develop will be detected in its early stages."

AUG - 7 - 1917

COUNCIL ASKS FIVE CENT FARE FOR HYDE PARK

Corporation Counsel Sullivan Ordered to Petition for City.

AUG 7 1917

A resolution asking Corporation Counsel Sullivan to petition, on behalf of the city, for a 5-cent fare for the residents of Hyde Park, was passed unanimously by the City Council yesterday. The petition would ask the Public Service Commission to establish a joint traffic rate on the lines of the Bay

AUG - 8 - 1917

ANOTHER HEARING ON FIREMEN'S DAY

AUG 8 1917

Lively Session Expected Aug. 16—Mayor Declines to State Attitude.

At least one more hearing on the proposed one day off in three for Boston firemen will be held. Refusing to say just what his attitude will be on the order passed Monday by the City Council, Mayor Curley announced yesterday that on the morning of Aug. 16 at 8 such a hearing will be held.

The hearing will be open to all who wish to be heard, so that a lengthy and spirited session may be expected. It is probable that at that time the committee from the Boston Chamber of Commerce will take advantage of the opportunity to present for consideration its study of the engine companies of the city, which received scant consideration by the council Monday afternoon. The committee has also made a similar study of the city's ladder companies, showing their present strength under the one day in five arrangement, and what the condition of the companies would be if one day in three were allowed.

AUG - 7 - 1917

OPEN NEW BATHHOUSE

A new bathhouse will be placed within a few days at the dock occupied for many months by the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie. An announcement of the providing of additional bathing facilities for Noddle Island, which was made yesterday by Chairman John H. Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department,

MONITOR - AUG - 10 - 1911

RUSSELL FIRE CLUB INFLUENCE

Department Organization That
Started for Social Purposes
Used to Exert Pressure to Get
Every Third Day Off for Men

Organized about nine years ago as a purely social institution the Russell Fire Club of Boston, composed of practically every private in the Boston Fire Department, is today the formidable instrument by means of which the firemen put through the Boston City Council their ordinance securing for them one day off in every three if Mayor Curley is willing. The Russell Fire Club conducted the campaign for one day off in three last year only to be defeated by the votes of Councilmen Coleman, Collins, Hagan, Kenny and Storrow.

AUG 10 1917
Then the Russell Fire Club, composed of privates of the Boston Fire Department joined the American Federation of Labor despite the fact that trade organization of city employees is illegal. The campaign waged this year by the firemen has the political influence of this powerful labor organization behind the men. That fact was remembered undoubtedly by the six councilmen who this year voted to still further favor the already well-cared for members of the fire department.

It is said that the real program of the firemen was to make their drive through the council early this year for the one day off in three. They did not expect the opposition they met, because of their confidence in the weight of the labor organizations behind them. Once the one day off in three demand is granted the plan of campaign comprehended a drive this fall for the \$100 increase per man of the \$1400 men, thus making Boston firemen the best-paid firemen in the world. But in council this year the drive met determined opposition and by the time the measure was "jammed through" the council the balance of the program had gone by the board. It is believed on the part of many firemen that they dare not ask for more money now in view of the opposition they encounter in their one day off in three demand and the widespread publicity their social-organized labor inner organization, the Russell Fire Club, has received.

This club was organized about one year after the Police Social Club was established. Shortly after the police organized their club they secured one day off in 15, something they had never had before. Then came the firemen with their Russell Fire Club, named in honor of William Russell, one time fire commissioner of Boston.

When Nathan Matthews was chairman of the Finance Commission in 1908, a report from that commission discussed rather sharply the firemen's organization as it then existed. Later when the club took to hiring legal counsel and revealed its purpose more boldly the Finance Commission, John R. Murphy, chairman, issued a report scoring the Russell Fire Club for an alleged purpose to expend \$400 in employing some person to further its aims in the city.

The fire club was in 1913 seeking increases in salaries and the Finance Commission, when Mayor Curley was installed, issued the following in a report dated April 8, 1914:

"Unlike the Police Commissioner, the former Fire Commissioner had no concurrent power of checking salary increases. In testifying before the Finance Commission, the former Fire Commissioner stated that the employment of counsel to obtain increases in salary was unnecessary and that he had so advised the members of the force. The increases in January, 1914, were made with only a few days of the outgoing administration left, but he believed they could be made within the appropriation, but to accomplish it, improvements in the fire service which he had previously intended to make will be deferred. He further stated that while he knew of the employment of counsel he issued no official objection to it.

40C-13-1917
**FIRE SERVICE
CHANGE URGED**

State Control of Boston Department Is Proposed as a Solution of Problems Involved in Conditions Now Existing

That the State of Massachusetts take over the operation and control of the Boston Fire Department just as it did the operation and control of the Police Department many years ago is proposed as a solution to present conditions by a man who has much to do with municipal affairs in Massachusetts generally. The influence exerted in the department by the Russell Fire Club, the fact that this organization is now affiliated with the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, and finally the fact that the Fire Department has become a pawn of city politics, are influences at work it is said, which may result in bringing about a radical change in the management of this branch of the service of the city of Boston.

It was said by this man that when city councilmen, four of whom were elected through the influence of the Good Government Association of Boston, so "play politics" that they vote for a proposition such as the one day in three it is time to remove the Fire Department from the control of city government, amend the city charter and place the department under the

control of a fire commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth for a period of five years.

It was this overturn which came in the Police Department many years ago when the Legislature removed from the hands of Mayor of Boston and City Council control of the Fire Department.

Since the Boston Department of Police has been operated under the control of the State it has been an efficient and well-conducted establishment. Politics has been reduced very greatly in the inner workings of the department, and the force has not been wielded to vote at the dictate of any one ambitious politician. The police commissioner, appointed for a term of five years by the Governor of the Commonwealth, owes his official head to no one man for continuance in office, for the Governor is reelected annually in Massachusetts, and it has not been the practice to give any man more than three consecutive elections. This fact removes the police commissionership from the probability of becoming a political pawn.

Since the Police Department has been taken over by the State the men in the force have never played the game of politics as have certain influences in the Fire Department. The fact that the powers in the Fire Department can wield an influence in the council and get from it a measure which the business men of the city and the fire underwriters denounce is pointed out as an evidence of how different is the control of the Fire Department under city auspices from that of the Police Department under a State-appointed commissioner.

It is said that the temper of men of influence in this city is such that this latest move on the part of the Fire Department of Boston may prove a boomerang and wrest it from local political control and place it under the supervision of the State Legislature and a nonpolitical fire commissioner.

Preparations are now being made for the hearing which Mayor Curley intends to give on the question of one day off in three next Thursday night in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall. Thomas D. Lavelle, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, has conducted the case publicly for the Russell Fire Club. He will undoubtedly appear at the hearing.

Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has conducted the case against the one day off in three demand of the firemen. He has stated that he expected to appear before Mayor Curley next Thursday night and continue his opposition.

There is opportunity of appeal the case to the courts should the council's action of last Monday be held by decision of Mayor Curley. It is known that tremendous political influences are bringing all the pressure they can upon the Mayor in half of this proposition. Former Mayor Nathan Matthews holds that the City Council had no right to pass on the matter. John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, said that the council should decide the question.

POSIT - AUG-10-1917.

DECIDES G. A. R. PARADE ROUTE

AUG 1 1917

Mayor Invites the Russian Mission to Take Part

AUG 1 1917

Mayor Curley and the members of the committee in charge of the parade that is to be the feature of the G. A. R. encampment yesterday announced the route over which the veterans will march. The parade will take place Tuesday, Aug. 21, and the start will be made from the corner of Arlington and Beacon streets.

Among those invited to take part in the reception to the old soldiers are Elihu Root, representative of the United States in the recent mission to Russia; the Russian ambassador to the United States and the members of the mission sent by Russia to this country.

The route of the parade has been tentatively decided as follows: Arlington street, up Beacon street, past the State House, to City Hall, through School street, to Washington street, to Temple place, to Tremont street, to Boylston street and Park square.

AUG 12-1917.

3407 PUPILS GRADUATED

Summer Review Schools

Save City Money

AUG 12 1917

The summer review schools of Boston closed Friday with a graduating class of 238 pupils in the high school courses and 3169 pupils in the elementary classes. This represents more than 70 per cent of the total enrolment for the term, which began June 26.

The total number of high school pupils enrolled was 297, and the total from the elementary schools 4705. All of these pupils had failed to pass in one or two studies last term and took the summer review course to make up their deficiencies.

Assistant Superintendent A. L. Raftier, who has charge of the review schools, claims that they have saved the city \$100,000 by keeping the 3407 pupils who passed the summer review courses from spending an additional year in school.

AUG-11-1917

G. A. R. TO SEE CITY OF FLAGS

Mayor Wants Emblems on Every House

Every householder in Boston is to be asked by the G. A. R. encampment committee to display the Stars and Stripes during the encampment week.

beginning Aug. 19, and ending Aug. 25. A city decoration scheme in honor of the visiting members of the Grand Army of the Republic was yesterday decided upon at a conference between Mayor Curley, J. Payson Bradley, chairman of the G. A. R. committee on decorations, and Ralph Adams Cram, the city planner.

There will be a court of honor in Copley square. The Public Library, Old South building, City Hall, Faneuil Hall, the Old State House, the Hotel Vendome headquarters, and the grandstand on Tremont street, are to be decorated.

AUG-8-1917.

SALARY RAISE FOR M'DONOUGH

Given Despite Fin. Com.

Protest

AUG 8 1917

Edward F. McDonough, son of Chief McDonough of the Boston Fire Department, yesterday received from Mayor Curley an increase of \$400 in his annual salary, making his yearly stipend \$1800. The increase in pay came in the form of an elevation of McDonough from the position of hoseman to the rank of lieutenant.

At the time the Mayor originally made the increase in the budget, the Finance Commission in opposing the raise, said to the City Council: "The real reason is due to personal influence of Mr. McDonough in the department. He should not be allowed the increase under any circumstances as it will tend to create disorganization."

In the accounts of the fire at the Hotel Lenox last winter McDonough was praised for rescue work.

The retirement of District Chief William Coulter took effect yesterday. Captain William E. Riley of Engine Company 4 succeeds Chief Coulter.

Mayor Curley yesterday announced the promotions to lieutenancies of William F. Heldt of Engine 40 and George P. Smith of Engine 10.

AUG-3-1917.

FRAUD IN PETITION CHARGED

Marks Angel's Name Mentioned in Movie License Fight

AUG - 3 1917

The name of Marks Angel, "junk king" and close friend of Mayor Curley, was mentioned by remonstrants who declared at a public hearing in City Hall yesterday that fraud had been resorted to in getting names for a petition for a moving picture house in the Codman square section of Dorchester.

The Rev. Alfred S. Isaac, pastor of the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church, called upon Mayor Curley to refuse the permit for the movie house, and said such action on the part of the Mayor would tend to squelch "rumors that are being circulated to the effect that we remonstrants have not got a show because Marks Angel and other men supposed to be very friendly to you, Mr. Mayor, are interested in this theatre."

MAYOR INTERRUPTS

Ex-Alderman Patrick Bowen is one of the backers of the proposed movie house. Mayor Curley, who was presiding at the hearing, interrupted the Rev. Mr. Isaac to announce that he had called the hearing to get at the facts and that he did not purpose to pay attention to rumors.

The Mayor gave strong intimation that the permit would be granted. Twice before a permit for a movie house in the same district has been turned down by the Mayor. But yesterday the Mayor at the opening of the hearing told the remonstrants that under a ruling from Corporation Counsel Sullivan he was powerless to refuse a license if the supporters of the project had complied fully with the building laws. He then inquired if the remonstrants, in view of this decision, wished to proceed with the hearing, and on getting an affirmative answer, proceeded to hear the pros and cons of the matter.

In explaining his declaration that misrepresentation had been practised by the persons who circulated the petition through the district, the Rev. Mr. Isaac asserted that men in the employ of Marks Angel secured signatures through misrepresentation.

At the close of the hearing the Mayor formally announced that he would take the matter under advisement.

AUG-3-1917.

BUMPS PUBLIC MARKET PLAN

O'Meara Cannot Grant Street Locations

AUG 5 1917

Mayor Curley's plan for public markets in the West and South Ends, and in Dorchester, received a technical bump from Police Commissioner O'Meara yesterday in the form of an announcement that he could not grant street locations without a special act from the legislature. Locations were asked for in Chambers and Poplar streets, West End; Castle street, South End; and Zeigler street, Dorchester.

RECORD - AUG 10 1917.

HUB TYPOS TO PLAY FOR BAT FUND

AUG 10 1917

Game Will Be Staged at
Fenway Park Next
Monday

Although the Red Sox will be on the road next week there will be something doing at Fenway Park Monday afternoon. The attraction at the home of the World's Champions will be a baseball game between the Boston Union printers and the New York Union printers. The grounds will be thrown open to the public free of charge.

During the game a delegation from the Boston local will take up a collection for the Bat and Ball Fund instituted by Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington team. The money collected will be sent to Manager Griffith and the latter will buy baseballs and bats for the American soldiers now in France.

Teams representing St. Louis and Chicago are now playing a series in the latter city for the same fund, and the other eight cities of the league, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cleveland are planning similar events.

The game is slated to begin at 2:30 o'clock and Mayor Curley will be on hand to toss the first ball. Arrangements are being made to have a military and naval display in connection with the game and selections will be played by a military band if arrangements now under way go through successfully.

The Boston and New York printers met at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, last Monday and the Boston team had little trouble in defeating New York. The New Yorkers however predict a win for next Monday.

The committee in charge of the event is President John H. Riley, Treasurer J. A. McLoughlin, Secretary J. H. McCarthy, Charles Lee, F. A. McGlew, H. Ellison and William McCarthy.

Following the game at Fenway Park the New York players and their guests will be taken in autos to Paragon Park, where supper will be provided by the Boston team.

AUG 10 1917
**MAYOR SIGNS 250
TOURISTS' CARDS**

There was a rush for identification cards by tourists about to go to Canada yesterday, Mayor Curley signing about 250 of them. These are useful in avoiding collisions with the Canadian officials and the United States immigration inspectors.

Incidental to the issue of the certificates, Mayor Curley took occasion to correct a statement made by certain returning tourists, that the British authorities were collecting a head tax of \$8 from aliens. The head tax is being collected by officials of the Department

of Labor of the United States Bureau of Immigration upon all Canadians coming into the United States and does apply to tourists from this country who may desire to spend their vacations in Canada.

AUG 10 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Standish Willcox "of the Mayor's office" was presented with a handsome watch fob by the Ten-of-Us Club of the Ancients last Wednesday afternoon upon the occasion of the harbor trip of those famous warriors and the visiting Chicago license committee, of which Stan was guide and official municipal representative. Immediately after Stan remarked that it was the first time in his life that he got something for nothing, everybody laughed. It was solid lead carefully gilded.

City Messenger Leary and his family departed yesterday for the wilds of Maine to enjoy their summer vacation. Ned Leary is some fisherman. He never returns without a new crop of fish stories, regardless of weather conditions.

A certain city employee contended the other day that rumor and gossip should not be printed, and that only facts should appear in the Mayor's Gate, despite which employee and contention it is rumored in City Hall circles that Mayor Curley will veto the bill providing for one day off in three.

AUG 10 1917

Rep. Alfred J. Moore has filed more than enough signatures for his nomination as Senator of the 6th Suffolk Dist., which now comprises Wards 13, 14 and 15. The former Representative of Ward 15 hears that Senator Jim Timilty intends to step out of politics this year, and so is taking time by the forelock in being the first candidate to file papers.

AUG 10 1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Miss Mary A. Delaney, one of the City Hall phone operators, was stricken with an attack of acute indigestion yesterday and was rushed to the Haymarket Sq. Relief Station, where she is reported as rapidly recovering. It is the first time that one of the operators was compelled to cease duties because of sudden sickness in many months, which is remarkable, according to Supt. Swift of the exchange, in view of the lack of sufficient ventilation in the operating room during the torrid waves.

AUG 10 1917
Supt. of Elevators Tom Coffey had a hard job convincing a "drunk" yesterday that the "drunk" was sitting on the operator's stool in a City Hall elevator and not in a subway car. The "drunk" insisted, after several trips up and down the well, that he was riding in a subway train bound for Cambridge, and after much persuasion, Tom finally succeeded in convincing the "drunk" that he was fooling himself.

The July number of "The Leader," the monthly publication printed by the youthful inmates of Rainsford Island, came off the press yesterday, but the principal article is about a month behind the times as this month it is entitled, "Why We Celebrate the Fourth."

Those costly decorations which festooned City Hall and the two reviewing stands in honor of the visiting Belgian War Mission quickly disappeared after the departure of the distinguished visitors, but Supt. Kneeland of the Public Buildings Dept. denies that the decorators who lent the decorations were not fast in color.

Chairman Bill Fanning of the Ward 22 local board visited City Hall yesterday in quest of free clerical assistance, but he met with little success as all the pay roll patriots are too busy these days to devote an hour or so evenings in assisting the board members in rushing the work through to completion, and Bill knows many of those pay roll patriots.

AUG 11 1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Singing of political parodies of popular songs will be one of the features of Mayor Curley's campaign this fall, according to some of the boosters who are already getting busy on the job. One of them is Supt. Tom Coffey, who has written a parody on a good old Irish song, but Bob Carey of the Building Department, who was born a stone's throw from the Mayor and always boosted him, is revising the parody.

AUG 11 1917

After a week's suspension of duties because of the shutting off of the gas supply into City Hall, the chemists in the testing department of the Engineering Division got back on the job today. The leak finally was discovered at a point about where the gas main enters the basement. The bacteriological laboratory of the Health Department also was inconvenienced.

The Committee on Claims of the City Council yesterday voted to report favorably on a claim of \$1100 filed by a newspaper located on Summer st. against the city for the breaking of a water main which damaged a large amount of materials. The committee, however, is not reporting favorably so often recently upon the increasing number of claims by persons who contend that lockers in public buildings, including bathhouses, were entered and valuables stolen. The committee says it is up to the respective departments to furnish more assistance in guarding such valuables.

Billie Curley Dunn, assistant custodian of City Hall, is acting assistant City Messenger during the absence of City Messenger Ned Leary, whose place is being temporarily filled by Asst. Messenger Fred Glenn. Billie says he is willing to perform all the duties of the office except to wear Ned Leary's tall hat and carry the municipal white mace.

There ought to be a prompt and generous response to Mayor Curley's appeal for automobiles for the use of Civil War veterans during Grand Army Week, August 19-25.

RECORD AUG 10-1917
COLUMBUS PARK
AUG NOT READY YET
Dredging Cannot Be Done by Oct. 12

Oct. 12
Mayor Curley's prediction that the Strandway at Old Harbor, South Boston, to be called Columbus Park, would be completed within eight months from the awarding of the contract for the work to the New York State Dredging Corporation, has failed.

The contract was awarded, after much controversy with the City Council, eight months ago yesterday, at a cost of \$803,000.

Official figures indicate that only about 22 p.c. of the work is done today, and that the corporation has received on account \$177,000.

Ever since the contract was awarded Mayor Curley has announced from time to time that he would dedicate the place as Columbus Park on Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

It now appears that a vast army with dredges could not complete the work upon that date because of the character of the soggy ground, which experts contend is continually sinking.

AUG 11 1917
STOP CARS OVER BROADWAY BRIDGE

Structure Too Weak, Public Service Board Rules

In compliance with an order issued by the Public Service Commission yesterday to the Boston Elevated Railway Co., the operation of cars on Broadway Bridge over the Boston & Albany Railroad will be discontinued and such cars will run through Dover and Washington sts.

An examination of the bridge by engineers representing the City of Boston and the Public Service Commission resulted in reports to the effect that the bridge, in its present condition, is not strong enough to warrant the operation of even the lightest street cars on it.

The strength of this bridge has been a subject of investigation for some time. In October, 1915, the Commission limited the weight of car that should be operated across the bridge and expressed the opinion that "it will be necessary to exclude the cars from this bridge in the course of about six months, and it may be sooner."

AUG 11 1917
ASK EXTRA TIME ON STRANDWAY JOB

A request for an extension of six months in which to complete the \$800,000 Strandway in South Boston, which Mayor Curley intends to dedicate Columbus Day as Columbus Park, was filed with the Mayor today by the New York State Dredging Co.

The big job should have been completed Thursday, but upon that date only about 20 p.c. of the work was completed, and now, if the request is not granted, the company can be held liable to the penalty clause which stipulates that they must pay the city \$100 a day until the work is completed.

The feeling in City Hall circles, however, is that the request will be granted.

AUG 11 1917
BOSTON TO HAVE SIX PUBLIC MARKETS

Decide at Conference to Open Them Monday on Land Owned by City

AUG 11 1917

NEW SCHEME MAY AFFECT HIGH PRICES

It was decided at a conference held at City Hall yesterday that six public markets would be opened here next week, on land owned by the city. This will also be done in the streets of the North, South and West Ends, if Police Commr. O'Meara will overlook certain ordinances. Peddlars, push cart men and farmers will be permitted to stand in the streets to make sales only in certain restricted areas.

The markets, which it was decided should be opened next Monday if possible, will be situated as follows:

Sullivan sq. Playground, Charlestown.

Columbus ave. Playground, Roxbury.

Christopher Gibson Playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester.

Portsmouth st. Playground, Brighton.

Randolph st. Playground, South End.

Newman st. Yard of the Park Department, South Boston.

The conference yesterday was attended by city officials and representatives of civic organizations, including Supt. Patrick H. Graham of the public markets; Peter Connolly, assistant superintendent; J. Frank O'Hare of the food administrator's advisory board of the State; Mrs. Robert A. Woods, Park Commissioners Dillon and Farquhar; James B. Shea, superintendent of parks; Chairman Frank A. Goodwin and Francis J. Brennan of the street commissioners, and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works.

Mr. O'Hare was commissioned to wait on Gov. McCall and urge him to direct Commr. O'Meara to overlook the street regulation as to peddlers. A letter was read from the Commissioner, in which he said that the Police Department will aid in every way in its power if the city officials will find legal means of establishing markets in the public streets.

It is argued that the reign of high prices, the abundance of garden products and the pressing need of better market facilities constitute a sufficient argument to warrant the Police Commissioner "looking the other way."

The Mayor is not at all enthusiastic in the belief that public markets will solve the problem which people of moderate means are facing, but he realizes the force of public demand and is determined to give the project the best possible trial.

The Street Commissioners, acting upon a suggestion of Supt. Graham, have advertised a public hearing for next Tuesday at noon, on a proposal to amend the street traffic regulations so as to permit farmers, hawkers and

peddlers to stand their vehicles for more than 20 minutes, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9:30 p.m. in the following named streets in the market territory: Chatham st., Commercial st., between State and Clinton sts.; South Market st., between Commercial st. and Atlantic ave.; Commerce st., State st., between Commercial st. and Atlantic ave.; Central st., between India st. and Atlantic ave., and McKinley sq.

Such a regulation would relieve the congestion that has long existed in the market district and enable purchases to be made with greater convenience.

AUG 11 1917
SPECIAL SESSION FOR STATE PAY TO DRAFT MEN

AUG 11 1917
McCall Asked to Summon Legislature to Take Up Matter

A demand that Gov. McCall call a special session of the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing State pay of \$10 a month for members of the draft army was filed at the Governor's office today by Rep. Daniel J. Casey of South Boston.

Under a ruling of Atty. Gen. Attwill, only men who are in the volunteer forces of the army or navy are entitled to this State pay, which was authorized by the last Legislature. Rep. Casey acknowledges that the Legislature bungled in not providing for the draft army, but declares that it was the intention of the Legislature at the time to include these men.

He was one of the Representatives who stood out for the plan of Mayor Curley that the men be paid \$25 a month. At the time a compromise was made the draft men were always considered, but someone who fixed the wording slipped up and provided only for those who entered "the volunteer forces."

Rep. Casey has also asked that legislation to permit absentee voting of the soldiers be also considered. He suggests that the members serve without pay for the special session.

Last year a special session of the Legislature was called to provide pay for the men then at the border.

AUG 4 1917
EXEMPTION BOARD IN NEW QUARTERS

By permission of Mayor Curley, the headquarters of the exemption board for Division 4, comprising Precincts 1 to 4 of Ward 5, were transferred yesterday from the North Bennett st. bathhouse in the North End to the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall. Chairman Peter P. Porter announced today that he expects to call the first 50 or more of his quota before the end of the week.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 10 - 1917.

BOSTON CAFES SCORED

Chicago Aldermen Hear About Their Reputation

Pointed To as Remaining Spot on System

Heaven in Boston Once Almost in View

Anti-Liquor Interests Have Their Day

AUG 10 1917

A second hearing was given this morning by the committee on licenses of the Chicago City Council, now visiting Boston. The session was held in the rooms of the Boston Licensing Board, but was not attended by the Boston commissioners. Only the anti-liquor interests were heard, as previously planned, but Alderman John Toman, chairman of the Chicago committee, explained that prohibition lectures would not be of any help as the saloon exists in Chicago, despite anything the committee can do, and regulation is the problem to be solved. Chairman Toman added that his committee had been charged with being a "wet" committee, which, he said, was absolutely untrue. He wanted it understood that before leaving Chicago the committee had invited every society in Chicago, industrial, business and reform organizations, as well as the temperance and liquor organizations, to send representatives with the committee on its trip. It wants to get the views of the various factions and wants to make an honest report on regulation of the liquor and allied affairs.

The weight of the argument offered, however, was against the sale of any alcoholic liquors. J. Frank Chase of the New England Watch and Ward Society was the first to speak, and he said that his province would not be to argue for prohibition, as his organization takes no position on that specific issue. His main argument was against the social evil attaching to the licensed cafés in Boston. Except for these cafés there was, in his mind, no serious complaint to make against the regulation of the liquor traffic in Boston, and except for this café system he could give Boston a clean bill of health socially. Heaven was in sight between March and May in 1916, he said, when café regulations containing the wisdom of Solomon had been promulgated by the old Licensing Board and were ready for enforcement, but then the governor chopped off the head of the Licensing Board and for a whole year the public was allowed to draw the inference that the liquor dealers were in the saddle and social evil allied with their business would go on unchecked. Last April the new commission had its first real opportunity to show what its attitude would be, and it showed a little improvement over what was expected, so that the conditions are a little better than they have been for some months, but are not satisfactory, for the commission's regulations of the cafés cannot be enforced. Mr. Chase paid a high compliment to the Boston police.

Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League declared the liquor revenue argument in defence of license to be a fallacy, giving figures to show that for \$1 of revenue there are \$4 of expenses. Boston receives \$1,054,267 in revenue and spends \$4,298,958 on crime, insanity and pauperism. That the people are

satisfied with the licensing system in Boston, as was claimed by the Boston Licensing Board yesterday, was challenged by Mr. Magwood. He gave a number of instances to prove his own view. He declared that liquor interests go before the Commission with petitions for licenses and the petitions are granted even when they are supported by only one or two friends of the petitioner and are opposed by almost the whole community. Samples of this were given, including the petitions for licenses at Uphams Corner, at Neponset and at one of the gates to the Charlestown Navy Yard. In the case of the Navy Yard the petitioner, to whom the license was to be transferred, erected an expensive building on the assurance from the Commission. Mr. Magwood said, that the petition would be granted, but finally Government officials prevailed against the proposition and the saloon was not opened. The Neponset petition was granted, he said, against the protest of nearly all the business men and clergymen in the district, but was finally withdrawn on account of representations from the Fore River Company. There are today, he said, 86 licensed places around the Charlestown Navy Yard. The people are far from satisfied, he said.

Other speakers were Katherine L. Stevenson for the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union; George W. Landers of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, and Miss Cora F. Stoddard of the Scientific Temperance Federation.

AUG 10 1917

CITY TAX RATE WILL SOAR

Advance of Nearly \$1 Is Not Improbable

Big Real Estate Loss by Slump in Building

Seventy Per Cent Intangible Decrease

Rate Delayed by Demands of State

AUG 10 1917

Boston's tax rate for 1917, according to present indications, will be much higher than the \$17.80 rate at present. No figures are available at the office of the assessing department, for clerks are at work on the books, but the department realizes the fact that increased assessments on real estate in the high value districts, all in the line of readjustments that are annually made, will not counteract, by any means, the loss in new taxable real estate, brought about by the war and high prices and that, furthermore, the loss from intangibles will probably amount to about 70 per cent in most of the residential wards, also that the trusts will be to the city almost a total loss, as they will be accounted for to the State.

Boston's normal increase in real estate values has averaged more than \$25,000,000. It is doubtful if the increase on account of new building since last April will amount to more than half that figure. Building operations started off well in the late fall and early winter, only to experience a slump because of the uncertainties in business which the war entailed, combined with the exceptional high prices for materials and the increased cost of labor. The assessors have not been surprised to find building practically at a standstill.

This loss, however, will be made up in part by the activity of the assessors in securing new value estimates on real es-

tate paying high incomes. There may be many property owners, with an intimate knowledge of property conditions throughout the city, who wonder how many buildings are able to stand higher values year after year. The assessors have avenues of information that others do not possess, and though property may be marked up at apparently its highest point a new figure may be imposed with dividends unaffected. Real estate losses will be further made up by substantial gains on tangible property in the business wards.

The assessors usually announce the tax rate in the middle of August, but the announcement has depended on the will of the mayor. This year the figures in gross may be ready at the usual time, but the department expects a delay because of the law as to intangibles, necessitating reports from every city and town in the State before final reports are ready.

Though present indications are that the Boston rate will be advanced nearly \$1, making it by far the highest rate in the history of the city, the final figures may tell a different story.

Boston's assessed valuation as of April 1, 1916, was \$1,608,701,300, exceeding the total valuation of 1915 by \$42,304,000. The total tax rate of \$17.80 per \$1000 of valuation, or 20 cents less than in the previous year, was divided thus: City tax, \$4.11; county tax, \$1.21; State tax, \$2.48. The latter tax was reduced 48 cents from the 1915 rate, but there will be an increase this year. The total tax levy was \$28,634, \$83.14 on property and \$421,844 on polls.

AUG 7 1917

TRAFFIC HEARING VOTED

City Council Will Give Public Chance to Discuss Washington Street Regulations on Sept. 6

AUG 7 1917

It is the hope of the City Council to decide on permanent traffic arrangements for Washington street, so far as they relate to trolley cars, before the present regulations expire Sept. 15. To that end the Council voted, at Monday's session, to hold a public hearing the evening of Sept. 6. This action was by request of the retail trade board and of the Chamber of Commerce, which is engaged in "sounding" the public as to the benefits of the present system, compared with the running of cars in the shopping district day and night.

The Chamber of Commerce board is addressing letters to telephone subscribers in South Boston and Dorchester, and at Monday's session suggestion was made that the board take the voting list and address all voters in those districts to make the inquiry more conclusive.

On the afternoon of the same day a hearing will be given on the petition of the Boston Burial Society for permission to use land on Baker street, West Roxbury, for burial purposes. The Council has received a formidable petition in remonstrance.

The Council adopted an order authorizing the mayor to sell to the city of Quincy for not less than \$15,000 the land at Squantum Head in Quincy not used in connection with the sewerage works.

A resolution asking Corporation Council Sullivan to petition, on behalf of the city, for a five-cent fare for the residents of Hyde Park, was passed unanimously. The petition would ask the Public Service Commission to establish a joint traffic rate on the lines of the Bay State and of the Boston Elevated from Cleary square, the centre of Hyde Park district.

HERALD - AUG - 11 - 1917

BELGIANS CHEER NATIONAL GUARD IN GREAT PARADE

B1
IT was not a pleasant afternoon for slackers.

Thousands of persons, deeply impressed by the stern significance of the occasion, witnessed the parade of some 14,000 United States troops who are soon to depart for the training camps in the South.

It was a parade of cheers and tears.

It was the last chance for a public farewell to these Massachusetts boys, who expect to slip quietly away from this country some day and fight for Uncle Sam on foreign soil, perhaps in that same Belgium in honor of whose visiting envoys the parade was set for today.

In the tens of thousands who choked the streets through the line passed were mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends of the marching boys and they watched the marchers in a frame of mind that no other parade in this city has ever inspired. In a lesser degree was the parade made impressive by its size. It was one of the largest, if not the largest, ever held here as a strictly military affair, barring two civil organizations, the Boston Union Belge and the Lawrence Union Franco-Belge.

Crowd Filled with Emotion.

The usual line of khaki-clad soldier boys on parade is impressive enough, but there was a catch in the throats of the spectators today as they realized that these lads—many seemed mere boys—were actually going away to fight; that it was a farewell such as the young men and maidens of today have heard their older relatives of civil war times describe the going away of home boys into the perilous unknown.

The parade was the first event of the day in honor of the visiting Belgian commissioners. The earlier events on the program were cancelled, upon a hint from Washington, in order that the visitors might get a much-needed rest. Thus the speech of Baron Moncheur from the gallery of the Old State House and the harbor trip were summarily dropped. A large crowd gathered for the first-named event, and then quietly dispersed when the word was passed around that it had been called off. But the parade was, in itself, more than enough to offset this omission.

The troops, which comprised practically the whole of the national guard of Massachusetts, led by the chief marshal, Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, started from Arlington street, at Commonwealth avenue, at 3 o'clock. A battalion of the regular army coast artillery followed immediately behind Gen. Sweetser, and then came 1000 or more sailors from Commonwealth pier and warships in the Boston Navy Yard.

yard; Brig.-Gen. Ames, commander-in-chief of the state guard; Louis A. Coolidge, Charles S. Baxter, John F. Stevens and J. Frank O'Hare of the public safety committee, Frank W. Stearns of Newton, George A. Bacon of Springfield and other guests of the Governor.

From Beacon street, the route of parade carried the column through Charles, to Boylston, to Tremont, to Temple place, to Washington, to Summer, to High, to Federal, to Milk, to Broad, to State, to Washington, to School, to Beacon and to Charles.

All along the way thousands of persons, people of many races, cheered, clapped their hands, and waved small American and Belgian flags. The "boys" smiled and appeared happy.

Plans to make the parade a strictly military demonstration were carried out to the end. Several organizations had expressed their desire to participate, but they were not allowed to do so. However, they were allowed to take positions along the route. Two Belgian societies, the Lawrence Union Franco-Belge and the Boston Union Belge, were the only non-military organizations in the column. The committee, after taking into consideration the fact that it would be one of the largest parades ever seen in this city, decided not to allow any other than military units to join in the affair.

When the long column reached Charles street, it disbanded. Then followed a patriotic meeting on Boston Common, where an address was made by Bourke Cockran. Thousands of persons who had witnessed the parade gathered there.

W. Bourke Cockran, orator of the day, was met at the North Station by W. F. Kenney, and Standish Willcox, mayor's secretary, and escorted to the Parker House, where, with Mayor Curley, the party breakfasted.

After a brief visit to City Hall, Mr. Cockran was taken for an automobile tour through the park system, and to the Copley-Plaza at 1 P. M., where Mayor Curley presided at a luncheon in honor of Mr. Cockran, to which were invited the Governor, former congressmen who were in Washington as colleagues of the New Yorker, and other state and city officials or ex-officials.

The Belgian envoys spent a quiet morning. They have been feted till they are at the point of exhaustion.

Various Units Assemble.

The various units of the guard reported at 2:45 to Maj. Charles T. Cahill, chief of staff. Coast artillerists from Fort Banks and Fort Heath had assembled, as well as hundreds from Forts Revere, Warren, Strong and Andrews. Soldiers of the 8th regiment left Lynnfield at noon and met at the Back Bay rendezvous shortly before 3, while the 9th, which left Framingham on a special train of 36 cars, marched from the Public Library to Arlington street.

The 5th regiment, whose companies were well scattered, some being in Charlestown, Newton, Medford, and others in Woburn and Malden, took their positions just before the parade started.

A few units of the national guard were missing. The 1st and 2d hospital units, the 1st and 2d ambulance units, the 1st and 2d hospital regiments of field artillery and the 2d regiment were unable to join in the parade.

Bostonians were given their first opportunity to see the new state guard assembled. From Arlington street the column marched to Park street, on Beacon. There the Belgian mission passed through, after the sailors had formed on one side of the street and the regular coast artillery on the other.

Reviewed by Governor.

When the parade passed the State House it was reviewed by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, members of the executive council, Brig.-Gen. Edwards, commanding the department of the northeast, U. S. A., Commandant Rush of the Charlestown navy

AUG - 1917.
**CITY HALL
GOSSIP**

Few appreciate the fact that less than two weeks remain before the last date for filing nomination papers for certification with local registration officials. The Legislature changed the date so that the last day is a Friday, instead of a Saturday, and the day of the month is the 17th, this year.

The dinner invitations to the banquet to the Belgians bear the same decoration in color as that which graces the front of City Hall today—a figure of a crusader, in crimson cloak, holding on high a cross in his right hand, and in his left the black, yellow and red flag of Belgium, the edge tattered, with the legend below: "Resurgam." Flanked by the city seal and the coat of arms of the state are these words: "Belgians, we salute you. The statesmanship, the learning, the wisdom, the genius of the world lay their tribute at your feet."

AUG 11 1917

MAYOR PLAYS DETECTIVE TO LEARN BATH CHARGES

AUG 11 1917

Is Ordered Out of Line for Not Paying Extra Prices, Then Or- ders Lessee to Reduce Them.

A new schedule of prices for baths at the Head House, City Point, will go into effect, as the result of a conference at noon between the lessee, Henry Wansker, and the mayor. The prices will be: Locker and towel for adult, 10 cents; Locker, towel and suit, for adult, 20 cents.

Locker, towel and suit for children under 12, 5 cents.

The mayor was at first inclined to revoke the lease, on account of an experience he himself had, but finally the compromise as above was reached.

This is the way Mayor Curley tells the story: "I had received a complaint that a man had been obliged to pay 35 cents, so I went to the Head House to find out for myself.

"I found that everybody was being charged 25 cents. I said: 'I want a 10-cent locker, suit and towel for an hour.' The man in charge said: 'None left. Twenty-five cents or else get out of the line.' So I stepped out, and the next two men each paid 25 cents.

"I was inclined to revoke the lease altogether, as not being carried on according to requirements, but this was the first complaint, and as the lease was entered into Jan. 1, 1916, and was for five years, I have finally arrived at a settlement which I think will be fair." The mayor concluded by explaining the details as above, adding that Wansker has agreed to put out a sign with the prices as fixed.

"And the prices for females are to be the same as for males. He was getting fancy prices for fancy costumes."

AUG 10 1917

BOSTON TO HAVE PUBLIC MARKETS

AUG 10 1917

Five Playgrounds Will Be Turned Over for That Purpose.

AUG 10 1917

MAY RESULT IN LOWERING OF PRICES

Mayor Curley announced today that beginning next week five public playgrounds will be opened to the farmers as public markets, and the raisers of produce are invited to drive in town and sell either to the general public or to pedlers on the following playgrounds:

Columbus avenue.

Christopher Gibson, Field's Corner.
Sullivan square, Charlestown.
Portsmouth street, Brighton.
Randolph street, in the Albany-Dover

street district.

The mayor's action was taken following a conference attended by Chairman Dillon of the park department, Superintendent of Markets Graham, Street Commissioners Brennan and Goodwin, Superintendent of Public Works Murphy, Mrs. Robert A. Woods and J. Frank O'Hare of the public safety committee and others.

Police Commissioner O'Meara sent a letter in which he quoted from his correspondence with the street commissioners, in regard to the setting apart of streets or the sale of produce, to the effect that he has no authority for such actions, and points out that the public markets in other communities are on vacant lots or in buildings owned by the city.

Mayor Curley criticised Mr. O'Meara severely for his "Bourbonistic attitude," and requested Mr. O'Hare, as a member of the public safety committee, to confer with Gov. McCall concerning the attitude of Mr. O'Meara.

"Mr. O'Meara is an appointee of the Governor," said the mayor, "and should realize at this time that a Bourbonistic attitude ought not to be maintained. I think the Governor should request Mr. O'Meara to suspend, at least during the war, a strict construction of the law, or any standing on technicalities. If we could open the public squares to the farmers, food which is now going to waste could be sold at reasonable prices."

AUG 10 1917

WANTS FIREMEN TO BE EXEMPT

AUG 10 1917

Commissioner Grady Fears the Effect of Drafting — 40 Now Liable to Serve.

ARE NOT BARRED AS CLASS

Fire Commissioner John Grady wrote yesterday to Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the executive committee of the committee on public safety, protesting against the drafting of the firemen of his department into the army, as a procedure fraught with "the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens."

He asked exemption of the 40 men liable in the first draft and expressed his belief that "the entire present organization of the fire department should be left intact in all its branches."

In reply Admiral Bowles advised Commissioner Grady to take the matter up with the local exemption boards, pointing out that under the draft regulations firemen were not exempt as a class, and that each individual case would have to be decided on its merits. The commissioner's letter is as follows:

"Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chairman, Executive Committee, Committee on Public Safety, City Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Sir: I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 30th inst., forwarding as an enclosure a copy of a letter received from Commander

Mitchell, U. S. N. The enclosure is very assuring and I am certain that some good will result from your efforts. However, it cannot come any too soon.

"In regard to the draft for the new army, I would say that there are 227 men in the employ of this department between the ages of 21 and 31. As far as I can ascertain, about 40 of these men are liable for service in the first 500,000 to be raised for a new army within a few weeks. If these men are drafted and accepted, a most serious condition will be imposed upon the fire department of this city, a condition of the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens.

"The age for entering the fire department is from 22 to 30 years, so you can readily see, unless something is done, that every man appointed from now on will increase the liability of this department, and in filling the positions made vacant in the ranks of our trained men we can only call upon men who are liable to be taken away from us at any moment.

"Furthermore, I believe that the entire present organization of the fire department should be left intact in all its branches, as each branch is necessary to maintain the efficiency of the other.

"Yours very truly,
JOHN GRADY,
Fire Commissioner."

CITY HALL GOSSIP

AUG 10 1917

WHO'S the liar?" is a question to which the finance commission may receive no answer other than that found in Psalms, cxvi., 11. Such questions as "Where did he get it?" are also much more difficult than "What did he do with it?"

The finance commission is positively pained at the mayor's continued refusal to pay any attention to its communications. The commission wrote one letter to Mayor Curley, July 26, and another Aug. 7, calling attention in each to: "The large amount of money which your honor had paid for your present residence, including the land upon which it is built;" to the mayor's statement, Dec. 13, 1915, that "The land cost \$10,000, which was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of one-half interest in the business of the Daly Plumbing Company," and to "Mr. Daly's denial, under oath, of your honor's statement."

Now the enemies of Mayor Curley are drawing all manner of unkind inferences from his failure to offer any explanation of the discrepancy between the statement of himself and his former partner. Yet, although 47,396 voters in the city election of 1915 voted to recall Mayor Curley, while only 35,784 recorded their approval of him, how many of that 47,396 would refuse credence to his simple statement *AUG 10 1917* that he received that \$10,000?

All in good time the Hon. James M. Curley will answer his critics, and will put them completely to confusion by the simple explanation that both he and Mr. Daly are honest men, and that Mr. Daly himself did not pay over the \$10,000, but it was paid by a third person, a friend of the Oakmount Land Company, of the Bermudez Company, of the Central Construction Company, and of Senator Timilty.

Will Senator Timilty and his Central Construction Company get the patch-paving contract for another four years if Mayor Curley is re-elected? It should easily run above another \$200,000, perhaps above a quarter of a million, and is easily the choicest plum in all the contracts, for the city's force of inspectors would have to be increased by 100 to watch every bit of patch paving, and elasticity is the word when estimates and performances alike are in such

JOURNAL - AUG - 11 - 1917

CITY PAYS \$4230 RENT ON \$1300 DONKEY ENGINE

AUG 14 1917

Fin. Com. Finds Contractor's Rig Apparently 'Busy' in Two Spots at Once.

The tale of a donkey engine became an official municipal document yesterday.

The Finance Commission issued a formal report to Mayor Curley concerning the financial prosperity that has been enjoyed by Peter W. Hill, a contractor well known at City Hall, ever since he invested in a very little donkey engine, a derrick, steam drill and seven buckets.

Peter purchased his apparatus shortly after Mayor Curley took office, and three days after he bought it, he rented it to the city. According to the Finance Commission, the value of the apparatus was approximately \$1300, and the city had already paid \$4230.54 in rent, in addition to the cost of teaming, rigging and various repairs.

Derrick Very "Busy"

The derrick has been as busy a little derrick as ever hoisted a load, according to the receipted bills on file at the office of City Auditor Mitchell, having been so busy that it worked in South Boston and Roxbury apparently at the same time.

On this point, the report of the Finance Commission reads: "An examination of the items of the various bills for rental appears to show a duplicate payment for one week in September, 1915, the derrick being charged for one month at Walnut avenue and during the same month charged one week at F and First streets, South Boston. A second duplicate payment seems to have occurred during the month of October for the same items, at the same locations, namely, Walnut avenue and F and First streets."

The buckets rented to the city by Peter W. Hill were also a profitable investment by Peter, according to the Finance Commission. The report reads: "The original charge of \$60 a month for engine and derrick included the rental for buckets, but in November, 1915, a bill was rendered by Mr. Hill for rental of five buckets at \$7 a month for the 17 months previous, that is, from the date of the original delivery of the apparatus to the city, and the amount was paid. Mr. Hill's explanation is that at the time he rendered the extra bill for the rental of the buckets he found out that it was customary in renting an engine and derrick to be paid an extra rental for buckets, and he asked for it and got it."

Named In Former Report

Contractor Hill is the same man who is named in a Finance Commission report as having received 838 articles, ranging from concrete mixers to shanties and horses, early in the Curley administration under conditions that were bitterly criticized by the Finance Commission as indicating "a deliberate attempt on the part of members of the Public Works Department to transfer, without adequate compensation to transfer, valuable property, which will have to be largely replaced by the department, to a

private contractor for the conduct of his business."

At that time an attempt was made to take away a \$300 engine from this city yard, but the city employee who permitted the 838 articles to be removed balked at allowing the engine to be removed by the contractor's gang.

Yesterday's Finance Commission report concludes:

"Ordinary business judgment requires that the city of Boston should own its own apparatus, and when it does rent apparatus similar to that rented from Mr. Hill it should be only for a short time to meet an emergency."

"It is apparent from all the evidence that the engine, derrick, steam drill and buckets rented by the city of Boston from Peter W. Hill have not been in use for long periods of time by the city, not only because of snow and repairs to the apparatus, but also very often because there was no work where the apparatus could be used; yet the city has been paying rental almost continuously."

The Finance Commission recommends:

"1-That the rental of the apparatus, namely, engine, derrick, steam drill and buckets, from Peter W. Hill be discontinued.

"2-That the city purchase apparatus sufficient for its ordinary needs and rent only in case of emergency."

AUG 14 1917

AUG 11 - 1917
GIVEN 24 HOURS TO
CLEAN UP HIS SHOP

Ashland Street Butcher's
Place Called Menace
to Health.

AUG 11 1917

Conditions of the most repulsive sort were described by Patrolman McCaffrey of the Board of Health yesterday when he took the witness stand in the City Police Court and testified against Abraham Lampert of 16 Ashland street, a butcher, charged with exposing food-stuffs in improper condition.

At the conclusion of the officer's testimony Judge Creed gave Lampert 24 hours in which to get his establishment into such a condition that it would pass inspection, and told him if he did not do this he would have to cease doing a butchering business at that address. The officer described the place as a menace to the health of the community.

Flies predominated in the shop, according to McCaffrey.

AUG 17 1917

DENIES FIREMEN ARE ASSESSED

No Secret Levy to Provide Huge Fund for Lobbying, Says Lavelle.

AUG 17 1917

No secret assessment is being levied upon the firemen of Boston to raise a huge fund for lobbying and for counsel by the Russell Club, according to an emphatic denial made to Mayor Curley by Former Assistant District Attorney Thomas D. Lavelle at last evening's public hearing on the pending ordinance to grant the firemen one day off in three.

NO SECRET FUND IS CLAIMED

Early in the hearing the mayor interrupted Lavelle, who appeared as counsel for the firemen, and asked him bluntly: "Mr. Lavelle, is there any assessment of fire department members to get this legislation?"

"No, Mr. Mayor, there is no assessment and there is absolutely no secret fund. No member is being assessed to pay me or anybody else. Nothing secret is being done to attain this law."

"Are you a paid counsel, Mr. Lavelle?"

"Strictly speaking, I suppose I am, nothing as yet, and I may not. If I do receive anything, and have the confidence of the man who asks me, I will go so far as to tell him just what I receive as a fee."

The mayor smiled grimly and said: "If I ever sign this ordinance, you can rest assured that I will know what is being paid for counsel fees before I sign it."

Denies Boycott Plan

Lavelle also denied emphatically the assertion made at a previous hearing that Councilman Henry E. Hagan, who

voted against the ordinance, was to be boycotted by the firemen at his place of business and that members of the council had been intimidated, coerced, or approached. He also denied that the Russell Club, which comprises practically every private in the Boston Fire Department, was a political organization in any sense of the word.

He said that some of the charges that have been made against the Russell Club are almost vicious, and characterized an open letter written to an evening newspaper by Gorman Dana, manager of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, as a "veiled threat of increased insurance rates" in case the firemen are given their one day off in three from the present one day off in five. He openly challenged Dana to a debate on insurance rates and general conditions in Boston before a legislative committee at the next session, predicting that Dana would decline to accept the challenge.

Another unexpected feature of that night's hearing at City Hall, with more than 100 women present and a large overflow crowd jammed in the corridor catching the few stray words that drift

Continued next page

AUG-17-1917.

ed through the open doors, was furnished by a clash between Mayor Curley and Fred O. Woodruff of Lexington, who represented the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which wants the ordinance vetoed.

Woodruff explained that he was not a citizen of Boston, that he appeared only because of the inability of the president to attend, and that his organization represents upward of \$350,000,000 worth of Boston property, most of which is greatly over-assessed to offset the low tax rate of Boston.

"You tried to get away with that line of argument before the governor," interrupted the mayor. "but you fell down. You couldn't prove that your remarks were true. You didn't get away with it there and you won't get away with it here."

Need of Retrenching

Woodruff reminded the mayor of the increasing municipal expenses and the need of retrenching in every respect. He outlined the manner in which tax rates go up, the inevitable result when property expansion does not progress rapidly enough to provide money to cover increasing municipal expenses, and reminded the mayor that the landlord does not suffer, but merely raises the rents, making the poor man pay the bill in the end.

"Take our streets, for instance," he said. "You know as well as I do that they are the worst in the entire United States."

"Yes, that may be true," the mayor retorted heatedly. "And you know as well as I do that your organization is more responsible for the condition than any organization in the entire United States. The streets are the accumulative result of 20 years of neglect, and yet your organization opposes an attempt to raise enough money to put those streets in condition. I tried to raise the money by a short-term loan and your organization opposed it."

The last speaker was Charles H. Tiffany, who gave his residence as the City Club, and who was rebuked by the mayor for addressing him as "Mr. Curley" instead of "Mayor Curley." Tiffany explained that he represented 25 manufacturing plants producing 2,000,000 tons of wood pulp and pointed out the fact that man power must be conserved in every possible way, including those who will have to be added to the fire department in case the change is made in working hours. The mayor took the entire matter under consideration and will not act on the ordinance this week, it is believed.

AUG-9-1917

REJECTS BIDS AFTER MISTAKE IS FOUND

A contractor, whose bid was found to be the lowest, did not want the job at City Hall yesterday. Michael Meehan, who submitted a bid of \$84,426.50 for the reconstruction and repaving of Commonwealth avenue between Charlesgate East and Brookline avenue, got "cold feet" when he found that the second lowest bid was \$107,792, that of William Crane of Cambridge, and he said he preferred to "miss certain checks" or \$500.

Meehan made a hasty examination of his figures and found that someone in his office had made a glaring mistake in figuring on reconstruction of the bridge over Muddy river.

Instead of awarding the contract to Crane, the park and recreation department decided to reject all bids and re-advertise for bids.

AUG-9-1917

AUG-4-1917

FARMERS BALK AT CITY MARKET PLAN IN BOSTON

Expense of Retailing and Fear of Middleman

Blocks Plan
AUG 4 1917

Boston will not have community markets under city auspices this year, despite the success of the plan, The Journal learned yesterday. The main reason is the reluctance of the farmers to bring their wares to the open air public markets which Mayor Curley and Supt. P. H. Graham of the markets had planned to establish along the lines of those Boston had two years ago.

Many farmers who bring their produce to the Boston market daily say the labor is too great and the cost too much for the meager recompense received through these markets. Furthermore, they are accustomed to selling their goods by the bushel, not by the pound, and selling direct to the Boston consumer would entail a multitude of difficulties and expenses too great for the farmer to bear.

Also, they say, they fear the vengeance of the middleman, who might perhaps find some means of wreaking revenge on the farmer, for the effort to deprive him of his means of livelihood. The present system, they think, is fair to all and the method to place their wares on the market at the best figure and without any serious difficulties.

However, Bostonians who wish to do so may purchase their produce and vegetables and all other truck farm goods direct from the farmer, right here in Boston, any day except Sunday.

Supt. P. H. Graham of the markets said last night, "From 3 A. M. until 5 P. M. men, women and children may purchase vegetables and other farm products from the farmers on South Market street on every day of the week except Sundays, if they so desire. I think this is as near the so-called open-air community market system as can be conceived. Here the consumers are able to buy direct from the farmer in large or small quantities as they wish."

One feature that directly tends to impair any effort to establish the community market system on a sound basis in a large city is the fact that hundreds of persons owning automobiles journey to the farming sections on Sundays and purchase large quantities of goods direct from the producers. It is said the farmers do a good business in this way.

However, the community market spirit seems to be gaining headway in many of the smaller cities and towns. Such markets have been established and are patronized generously in Quincy and Brockton. Brockton intends to open one on next Wednesday morning, and it will be open on Wednesday and Saturday mornings every week. This morning a market will be opened in Roxbury under the auspices of the Roxbury Neighborhood House, at 858 Albany street. It will be open on Saturdays only to enable the local shoppers to do

their purchasing direct from the farmers. This market is being watched with great interest by Boston officials, and if it proves a success they may reconsider plans and give the city a municipal market.

AUG-11-1917

REDUCE CHARGES AT THE HEAD HOUSE

But Mayor Fails to Fulfil Threat to Cancel Lease of Bath House.

AUG 11 1917

"Get out of the line," somebody yelled at Mayor Curley over at City Point one day last week. Yesterday, Henry W. Wansker, proprietor of the Head House at the South Boston resort, was before his honor to explain why a complaint against the charges for bathing should have been handled so brusquely.

The mayor did not cancel Wansker's lease, as he had threatened to, but in the future there will be a marked reduction in charges at the Head House. The new scale is:

Locker and towel for an adult supplying his own suit.....	\$.10
Locker, towel and suit for child under 1205
Locker, towel and suit for adults..	.25

Rates for men and women are the same, and apply to unlimited use of suits and lockers, all day, if the persons holding them so desire.

The mayor went over to the Point to investigate charges made by many persons that a charge of 35 cents has been made for bathing accommodations. The order to skip came to the mayor when he demanded a towel, suit and locker for one hour for 10 cents.

AUG-10-1917

MAY REVOKE LEASE ON HEAD HOUSE

AUG 10 1917

Mayor Says Proprietor Violated Terms of Contract.

As a result of complaints from South Boston people about the manner in which the Head House bath-house was conducted by Henry W. Wansker, Mayor Curley may cancel the lease on the city property held by Wansker and erect a permanent bath-house there.

During the hot weather the mayor himself visited the bath-house to investigate the complaints.

"I asked for a 10-cent locker," said the mayor in explaining his attitude in the matter. "Under the lease the proprietor was obliged to let a locker for that price, if the occupant agreed not to remain in the water for more than a reasonable time. During the hot weather he charged everybody 25 cents. He charged me a quarter. That violated the lease, and today a public hearing will be held on the matter, and unless he can rectify those charges I will cancel the lease."

If the mayor's plans go through an all-year bath-house will be erected on that site, and heated salt water will be used in the winter.

MONITOR - AUG-11-1917

MORE TIME ASKED ON STRANDWAY

Contractor Makes Informal Request for Extension of Date Set for Completion of South Boston Improvement

AUG 11 1917

Informal request has been made upon the commissioner of the Department of Public Works of the city of Boston, Edward F. Murphy, by the New York State Dredging Company, for an extension of its time for completing the sewer laying, dredging and filling in of Old Harbor shores in South Boston for the purpose of making a large park along that part of the Strandway. The company was to have completed all of this vast undertaking, according to the wording of the contract, in eight months of the date of final signing. That was last Thursday. The contract price agreed on for the work was \$803,180. The contract stipulates that the firm having the undertaking in charge shall forfeit \$100 a day after the agreed-upon eight months shall have expired.

Now the company has informally, that is verbally, asked for an extension of its time for completing the work. It seeks and doubtless expects in this way to avoid paying the \$100 forfeit daily for not completing its contract with the city of Boston in the time stipulated. The informal request is to be followed at once by a formal request which if granted will release the company from paying any forfeit.

In one of its reports the Finance Commission objected that the specifications governing the awarding of this Strandway contract were such that few firms would care to enter the field as bidders and that it would be next to impossible for a contractor under the terms stipulated to comply with the agreement; that any one who would sign such a contract should have lively hope that the terms would not be insisted upon without some consideration being shown.

The commission evidently never believed that the contract could be carried out or that the work could be finished in anything like the time stipulated. In its report of Oct. 11, 1916, it said that "If the work is to be done under present conditions, new bids should be advertised for under better written and fairer specifications than the present ones."

Mayor Curley has declared that the Finance Commission was not fair in its criticisms of the Strandway project and he has said that its engineer, Guy C. Emerson, is and has been hostile toward the improvement from the inception of the project.

Commissioner Murphy has time and again declared that the city of Boston will lose no money on the Strandway undertaking. He has the power to

withhold sufficient money on the contract to force the contractor to comply with the terms of the agreement. Mr. Murphy says that the failure to finish the work in contract time has been due to the inability of the city to get the iron sewer pipe and other contracting materials delivered. He says that winter and spring weather conditions were also very unfavorable.

The original plans for the Strandway improvement call for the making of a new park around the shores of Old Harbor to the north and northwest, they include the making of a new shore driveway, building new bathing beaches, planting the new park with trees and shrubs as well as making a playground of 56 acres which will be the largest and best equipped recreation reservation on the Boston water front with the possible exception of Wood Island Park, East Boston. The contract calls for the dredging of 145 acres of flats in Old Harbor. It was proposed with all seriousness, apparently, by the Mayor, the Public Works Department and the Park and Recreation Department to begin this undertaking on Dec. 9 last and to have it completed as outlined in the plans by Aug. 9 of this year.

"In the administration of the fire department or in fixing the hours of labor for the firemen. In the past this interference by the council has been made the subject of political discussion and political agreements, candidates for office, in order to attract the votes of firemen and their friends, promising them a reduction in the hours of labor."

The commission reviewed the history of decrease from the 1895-1905 period, when the allowance was one day off in eight, and how in the fall of 1905 "each of two candidates for the nomination for mayor promised the firemen a decrease in the hours of labor." The hours were reduced in 1905 to one day off in five, "although Fire Commissioner Wells made repeated objections."

Former Concessions.

In 1909 the three-meal periods of one hour each were extended to an hour and a quarter each.

The firemen also get two hours "church leave" every other Sunday; also from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. after working a full day on detail; also 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Sunday, when the member has worked full time on detail for three preceding days; three days of 24 hours each in case of death in immediate family; an extra dinner hour on Thanksgiving and Christmas, and 16 days' annual vacation. The commission pointed out that, with the exception of New York and San Francisco, which pay the same salary as Boston—\$1400—there is no city which pays so high salaries to its firemen as Boston.

The commission in its finding said: "The present urgent needs of the city for improvements in its street and sidewalk conditions should be considered before further benefits are extended to the fire department."

AUG 10 1917

G. A. R. DECORATION

PLAN DECIDED

AUG 10 1917

A city decoration scheme in honor of the visiting members of the Grand Army of the Republic during their national encampment here, Aug. 19-25, were decided on at a conference between Mayor Curley, J. Payson Bradley, chairman of the G. A. R. committee on decorations, and Ralph Adams Cram, the city planner, in the Mayor's office today.

There will be a court of honor in Copley Square. The Public Library, Old South Building, City Hall, Faneuil Hall, the Old State House, the Hotel Vendome headquarters, and the grandstand in Tremont Street, are to be decorated.

"This is not an occasion for elaborate festoons and bunting," said Mr. Cram. "We propose to use the United States flag alone as much as possible." Mr. Bradley wishes every householder in the city display the Stars and Stripes during encampment week.

AUG 9 1917

Boston Market Hearing

Mayor Curley announced last night that he intends to hold a conference tomorrow at 11 a. m. on the question of establishing some free public markets in Boston. The conference is to be held in the Mayor's office, City Hall, and Commissioner O'Meara of the Police Department; Superintendent Graham of the Market Department; Chairman Dillon of the Park Department and members of the Boston Committee on Public Safety are to be invited to attend.

AUG 9 1917

SAYS VETO IS PATRIOTIC DUTY

Fin. Com. Calls on Mayor to Reject Firemen's "Day Off in Three" Ordinance.

QUOTES PREVIOUS REPORT

The finance commission in a letter to Mayor Curley yesterday urged him to veto the ordinance recently passed by the city council granting Boston firemen one day off in three. The mayor is to give a public hearing on the matter in the council chamber tonight.

The commission calls attention to its report of Feb. 28, 1916, and continues:

"The present seems an ill-chosen moment for a change of this sort. Without this additional burden, taxation is becoming heavier constantly as a result of necessary expenditures growing out of the war."

Calls Veto a Patriotic Duty.

"As the firemen themselves should realize, every good citizen is expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them."

"The energetic young men available for the fire force, if not needed for active war service, are now needed in the industries of the country."

"The commission is prepared to say that it is a patriotic duty on the part of your honor to veto this measure at this time."

In its previous report the commission doubted the power of the city council to pass such an ordinance, because the wording of sec. 8, chap. 486, Acts of 1890 "forbids the city council to inter-

MONITOR - AUG-11-1917

EXEMPTORS TO SEEK UNIFORMITY

District Chairmen of Massachusetts to Meet Monday to Eliminate Local Variations in Board Rulings

AUG 11 1917

A uniform system of passing upon exemption claims will be discussed and possibly adopted by the district boards of the State when they meet on Monday to agree upon a program and to settle numerous technical questions that already have arisen in regard to their work.

This was the statement made today by Edward J. Sampson, secretary of the District 5 board, at the State House today. Many questions have come up by reason of the varying viewpoints and methods of the numerous district boards in the matter of accepting claims for exemptions.

The decision of Judge Bruce in Malden to exempt no one whose wages are under \$18 a week has raised much difficulty for the district boards, while in other districts everybody is being exempted who files a claim. There is lack of uniformity all over the State, according to those who have followed the matter closely, and it is this that the meeting of the district board members of Monday will attempt to straighten out.

Exemption boards engaged in the task of sorting out material for the national Army are instructed in a communication from the Provost Marshal's office at Washington today that there is no objection to calling men for examination above the number computed as necessary to fill the division quota.

Local exemption boards have the authority to withdraw certificates of exemption, even after they have issued them, according to a telegram received by Governor McCall from General Crowder, Provost Marshal.

The message from General Crowder was dealing with the rights of aliens to claim exemption, and after setting forth in some detail that aliens other than Germans may be accepted for the Army unless they claim exemption, and that those who have received their first papers since May 18 may not claim exemption on any grounds, he goes on to say:

"If any certificates have been issued on grounds not now satisfactory to local boards issuing certificates they can be revoked according to their terms."

Congressman James A. Gallivan of South Boston has received a telegram from Provost Marshal-General Crowder, declaring that no ruling had been issued by the War Department to the effect that a married man with a dependent wife and children should not be exempted from the draft.

The telegram read as follows:

James A. Gallivan,
Member of Congress,

South Boston, Mass.

In answer to your wire of Aug. 9, I desire to say to you that no ruling to the effect that a married man with a dependent wife and children should not be exempted has proceeded from this office.

We have instructed local exemption boards to look carefully into the question of dependency as a matter of fact, but the rules and regulations governing discharges for dependency have not been altered in any particular.

(Signed) CROWDER.

Provost Marshal-General

General Crowder's telegram is in reply to a query from Congressman Gallivan sent in response to many protests from citizens of Boston and Malden against the stringent procedure of several local exemption boards. General Crowder's telegram to Congressman Gallivan will have wide interest, it is thought, because protests have been made in many parts of the United States against what have been called unjust and extreme rulings by isolated local exemption boards. Some of these boards, it is asserted, have exceeded their authority, as laid down in General Crowder's instructions, in passing married men with families wholly dependent upon their earnings.

Congressman Gallivan says he interprets General Crowder's telegram to mean that married men with children, who are dependent upon their salaries, or other income, must be exempted from the draft.

"Of course I do not believe that this ruling applies to rich married men with dependents, who have property and means. The ruling is especially applicable to the poor man with a wife and dependent children," he says.

"As we originally believed when we voted for this bill, married men with children dependent upon their wages will be excluded from the draft. This telegram from General Crowder will raise a load of worry from the homes of thousands throughout the land.

"The statement from General Crowder will be heeded by members of the exemption boards, some of whom were already beginning to view in a narrow manner the interpretation of the draft law, and were evincing a purpose to draft all married men, whether they had dependents or not."

The rigor with which some local exemption boards have been conducting draft examinations is illustrated by the procedure in Malden, Mass.

Judge Charles M. Bruce, chairman of the Malden board, in commenting upon the board's action in turning down 57 exemption pleas, declared that the sentiment of himself and his colleagues was that the dependents of any man now earning \$15 or less will get nearly as much money with the man in the Army.

"These men with dependents will get from \$60 to \$80 a month when they go into service. This includes both Federal and State pay. They will get their board and other personal provision from the Government, thus there will be one less in the family

to be provided for than while he is home."

By refusing these 57 dependents claims the Malden board was the first in the State to fill its quota of 157 men. Many persons declare that the Malden board has plainly exceeded its authority in making such an extreme interpretation of the draft law.

Thomas J. Fay of the Division 13 Exemption Board, Ward 13, Roxbury, Mass., last night criticized the exemption boards in Malden and in one or two Boston districts for their ruling in the case of married men in the draft. He said:

"The policy in Division 13 will be safe and sane; we will obtain our full quota without working hardships on the family man. Any married man with one child or more will be temporarily exempt in this division, unless his wife desires him to join the draft army. The son of the widowed mother will come under the same ruling when he is the sole support of his mother. Those exemptors who are ruling otherwise have misinterpreted the rules."

"The married couples will begin to feel that they are being Prussianized. President Wilson never meant that the heads of these families should be drafted and there is no reason for such methods."

Thirty-two men in Malden, District 1, who have been passed by the local board as part of the division quota have appealed to the division board. The appeal cases will be heard before the district board of that jurisdiction, with headquarters in Lawrence.

The Division 10 board will meet on Sunday to pass upon the various claims for exemption. The members expect to clear up the list during the day. Division 8 board of 1 Beacon Street, will hold a similar session on Tuesday.

Division 22, out in Jamaica Plain, has already accepted and ready for service 51 men. No exemption has as yet been passed upon. About 20 examinations occurred yesterday, and all were rejected. The board has issued a call for 242 more men, with examinations starting next Tuesday.

All married men with children in Division 15, Roxbury, will be exempted from the draft law if Chairman G. Frank McDonald has his way.

"There are nearly 2500 registered men in this division. I shall exhaust this number if need be in filling my quota of 134 from the ranks of single men and those married men whose families will not be thrown into abject poverty without their full support," he says. "I shall resign my position before I alter my opinion."

Judge Thomas H. Connelly, clerk of the Brighton board in commenting on exemption claims thus far acted upon said: "I have heard that reports have been circulated that exemptions were being decided in groups, according to the salary that the men claiming exemption receive. You can say positively that this board will take each case and decide it according to the affidavits filed."

TRANSCRIPT - Aug -11-1917.
CALL O'MEARA TOO STRICT

Public Markets Debated at Mayor's Conference

Effort to Get at Police Head Through Governor

AUG 11 1917
Winking at Regulations for Pedlers
Wanted

Six Markets on City Land Open Next Week

Public markets will be established in Boston next week on land owned by the city, and similar markets will be opened in the streets of the congested North, West and South ends, if Police Commissioner O'Meara will temporarily overlook the regulation which permits pedlers, push-cart men and farmers to stand in the streets to sell their goods only in a restricted area.

Six markets are to be opened next week, Monday if possible, in the following places:

Sullivan Square Playground, Charlestown.
Columbus Avenue Playground, Roxbury.
Christopher Gibson Playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester.
Portsmouth Street Playground, Brighton.
Randolph Street Playground, South End.
Newman Street Yard of the Park Department, South Boston.

There was a conference in the mayor's office today attended by city officials and representatives of civic organizations, including Superintendent Patrick H. Graham of the public markets, Peter Connolly, assistant superintendent; J. Frank O'Hare of the food administrator's advisory board of the State, Mrs. Robert A. Woods, Park Commissioners Dillon and Farquhar, James B. Shea, superintendent of parks, Chairman Frank A. Goodwin and Francis J. Brennan of the street commissioners, and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works.

The situation was gone over in detail. Mr. O'Hare was commissioned to wait on Governor McCall and urge him to direct Commissioner O'Meara to overlook the street regulation as to pedlers. A letter was read from the commissioner, in which he said that the police department will aid in every way in its power if the city officials will find legal means of establishing markets in the public streets.

It is argued that the reign of high prices, the abundance of garden products and the pressing need of better market facilities, constitute a sufficient argument to warrant the police commissioner "looking the other way."

The mayor is not at all enthusiastic in the belief that public markets will solve the problem which people of moderate means are facing, but he realizes the force of public demand and is determined to give the project the best possible trial. Commissioner O'Meara's letter to the mayor was as follows:

The superintendent of police has referred to me your letter of Aug. 8 in which you invite him to a conference on the subject of public markets. This is a matter into which I have gone thoroughly in the last ten days at the request of the street commissioners, and for your information I enclose copies of letters dated July 28 and Aug. 3.

There is nothing more that I can say except that even though crippled by the draft, as at present we seem certain to be, the police department will give assistance in any way within its power to any city officials who may find legal means of establishing markets in the public streets.

Two hundred of our men are of draft age, and as all are citizens and all have within a few months or years the rigid physical examinations of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, the proportion of the 200 men called to serve should the present policy be adhered to will undoubtedly be very large.

As misunderstandings may easily arise concerning public markets in other places, I may say that in Quincy the market is in a vacant lot owned by the city, and in Weymouth it is in a building.

These are the only two places in this vicinity which I have read of as opening public markets.

The street commissioners, acting upon a suggestion of Superintendent Graham of the public markets, have advertised a public hearing for next Tuesday at noon, on a proposal to amend the street traffic regulations so as to permit farmers, hawkers and pedlers to stand their vehicles for more than twenty minutes, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. in the following named streets in the market territory: Chatham street, Commercial street, between State and Clinton streets; South Market street, between Commercial street and Atlantic avenue; Commerce street, State street, between Commercial street and Atlantic avenue; Central street, between India street and Atlantic avenue and McKinley square.

Such a regulation would relieve the congestion that has long existed in the market district and enable purchases to be made with greater convenience.

AUG 11 1917.
BEGINS FINAL CONVENTION

Oriental Order of Humility and Perfection
Winding Up Before Consolidating with
Muscovites

AUG 11 1917

Three thousand members and guests are here for the annual meeting of the Oriental Order of Humility and Perfection, which opened at the Hotel Bellevue this morning. Nearly two thousand of these had registered by noon.

The meeting is of especial note because with it the order amalgamates with the Imperial Order of Muscovites, the new order to be known as the Universal Order of Humility and Perfection. Both societies accept as their members only Odd Fellows in good standing, although neither is officially connected with the latter order. The Order of Humility and Perfection is a world-wide society, with sanctuaries in Europe, Africa and South America, but embracing only the Eastern States in this country. The Muscovites, which was founded at about the same time, has its branches throughout the Central and Western States. The objects and rituals of the two societies are largely the same, and the consolidation will strengthen each. On Monday the Muscovites will open their meeting at the Quincy House, and the new society will be formally launched.

Entertainment for the visitors has been provided by AESOP SANCTORUM, No. 134, including an exemplification of the various degrees and trips about the city for the ladies and those members who are not among the delegates. A luncheon this noon in Odd Fellows' Hall was open to all members, and a banquet tonight will precede the conferring of the Perfection degree. For those not taking the latter a trip to Revere Beach is scheduled, after a dinner in Ford Hall for the visiting ladies. Tomorrow the party will go by special boat from Rowe's wharf at nine o'clock. At Pemberton a drill competition will be staged, after which the trail leads to Paragon Park.

The convention was opened this morning with addresses of welcome by Governor McCall, Frank Seiberlich, representing Mayor Curley, and President Henry L. Hariman of the Chamber of Commerce. One hundred fifty-three delegates were on hand.

The largest single delegation is from Buffalo, a special train having brought five hundred members and ladies. These were distinguished by red buttons, four inches in diameter, bearing the image of a buffalo. Other large parties were from Albany, Erie, Rochester, Poughkeepsie and Syracuse. Toronto was well represented, and London and Cornwall, Ont., sent good-sized parties.

It is an interesting fact that in the ten years, 1906 to 1916, the assessed valuation increased 25 per cent, the population 26 per cent and the tax rate 12 per cent.

Chairman Edward B. Daly of the Board of Assessors issued this statement today:

There is considerable conjecture as to when the tax rate will be declared, the tax proposition being entirely different in 1917 from what it was heretofore, the changing of the tax law compelling a sworn return on intangible personal property to the State. The taxation locally of tangible property has caused in Boston an interesting study of facts determined by the assessors in their work for this year.

The estimates of experts as to the division of property in Boston and the amount raised from tangible property is verified in some instances and not in others, although in the main the estimates for this year will run pretty close. The loss to Boston from intangibles will probably show about seventy per cent in most of the residential wards, and the trusts will be to Boston almost a total loss, as they will be accounted for to the State.

The tax on tangible property will probably show a substantial amount, realizing the expectation of the assessors in a few business wards. The amount would be much larger were it not for the fact that many merchants could not get stock and were not supplied on April 1. The embargoes by the railroads and the hindrance to shipping contributed in reducing the amount of merchandise that would have been held under normal conditions.

The assessors of the city of Boston have had more work to do, notwithstanding the opinion of experts, in 1917, than they ever had in the history of the department. The number of items, the changing of the laws, the separation of accounts all contributed to making a great amount of labor.

I believe that there are probably many cities and towns that are not as far advanced as we are in the work, and, therefore, have not filed their returns to the State, and until those returns are made and the proportions established, no rate can be declared."

TRANSCRIPT - Aug 11 1917.

SUMMER SCHOOLS CLOSE

Remarkable Success Among the Delinquents

Many Public School Pupils Aided to Promotion

Year's Course Saved in Numerous Cases

Discouraged Pupils Encouraged to Study

A. L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools, today made his report at the work of the summer review schools of Boston, whose sessions closed Friday. These schools, established by the school board four years ago, have had remarkable success in putting pupils of the public schools who have failed to pass in one or two subjects in the regular term on their feet, so to speak, and make their promotions.

The term of the review schools is forty days, with three and four-hour sessions in the forenoon of six days a week. The term this year commenced June 26 and closed Aug. 10. They were under the direct supervision of Mr. Rafter, who had the pick of the 3200 teachers of the public schools for a working force. This year there were appointed seventy councillors for the seventy school districts and these men have the handling of the pupils, who attend the review schools and look after their interests, when they begin the regular school term in a new class, made possible by the certification from the review schools, which is final. Of the attendance this year more than 70 per cent were certified and will go ahead with their classes.

The registration in the schools this year was 297 pupils from the high schools and 475 pupils from the elementary schools. Fourteen teachers were assigned to the high school pupils and 145 teachers to the elementary pupils. The high school session began at 8 o'clock in the morning and terminated at noon, and the elementary session began at 8.30 and terminated at 11.30.

Through the medium of the review schools, Mr. Rafter says, many children have not only been saved from the humiliation of repeating a year, but they have been saved an education, because formerly many children became discouraged because of non-promotion and left school to return no more. A pupil can only fail in one or two subjects to be eligible for enrolment in the Summer Review Schools.

Mathematics and languages find the high school pupils in trouble, and in the elementary schools mathematics and English are the knotty problems that have to be looked over during the summer. Stress is laid upon oral English composition for the younger pupils of the review schools, and every pupil is made to feel that the teachers and the supervisors are working for his special benefit. Two kinds of letters are sent out during the school term by Mr. Rafter to the parents. One is called a hopeful letter and tells the parents that their child is getting ahead with his work, and the other is a hopeless letter, one that tells a story, that without some aid on the part of the home, it will be advisable to take the pupil from the review schools as no headway is being made. According to Mr. Rafter today, it is a rare case that a pupil is taken out. Usually the parents, Mr. Rafter and the pupil get together for a successful completion of the term, and the boy or the girl is ready for promotion when the regular school term ends.

Mr. Rafter says that it is the idea of the school that it shall lack pupils rather than gain in numbers, and the school authorities will be pleased when no pupils present themselves. This year 18.3 per cent of the pupils of last year's school came back, of the pupils of 1915 only 8.8 per cent returned, and of the 1914 schools only 1.1 per cent reported.

Regarding the attendance and saving to the city, the report says:

"The attendance during the past term has been truly remarkable, far exceeding that of the regular schools. In the high school there was an average attendance of 94.2 per cent and in the elementary 95.8 per cent. Much was made in all the schools this year of the so-called "perfect attendance" day. Time and again four-fifths of the rooms in a building had perfect attendance. One room in the Bigelow School, South Boston, captured the blue ribbon, having had 34 out of 40 days of perfect attendance.

In the high school 238 pupils were granted certificates, which means that they will be saved the necessity of repeating two subjects the coming year. In the elementary schools 3169 certificates were given, which being interpreted means that that number of children who otherwise would have been retarded and would have spent another year in their old grade have been promoted and will go on in the new grade. In the elementary schools 179 special certificates for a diploma were issued. These certificates entitle the eighth grade pupils to diplomas on the tenth day of September at their parent schools.

The educational margin that is saved to the Summer Review pupils cannot be reckoned or even approximately estimated, but the financial saving for these five thousand pupils can be very accurately computed. More than 70 per cent of the elementary pupils certificated for promotion will "make good" and thus save the expense of one year's tuition, which is at the rate of \$45 per pupil. Reduced to figures—70 per cent of 3169 pupils is 2218 pupils—at \$45 per pupil, produces a cost of \$99,790. The 238 high school pupils certificated have saved at least two-fifths of a year, the equivalent of a saving of an entire year for 94 pupils. The tuition for a high school pupil being \$85-\$7790 has been saved in high school tuition. Or, totalling elementary and high school pupils, a gross saving of \$107,789 appears. Deducting from this the entire cost of the Summer Review schools—namely \$17,775, there is a net saving to the city of \$90,000. Eight thousand dollars was also saved by 179 special certificates, making the total \$98,000.

Aug 11 1917.

FIREMEN FEAR CURLE.

Disturbed Over His Day-in-Three Attitude

AUG 11 1917
Surprised That He Decided to Give Hearing

Veto Means Two-Platoon System, They Threaten

Also Department Arrayed Against Mayor

Boston firemen most actively interested in the amended ordinance establishing the principle of one day off in three, instead of one day off in five as at present, are greatly disturbed over the attitude of Mayor Curley in deciding to grant a public hearing on the evening of Aug. 16, at City

Hall. They cannot determine whether it is politics on the part of the mayor or a sincere doubt that he entertains as to the advisability of the change.

Certain firemen have told the members of the City Council, who made possible the passage of the ordinance, that if the mayor should veto the order it would be the most serious political mistake in his career. They believe that the public is with them in this matter, relying on petitions containing thousands of signatures, which will be determined most conclusively at the public hearing. Furthermore, they say that if they are to be denied this change, after the strenuous fight they have made for nearly two years, it will mean a two-platoon system for Boston, which would be far more expensive and perhaps less practical.

The firemen are prepared to make as hard a fight before the mayor as they have made before the City Council. The line of argument will be shifted to meet the contentions of the Chamber of Commerce in its study of actual conditions in the fire house should the change prevail. Already tables are being prepared to show, as the firemen claim, that the fire apparatus will not be seriously undermanned with one day off in three, as the Chamber of Commerce insists will be the case.

The Russell Club's committee has exhaustive data from the three cities of the country—Chicago, St. Louis and Schenectady—that have the one day off in three in operation. Much of this data has just been received. They also have reports from the thirteen cities—Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Seattle, Kansas City, Mo., Scranton, Paterson, Omaha, Youngstown, Kansas City, Ks., Yonkers, Atlantic City, Berkeley and Pueblo—where the two-platoon plan is in operation. The mayor will have it impressed upon him if he vetoes the order because of the alleged necessary additional expense—rising \$300,000 a year—he will be faced with a greatly increased expense if the firemen succeed at the Legislature in securing the two-platoon system. Furthermore, it will be made plain that the firemen will have an influence in the coming mayoral campaign, which is not difficult to estimate with disgust pervading the rank and file.

It is well established that the superior officers of the fire department, from Commissioner Grady down, have never looked favorably upon the change. It is declared that they regard it as the most serious opening wedge in the line of demoralization that the department ever faced. As to Mayor Curley, it is stated that he has been silent on this question since his campaign for mayor, when he favored it on the stump.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs, whose chairman is Frederic H. Fay, is hard at work preparing its case for presentation to the mayor. But should the mayor approve the ordinance the committee will by no means give up the fight. Owing to the doubt in the minds of lawyers as to the right of the City Council to legislate for the fire department, the question would be taken to the courts. Corporation Counsel Sullivan rendered an opinion to the Council several months ago that that body was well within its rights in amending the ordinance. Other lawyers, however, regard the question entirely one of administration, and as such falling within the executive functions of the mayor and the fire commissioner.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug 11 1917.

KENNY WOULD RUN AGAIN

But Would Require United Mayoral

AUG 11 1917
Support

No Desire for Vindication, He Declares

AUG 11 1917

Defeat Four Years Ago Simply an Accident

Peters the Man Desired by Reform Forces

In the discussion of candidates to oppose Mayor James M. Curley in the coming campaign little has been said about the availability of Thomas J. Kenny, who was defeated by Curley nearly four years ago. Kenny has been by no means a seeker for the honor, but scores of his friends have asked him to make the run and have told him that he is the logical candidate for the reform forces. They believe that he could be elected this time with the united support of those organizations who would lift the city government out of its present condition and make possible a fair test of the city charter adopted in 1909.

Kenny believes that the citizens should lose no time in choosing a candidate to oppose Curley. He would undoubtedly become that candidate on the assurance of the united support of the best citizenship, though he declares that the question of candidates is not important so far as the individual is concerned. The prime consideration is the defeat of Curley, and to that end he would devote his best endeavors. Three elements in the local situation contributed to his defeat four years ago, he says. First, may be mentioned the immigration problem. For years it had been acute in Washington, and every Boston congressman was a beneficiary of his efforts in championing the cause of the immigrant. Curley thereby profited in his campaign. The second element was the split in the Republican party, which resulted in the Progressives supporting Curley. Another feature was the weather on election day, the coldest in Boston for eight years, which kept hundreds of voters from the polls, especially in the suburbs.

"So far as I am personally concerned I desire no vindication," Mr. Kenny says. "I was defeated accidentally in the last election for mayor, but since then I received the highest vote in being returned to the City Council to help put in force the segregated budget."

"The question of candidates is not important, so far as the individual is concerned. The office of mayor is not a sinecure; it means personal sacrifices at its best. Without undertaking to review Mayor Curley's record in office, it seems to me that four years is long enough for any man to occupy the chair. If a man goes into office in that spirit he is not tempted to revamp his fences and is left free to give the city the best that is in him without imparting the suspicion that he is trying to perpetuate himself in office.

"The citizens of Boston should unite on one man as a candidate and that man should receive the support of all citizens who wish to see the city placed in a position where its affairs will be administered for the benefit of the entire citizenship. In that way the city would be given a position that it is entitled to occupy in municipal government before the American people."

"Personally I am not keen for the job. I don't know whether I want it or not. I am not saying, however, that under a general merging of opinions of the citizens, if it is the thought that I am the man needed I would not be a candidate."

It is well understood that the man desired by the officers of the Good Government Association as its candidate is former Congressman Andrew J. Peters. Politicians, however, are of the opinion that Mr. Peters cannot be induced to run. They believe, however, that he would make a strong candidate, in view of his vote-getting power in congressional campaigns, and would prove an exceptionally efficient chief executive. Several months ago Mr. Peters, before leaving Washington to engage in private law practice in this city, issued a statement to the effect that he would not be a candidate for mayor. It is on that statement that the politicians are relying in their opinion that he does not desire the mayoral honor.

Congressman James A. Gallivan is another man prominently mentioned for mayor. Gallivan issued a statement several weeks ago that he had not decided whether he would offer himself as a candidate. His health was then poor, but since that time it has improved. It is now understood that Gallivan would make the run if the Good Government Association would support him.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald has been saying little in the last few weeks regarding the mayoralty. It is understood that either Peters or Gallivan would be acceptable to him and that he would go on the stump against Curley with all the force that his previous utterances have suggested. His friends have ceased to regard him as in any sense a candidate for the honor, though at one time it appeared to them that he would certainly make the run.

Former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, who came into prominence through his activity in the sectarian amendment in the Constitutional Convention, would undoubtedly consent to run with the support of the reform forces, though he has made no statement to that effect.

There is scarcely four months left for the campaign. Though little may be gained by starting the fight in summer, no time should be lost, in the opinion of the politicians, in the preliminary arrangements. The Good Government Association, will, as heretofore, direct the campaign against Curley. Many thoughtful citizens, never affiliated in political movements, believe that a greater effort should be made this year than ever before to enlarge the organization and to make plans upon an extensive scale. All degrees of citizenship should be represented, it is asserted, on much the same line that led to the organization of the Citizens' Municipal League.

Mayor Curley may not be so strong as he was a year ago, as many persons believe, but it will be necessary to employ every possible agency for good in the effort to defeat him. He will wage the campaign with the support of the Democratic City Committee and the city employees. He will employ his well known effective tactics on the stump. He will have organized forces in every ward. The man to oppose him must not only be a good campaigner, but must have powerful organization backing.

Aug 11 1917
NO MORE CARS OVER BRIDGE

Broadway Structure Considered Unsafe by Public Service Commission—Steel Flooring Needed at Once

AUG 11 1917
No more cars will be operated over the Broadway Bridge until a new steel flooring is provided. The Boston Elevated Company has been running only its 25-ton cars for several months, but yesterday an order was received from the Public Service Commission directing the company to cease

operating altogether. Such cars will run through Dover and Washington streets, to and from South Boston.

The bridge has been carefully watched by the engineers of the Elevated Company and the public works department. It is considered perfectly safe for all ordinary lines of traffic, but the necessity of immediate repairs is manifest. Last year the bridge department of the public works office desired to make the repairs, but the item in the appropriation bill was eliminated, notwithstanding the uncertain condition in the steel market, the request was renewed a few months ago, and when the matter appeared in the City Council last Monday that body refused to authorize a loan for \$50,000, on the ground that the work should be done from the tax levy, in continuance of the pay-as-you-go policy.

Since Monday's meeting, Mayor Curley has not hinted whether he would submit an order in accordance with the opinion of the Council. The reserve fund is now less than \$100,000, and if the money is to be raised from taxes it must come from that fund. As the Council will not meet until Sept. 10, unless called in special session, the delay in providing for the bridge may be serious.

Aug 21 1917
When the Chamber of Commerce proposed to conduct a popular referendum on the question of keeping the cars off Washington street, it seemed reasonable to hope that it had found a fair way of settling the matter. So many points can be raised on both sides of the issue, that a straight appeal to public opinion appeared the proper means of finding out what was wanted by the majority. For it is a question of majorities. In either way that the matter is settled, a certain number of people will be inconvenienced—either a part of the public by the loss of the cars or another part, including especially shoppers by their retention. Therefore an honest discovery which of these groups was the larger might have helped a decision by the City Council. Today the "referendum" of the Chamber of Commerce has reached its thousands of addressees through the mails. It has somewhat surprised them to find that the voting card is not a referendum at all but a plain piece of partisan advocacy, favoring only the plan to keep the cars off Washington street. All its questions are leading questions, grouped under the general slogan, "Which do you prefer—Cars and Congestion or No Cars and Safety?" It only remains to comment that a stacked vote resulting from a one-sided presentation of the case, cannot affect and should not be allowed to affect the City Council's decision.

Aug 21 1917
CITY MAY HAVE MARKET

Attorney General Finds Boston Has This Authority Under an Act of 1915

Mayor Curley has been informed that the city of Boston has the authority under an act passed in 1915 to establish a community market. This advice came in a letter from J. Frank O'Hare, a member of the Public Safety Committee, who with John F. Stevens learned from the attorney general that the city has this authority. Mr. Stevens and Mr. O'Hare took up this question at the suggestion of Food Administrator Endicott.

Aug 21 1917
Under the provisions of the act the city may establish these markets with the approval of the City Council and the State Board of Agriculture. The city may designate the locations where the farmers may bring their produce for sale.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug-11-1917.

PEDLERS OFFER PROTEST

Claim They Are Hounded by Police
Continuously

No Place to Stand Carts in Market Territory

Business Firms Would Accord No More

Privilege

AUG 1 1917
Street Board Will Act in Their Behalf

Pedlers, in shirtsleeves and overalls, appealed for greater privileges in the market district at a hearing given by the Street Commissioners today on the proposal to allow the standing of vehicles for more than twenty minutes, between the hours of 6 and 9.30 o'clock A. M., on Chatham street, Commercial street, between State and Clinton streets; South Market street, between Commercial street and Atlantic avenue; Commerce street; State street, between Commercial street and Atlantic avenue, and McKinley square.

So strong was the argument that the pedlers are hounded by the police and forced to load their carts and wagons only by extreme effort that the Street Commissioners were favorable to the suggestion that the pedlers be given the privilege of using McKinley square and Central street, more conveniently, and also Broad street. Furthermore, the commissioners decided to take up the problem with Police Commissioner O'Meara to see if an engagement cannot be reached without the necessity of establishing more regulations of traffic.

Pedlers go to the market soon after sunrise and buy of the farmers and the commission merchants. The farmers use the centre of State street but the pedlers cannot stand their vehicles there for more than twenty minutes without being driven off by the police. When they back their carts to the curb the police also drive them away, according to the testimonio, because the tenants along the street object. As a result, there is no place in the market district where pedlers have privileges similar to those accorded the farmers, but are obliged to keep moving all the time. Often they are obliged to remain about the district for three hours before being able to get a load.

Representative Holland argued that pedlers be allowed to stand in the centre of State street, as well as the farmers. Chairman Goodwin thought they had that privilege, but Mr. Holland told of numerous instances where the pedlers were driven off by the police. The police were getting more active, he said, and the pedlers did not know how they would be able to do business unless a change is authorized.

Peter J. Connolly, assistant superintendent of the market department, declared that the pedlers wanted the right to back up to the curb before tenants open for the day, but Chairman Goodwin reminded him that the tenants had rights that had to be respected.

George A. Bishop, president of the Pedlers' Association, a pedler for forty years, declared that the pedlers are the most hounded class in the city, yet they are the greatest asset in the fight against the high cost of living. No pedler can pick up a load in twenty minutes, he said. There must be places in the district where the pedler can stand his vehicle for long periods.

George H. Curry of Roxbury told the commission how the police had ordered him off McKinley square, Central and State

streets, and at a time when there were no farmers' wagons on the last-named street. Similar testimony was given by Henry Goldstein, who admitted that he had paid two fines for alleged violation of traffic rules. This led Chairman Goodwin to remark that the board would confer with the police commissioner to see if pedlers cannot stand in the centre of State street, when there are no farmers' wagons there.

John B. Fallon, representing the Stickney & Poor Spice Company, 182-184 State street, said his firm is opposed to giving the pedlers any more privileges on State street as the firm desired as much access as possible for its teams. George W. Bentley of George William Bentley Company, grocers' sundries, 192-194 State street, said that rarely can he get to his own door in the morning, without going to Atlantic avenue, because of the many pedlers' carts lined up at the curb. He declared that they abuse their privileges and are often impudent when asked to move.

Sidney L. Burr of Sidney L. Burr & Co., produce merchants, 74 South Market street, warned the board to do nothing that would add to the congestion in the market district. It would be a mistake, he said, to grant any further privileges on South Market street, where the congestion is intense. His firm delivers to pedlers throughout the market district. Joseph J. Wall, representing the Goldsmith Wall Company, 57 Chatham street, thought Chatham street is too narrow for any more traffic privileges, and Chairman Goodwin declared that this street will be left as it is.

It is figured roughly today that the total value of the work done is about \$206,000, of which \$123,000 would be represented by the sewer extension and \$72,000 by the filling and dredging. The sewer work is well under way, but the dredging and filling is little more than begun. By the present rate of progress it would take seven years to carry out the plans, but naturally Mayor Curley does not intend to wait so long before he turns this job over to the residents of South Boston in fulfillment of his campaign pledge of more than three years ago.

The contract involves the completion of the Strandway started nearly fifteen years ago. It means the creation of a new shore drive and beaches well lined with trees and shrubs; the establishment of a playground of fifty-six acres, which, with the single exception of Wood Island Park, will be the largest and best equipped waterfront recreation centre in the country, and the elimination of the long-time evils of swamps and flats, which the people of this district have suffered for many years. Seven huge sewer outlets emptied their ill-smelling muck into Old Harbor, and the plans called for the extension of these evils into deep water, where there could be no odor even at low tide.

A total of 170,000 cubic yards of filling will be used for the forty-five acres to be converted into general use, and to obtain that filling, 145 acres of flats are to be dredged. To date, however, it is estimated that not more than 130,000 cubic yards of mud have been taken out of the harbor.

AUG 9 1917.

CURLEY'S PLAN FAILED

Strandway Project Is Only One-Tenth Completed

Time Expires Today on \$800,000 Contract

Dedication on Columbus Day Was

Hoped
AUG - 9 1917

Nearly Seven Years Needed at Present Pace

If Mayor Curley decides to carry out his original intention to dedicate the great Strandway project in South Boston Columbus Day, Oct. 12, he will have as a picturesque setting for the ceremonies little more than huge piles of mud and murk from the bottom of Old Harbor, for this job at the present rate of progress will not be more than fifteen per cent completed on that date.

The judgment of the Finance Commission has been vindicated in its opinion that the contract could not possibly be fulfilled in the time stipulated. The time limit expired today, and the work is but a little more than ten per cent completed. This is a surprising condition of affairs, even to the critics of the contract, though it is admitted that the winter was most severe for out-of-door work and the late spring was one of the most discouraging drawbacks that the contracts could face.

The contract, involving \$803,180, was awarded to the New York State Dredging Corporation eight months ago today, and the announcement was made, in answer to the critics of the contract, that the concern would employ huge dredgers that would easily make possible the completion of the work in the time allotted. Work from the first, however, has not progressed as the city administration expected it would.

AUG 7 1917.

MAYOR TO GRANT HEARING

Will Not Approve City Council's Grant of One Day Off in Three for Firemen Until Public Is Given Chance to Be Heard

AUG 7 1917

Mayor Curley appreciates the boldness of the City Council majority in passing the ordinance to give firemen one day off in three at yesterday's session, despite the appeal of the Chamber of Commerce for delay until all evidence now at hand is presented. He has called a hearing for Thursday evening, Aug. 16, in the old Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, in order to give the public an opportunity to be heard for the third time this year.

The mayor has fifteen days under the charter to veto action by the City Council. When the firemen's matter came to his attention this morning he was inclined to a delay and soon decided that he would withhold action for several days. In the meantime he was asked to consider the evidence that the Chamber of Commerce is preparing and which the City Council majority, consisting of Councillors Attridge, McDonald, Ballantyne, Watson, Ford and Wellington refused to consider, on the ground that the chamber had had sufficient time to submit its evidence, and that if delay was accorded the request it would mean a reopening of the entire question.

The mayor told the newspapermen this afternoon that though the question had been argued for more than a year, it did not seem right for the city government to act until the public had been given the best possible opportunity to discuss it, and that if there was additional evidence at hand he wanted to hear it before expressing an opinion. To date the mayor has commented one way or the other on the firemen's request. Neither has Commissioner Grady, though it is well understood that the latter is opposed to the change.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 11 - 1917.

BOWLES TO

AUG 11 1917 AID CAPPS

Former President of Fore River Will Assist in Construction of Merchant Ships

APPOINTMENT TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON

Washington Gets Word from Boston That the Admiral Will Accept

SHIP CORPORATION LEGAL STAFF QUILTS

Members Resign, It Is Reported, Because of Sympathy with Goethals

NEW YORK EXEMPTION BOARD IS REMOVED

Chairman Announces That the Members Will Welcome an Investigation

DELAY IN OUTFITTING THE NATIONAL ARMY

War Department Blames Makers of Clothing Throughout the Country

SIGNED LARGER CONTRACTS THAN THEY COULD FILL

One New England Firm a Million Yards Behind Its Contract for Cloth

INCENDIARY BLAZE DAMAGES ÆTNA MUNITIONS PLANT

Causes Loss of \$500,000 at Gary, Ind., Establishment—Two Employees Arrested

Rear Admiral Bowles of Boston is to be appointed assistant to Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, who succeeded General Goethals as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Washington has received word of the admiral's willingness to accept the

nomination as soon as he has cleared up his work in connection with the Boston Committee of Public Safety.

Outfits for the draft army will not be ready by the first of September. The War Department blames manufacturers throughout the country for this condition. One New England firm is said to have been a million yards behind on its contract for cloth the first of the month. The reason given is that manufacturers signed contracts larger than they could fill. Even with only 200,000 men being called to the cantonments by the first of next month it is said it will be impossible to fully outfit the men although the agreement was that supplies for half a million men would be ready at the camps by Labor Day.

T2 BOWLES TO AID CAPPS

Former Chief Naval Constructor Will Be Appointed to Place in Emergency Fleet Corporation

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Aug. 11—Francis Tiffany Bowles, former Chief Constructor of the Navy, is to be appointed assistant to Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Official announcement of the appointment is expected today or tomorrow. The word from Boston that the appointment would be accepted has been received, and Admirals Bowles will enter upon his new duties as soon as he can wind up his affairs as Chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee.

When Admiral Bowles resigned as Chief Constructor of the Navy in 1903 it was upon his recommendation that Admiral Capps was appointed as his successor, and the two men have been closely associated throughout their naval careers. The name of Admiral Bowles was suggested to the President as a member of the Shipping Board when it was first organized, and his experience in the Navy and later as president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, his acquaintanceship with shipbuilders throughout the country, and his reputation for energy and ability are all expected to insure a cordial reception by the public of the announcement of his appointment.

T3 Shipbuilding Course in 1879

In order to thoroughly equip himself as a naval architect, Mr. Bowles applied, during his last year at Annapolis, for permission to attend the school of naval architecture at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Eng. His request being seconded by Senators Edmunds and Dawes, the Secretary of the Navy made application to the English Government for Mr. Bowles and his classmate, Richard Gatewood, to take the three-years' course. These young men began in 1879 a course of study which has since been the highest prize attainable by distinguished graduates of the Naval Academy, and has proved a most efficient method of recruiting an efficient corps of naval constructors. Mr. Bowles's instructor in naval architecture was Sir William White.

Mr. Bowles, coming fresh from the English and Scotch shipyards in October, 1882, and charged with the latest information as to design and construction, was soon detailed as secretary of the Naval Advisory Board, then charged with the control of the design and construction of the first ships of the new navy. He was met with absolute incredulity as to the results obtained abroad. Mr. Bowles struggled to infuse the new ideas and succeeded in many important features of the designs. He advocated twin-screws for all the ships, a system which was adopted for the Chi-

cago. He made and secured the adoption of the battery plans of the Boston and Atlanta. He fought against sheathing with wood and won his case. His services on this board extended over its active service of four years.

Ran Norfolk Yard in 1886

Secretary Whitney made Mr. Bowles a member of the Walker board, which prepared the designs of the Newark, Charleston, Yorktown, etc. In 1886 Mr. Bowles was detailed to the Norfolk navy-yard, and was soon placed in charge. He there organized a modern ship-building plant, producing with the very small means available the Navy's most efficient yard. He built the battle ship Texas, the cruiser Raleigh, and completed the monitor Amphitrite. During this tour of duty, extending over nine years, he served as a member of all important boards at Washington having to deal with matters of ship design.

Mr. Bowles went to the New York Navy Yard in 1895, being detailed by Secretary Herbert at a time when certain irregularities were found in the employment of men in violation of the rules. He proceeded to rid the place of incapable, idle, and worthless employees who had infested it for years, and produced an organization whose efficiency was demonstrated clearly in the Spanish war. During that war there were 2200 construction employees, averaging 14 hours per day, under Bowles's orders. Due largely to his remarkable executive ability and quick and correct decision, there were fitted out at the New York Navy Yard, for auxiliary service, 47 vessels—as many as were turned out in all other yards together.

Mr. Bowles was the prime mover in the organization of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. From its incorporation he was chairman of the executive committee of the council, and from 1895 also served as secretary-treasurer of the society.

Went to Fore River in 1903

In 1903 Admiral Bowles resigned as chief constructor to accept the presidency of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation and he held that position until the reorganization of the company several years ago, when he retired and was succeeded by Joseph Powell, also a former naval constructor of distinguished ability.

Mayor Curley appointed Admiral Bowles as the first chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and ever since the war began the admiral has devoted all of his time and energies to the work of that committee. It is expected that he will resign this chairmanship as soon as his appointment at Washington is announced.

HERALD - AUG 12 - 1917.

PAVING AND PULL

AUG 12 1917

THE finance commission's investigation of surety bond matters throws some light on a multitude of interweaving interests in connection with our street pavements.

After weeks of effort the finance commission finally obtained some light regarding the Oakmont Land Company from Edward P. Fitzgerald, Boston agent of the National Surety Company, which, under Mayor Curley's administration, succeeded in securing most of the surety bond business of the city of Boston and contractors doing business with the city.

The Oakmont Land Company seems to be mixed up with the Fitzgerald-Daly and surety bond interests.

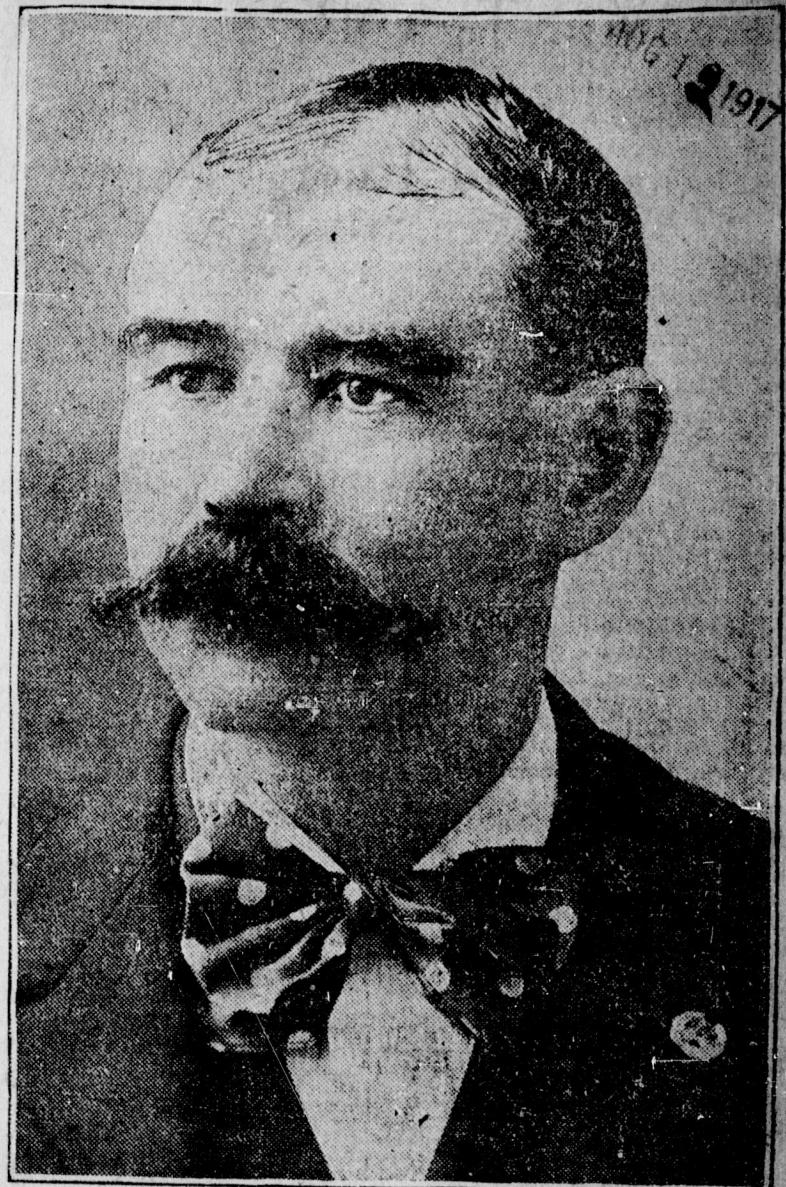
Mr. Fitzgerald testified that William J. Clark and George M. Stevens, both of Winthrop Highlands, had each invested \$5000 in the Oakmont Land Company, a total of \$10,000, which is apparently the full amount and the only real money ever invested in the Oakmont Land Company, except a payment of \$2600 by a real estate man. Incidentally, this \$10,000 is the exact amount Mayor Curley stated that he received about the same time from Francis L. Daly for sale of the mayor's interest in the Daly Plumbing Company. Mr. Daly subsequently asserted under oath that he never paid this or any other amount to Mayor Curley for purchase of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Company or for anything else.

Here come some interweaving facts of intense interest to the public. George M. Stevens is general manager of the Central Construction Company, of which Senator James P. Timilty is president. It was recently awarded the contract for paving with sheet asphalt Commonwealth avenue from its junction with Beacon street to the Boston-Newton line at Lake street.

Interwoven Facts.

The Central Construction Company already had contracts for paving 19 streets, most of them contracts awarded early in the year 1916, none of which are completed, on most of which no work has been done and on a few of which work is being prosecuted in a very indifferent manner. The Commonwealth avenue contract was awarded July 13. Notwithstanding the importance of the thoroughfare, work has not yet been begun and indications are that snow will fly before it is completed.

Immediately after Edward P. Fitzgerald's revelation of William J.



James P. Timilty.

Clark and George M. Stevens as "investors" in the Oakmont Land Company, the finance commission issued subpoenas for Stevens and Clark to appear before them, but both gentlemen had found it convenient to close their happy homes in Winthrop Highlands and to forsake all the engrossing paving interests of Boston, and let the many torn-up streets which they ought to be paving shift for themselves during their temporary absence. Clark and Stevens might have accomplished more at home attending to the business entrusted to them by the city.

The constable was energetic in endeavoring to find them for the purpose of serving summonses. Has not the city a right to expect that those so closely associated with the paving of the 20 streets should remain at

home attending to business and shortening the time when the streets would be reopened to traffic?

William J. Clark, reported as joining with George M. Stevens in the investment of \$10,000 in the Oakmont Land Company, is referred to as connected with the Roman Road Company. William J. Clark is brother-in-law of George M. Stevens and actively affiliated with Timilty and Stevens in the operations of the Central Construction Company, one of Mr. Clark's particular duties being to attend lettings in the interests of the Central Construction Company.

Merely Neighbors?

The Roman Road Company has never been very active in business. Prior to the removal of the Central

Continued next page

(2) AUG-12-1917.

Construction Company to the asphalt plant of the Central Construction Company in Roxbury, the Central Construction Company offices in Boston were at 6 Beacon street. Simultaneously the offices of the Roman Road Company were at 6 Beacon street, and Alex Reed was the accredited vice-president. The United States Wood Preserving Company of New York, of which Alex Reed was the master hand, also had its Boston offices at 6 Beacon street, and correspondence of the Roman Road Company from that office was at different times signed by Alex Reed, vice-president, and William J. Clark.

Alex Reed is the man from New York who on behalf of the United States Wood Preserving Company secured the contract for paving Washington street in 1906 and gave a ten-year guarantee for maintenance thereof. The department of public works, toward the expiration of the ten-year guarantee of the Washington street pavement, discovered that it was in unsafe condition, and also discovered that the surety company had gone out of business—liquidated, evaporated. As the result of several letters to the United States Wood Preserving Company at New York, directing them to come over and repair their bad pavement, Alex Reed finally called on Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, freely admitted that the street was in bad condition, but claimed that some cuts had been made in the pavement by public service corporations and others and that, therefore, the guarantee was worthless. Reed put it over.

CREOSOTED WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT UNITY.

The creosoted paving block companies, whose materials have been specified and used in the city of Boston, are the following:

United States Wood Preserving Company of New York, represented by Alex Reed.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company of Philadelphia, represented by George M. Stevens.

The Jennison-Wright Company of Toledo, now represented in Boston by William J. Clark, brother-in-law of George M. Stevens, both of Oakmont Land Company fame.

JUST A FAMILY PARTY.

Here is a nice little family party—Oakmont Land Company, Central Construction Company, Roman Road Company, United States Wood Preserving Company, Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Timilty, Stevens, Clark and Reed, most of whom formerly had headquarters in the same office, 6 Beacon street, and all of whom, as shown above, are now closely affiliated.

Patchwork Paving.

A great deal has been said about the paving of Beacon street, for which bids were received by the

commissioner of public works a few days ago, but the public was hardly prepared to have Tremont street and Washington street creosoted wood block pavements, and Park street, Beacon street and Somerset street, granite street and Somersett street, same block pavements let in the same contract. Here we have a nice little combination of combinations—granite blocks, creosoted wood blocks and asphalt—all in a happy family paving—

Beacon street, from Tremont street to Park street, granite blocks.

Beacon street, from Park street to Charles street, bituminous pavement.

Park street, from Tremont street to Beacon street, granite blocks.

Somerset street, from Beacon street to Ashburton place, granite blocks.

Tremont street, from Boylston street to Common street, creosoted wood blocks.

Washington street, from Court avenue to Beach street, creosoted blocks.

B. E. Grant's bid for the pavement items is as follows:

Topeka form of sheet asphalt, 2-inch depth..... \$1.55 per sq. yd.

Creosoted wood blocks on Tremont street..... \$3.60 per sq. yd.

Creosoted wood blocks on Washington street..... \$3.40 per sq. yd.

Granite blocks..... \$3.45 per sq. yd.

Six-inch Portland cement concrete foundation for granite blocks and creosoted wood blocks,

\$6.00 per cu. yd.
equal \$1.00 per sq. yd.

making the cost, including concrete foundation, for creosoted wood block pavement on Tremont street \$4.40 per square yard, and for granite block pavement \$4.45 per square yard. That is the very highest price which has been paid in the city of Boston for any class of pavements during the last 10 years. It will be noted that the granite block bid is \$4.45 per square yard, including 6-inch concrete foundation, an advance of 32 cents per square yard over the price of the granite block contracts awarded in the year 1916. No bids were received for bituminous or other types of bituminous pavement, the bid for Topeka 2-inch depth at \$1.55 per square yard being 10 cents per square yard advance on the bid of the Central Construction Company for 3-inch Topeka on Commonwealth avenue, and 20 cents per square yard advance on the Central Construction Company's bid for 2-inch Topeka surface on Commonwealth avenue. Here is a nice little advance of 15 per cent. made possible by the combination of combinations in letting creosoted wood block, granite block and asphalt in one contract.

A Pertinent Question.

Question: Why has not the finance commission reported on all of the matters hereinabove enumerated? Why has it not objected to the combination contract for paving the above enumerated streets, including three entirely different types of pavement in one contract? May not the

incipient answer to the question date back as far as 1908 and 1909, when Guy C. Emerson, now consulting engineer of the finance commission, was superintendent of streets of Boston, then having broad powers in the awarding of contracts? Official reports show that during his administration in office of superintendent of streets nearly all of the so-called permanent paving materials were either Mack fire brick block, manufactured by the Mack Paving Company of Philadelphia, of which the late J. M. Mack was president and for which George M. Stevens was agent; Bermudez or Trinidad Lake asphalt, produced by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of which the late J. M. Mack was also president and George M. Stevens also the Boston agent; and creosoted wood blocks produced by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, for which George M. Stevens was also agent; and the United States Wood Preserving Company, of which Alex Reed was agent.

THAT MYSTERIOUS \$10,000.

Mr. Daly questioned by Attorney Huriburt:

Mr. Daly questioned by Attorney Huriburt:
Have you ever paid any money to Mayor Curley?

Never.

Since you were last on the witness stand have you given any notes?

Never.

Did you pay the mayor \$10,000?

No.

Did you pay the mayor \$10,000?

No.

But—Mayor Curley stated that he received from Francis L. Daly

Plumbing Company

But—Mayor Curley stated that he received from Francis L. Daly
Plumbing Company

But—Mayor Curley stated that he received from Francis L. Daly
Plumbing Company

HERALD - AUG 16 1917

AUG 14 - 1917

AUG 17 - 1917

PRESIDENT IS INVITED BY G. A. R. FITZGERALD

Executive Asked to Attend the
Veterans' Encamp-
ment Here.

AUG 16 1917
GOVERNOR GRANTS WEEK'S
VACATION TO OLD FIGHTERS

President Wilson was invited today to attend the Grand Army encampment in Boston next week.

The invitation, signed by former Gov. John L. Bates, president of the encampment committee, and Daniel W. Denny of Worcester, commander of the Massachusetts department, G. A. R., stipulates that in the event of the President finding it impossible to attend, the department would deem it a favor if Vice-President Marshall or some cabinet member were delegated to represent the United States officially. The message to President Wilson follows:

"The surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who volunteered their services to their country, and many of whose comrades gave their lives in the war for the preservation of the Union, and making it possible for a government of the people, by the people and for the people to exist, are to assemble in this honored city the coming week, at their annual reunion, to renew old friendships and to renew our fealty to the government we helped to preserve.

"We shall greatly appreciate it if you can possibly attend, either on the 21st (the day of the grand parade) or on the 22d, and bring to us such a message as you may feel the occasion calls for."

"If this is not possible, we shall be glad to have the honored Vice-President or some other member of your official family as your official representative."

Gov. McCall has informally approved plans to give the 100 or so G. A. R. veterans employed in the State House a vacation next week.

"HA HA'S" AT STORY ABOUT BY G. A. R. FITZGERALD

AUG 14 1917

Frederick W. Mansfield Unruf-
fled by Reported State Com-
mittee Defection.

"Just say that I laughed: Ha! Ha!"

And thus did Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, comment today on the report that Chairman O'Leary and the Democratic state committee are lined up solidly behind William F. Fitzgerald of Brookline.

The state committee hasn't bothered to consult with Mr. Mansfield regarding his candidacy, although he was the party's candidate for Governor last year, and it hasn't bothered consulting him about the make-up of the state ticket this year. And Mr. Mansfield hasn't bothered the state committee. It is fairly well understood in political circles that the state committee, or those in control of it, are determined to maroon Mansfield, if possible, some place far away from political activities; he, on his part, is said to believe that this will make excellent capital for his present campaign. Mansfield has more than enough signatures on his nomination papers to put his name on the primary ballots.

Time for filing nomination papers with local election authorities will expire Saturday next at 5 P. M., and the Democratic party is still without a complete state ticket. This is believed to be due to the fact that Chairman O'Leary, lacking a telephone, cannot get in touch with as many persons this year as he has in the past, for usually he has to cover a big field to obtain his state ticket candidates.

About a dozen friends of Grafton D. Cushing met at his Boston home last night to discuss the advisability of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor this year. No decision was reached, and Mr. Cushing himself said today he had not made up his mind.

**BOSTON'S TAX RATE
AUG 16 1917
NOT EXCEED \$18
Increase Over Last Year to Be
Slight, It Is Said.**

A tax rate for Boston of not more than \$18 and possibly not quite that, against \$17.80 last year, is indicated now instead of the alarmist reports sent out officially from the city assessors last week of a possible increase of \$1.

The rate will be announced on Tuesday. All but two wards have now been proved, and it is admitted that the former statements of a falling off in the normal increase of real estate values are incorrect. The increase this year, it now appears, may amount to \$22,000,000 to \$23,000,000. This would be a greater increase by approximately \$5,000,000 than last year.

CURLEY WRITES

**AUG 17 1917
DRAFT LETTER**

Mayor Curley wrote to Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrolment yesterday asking him to call to the attention of Provost Marshal General Crowder certain sections of the draft regulations. His letter follows:

"I beg to direct your attention to form No. 30, page 4, which provides under section 1 for the discontinuance of the free distribution of forms for individual use in filling claims for exemption and discharge. The enforcement of this provision would constitute a grave injustice to persons legally and properly exempt from service under the conscription act.

"I beg also to direct your attention to form 20, section 2, which limits the time for filing claims for exemption or discharge, or for filing proof in support thereof, by reason of the fact that any local or district board is without printed forms of claims ~~filled by~~ **AUG 17 1917** regulations.

"To permit these two sections to continue in operation is to take an unfair, unwarranted and unjust advantage of the individual citizen, and I sincerely trust that you will direct the attention of the provost marshal general, E. H. Crowder, to the same at once in the interest of not only Massachusetts citizens, but all citizens."

AUG 16 - 1917.
**CITY HALL
GOSSIP**
AUG 16 1917

MAYOR CURLEY, on his return to Boston, can hardly fail to take action on the finance commission's latest recommendation concerning Public Works Commissioner E. F. Murphy and Peter W. Hill. The mayor can hardly allow the continued rental by the city from Mr. Hill of apparatus worth \$1300 three years ago on which the city has already paid \$4230, while Mr. Hill still owns the property.

Mr. Hill is the same contractor who was brought into the limelight three years ago, when the commission alleged that he had "removed" materials belonging to the city valued by the commission at \$1500, and by Engineer Murphy of the sewer service at \$1000, from the Gibson street sewer yard.

With a John B. Moran as district attorney, Mr. Hill and the city officials responsible for the "removal" of city property, would probably have been investigated.

With Mayor Curley and Chairman Murphy of the finance commission both away on vacation, City Hall becomes a Sahara, so far as news is concerned. The mayor went to Quebec, and to visit Val Cartier camp of "Kitties" along with his secretary, Charles O. Power.

Chairman Murphy, with his wife and daughters, is at Atlantic City. Of the finance commission, only Messrs. Moors and Carr are in town. Mr. Magenias and Mr. Morrison have been invalids for months.

The hearing this evening in City Hall, given by Mayor Curley on the question of approving or vetoing the ordinance allowing the firemen one day or three ought to bring out a good attendance—of others beside firemen, it is doubtful. The antagonism of Russell Club is something that every elected official believes he can do to steer clear of. The spectacle before, of any public officials appearing to favor a veto would be almost heroic as the Spartans at Thermopylae.

POSP - AUG - 12 - 1917

Canadians Give German Helmet to Mayor Curley as Souvenir



In appreciation of the courtesies extended them by the city of Boston during their recent visit, the Canadian veterans sent Mayor Curley a German helmet captured at the battle of the Somme by Lieutenant G. H. McKinney. President R. E. Johnston of the Intercolonial Club was attended in the presentation by delegates from the Intercolonial and Canadian Clubs. The picture shows the helmet being presented to the Mayor.

AUG - 6 - 1917

BELGIANS WILL QUIT HUB TODAY

AUG - 6 - 1917
Finest Reception in
America Here, Says
Baron Moncheur

The Belgian commission, which was greeted with a big parade on Saturday afternoon, officially ended its visit to Boston that night. The members were delighted with their stay in Boston—"Finest reception we have yet had in America," said Baron Moncheur enthusiastically, in the perfect English which they all spoke.

AT DRAPER ESTATE

They retired early Saturday night and were at breakfast at the Copley-Plaza early yesterday morning. Mayor Curley, as a courtesy, escorted them to church in the morning. At 10:30 they

AUG - 6 - 1917
embarked in automobiles—Baron Moncheur, E. Sumner Mansfield, Belgian consul here, Major Osterruth, Lieutenant-Colonel d'Ursel, E. Cartier de Marchienne and one or two friends—and, escorted by the omnipresent plain clothes men, they motored to Hopedale, where they were entertained at the magnificent Draper estate and had luncheon.

At 7 they started back to Boston and at 8 last night had dinner at the Somerset Club as guests of Larz Anderson, former minister to Belgium. Among the guests here were Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, who are especial friends of the Larz Andersons.

Today at 10 o'clock the party leaves Boston for Providence, where the reception is in charge of the Providence Chamber of Commerce. It had been planned to spend two days in Providence, but most likely it will be curtailed to one day because of the pressure of other engagements.

AUG - 6 - 1917 TO PUT FLOATING BATH NEAR LEYLAND PIER

AUG - 6 - 1917
Mayor Curley in commenting last night on the request for better bathing facilities for East Boston citizens stated that Chairman Dillon of the park and recreation department has already arranged for a floating bath house to be stationed near the Leyland steamship wharf at the location the Leyland steamship formerly occupied by the German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

AUG - 6 - 1917

IDENTITY CARD FOR TOURISTS

AUG - 6 - 1917

AUG - 6 - 1917
Mayor Aids Bostonians Going to Canada

Thanks to an official certificate of identification, issued by Mayor Curley to Bostonians who have occasion to visit Canada, the annoyance and inconvenience of being held by the British and United States officials for the purpose of identification have been eliminated for many tourists.

The strict enforcement of the British law regarding the identification of aliens and the rigid observance of the new immigration law by the United States inspectors stationed on the border, caused the detention of many unidentified travellers from Boston, and the result was a flood of protests to the Mayor's office. The Mayor decided that the best way to cope with the situation would be through the issuance of a formal certificate of identification, bearing the city seal and his signature.

AUG - 10 - 1917

TAX RATE MAY JUMP IN HUB

AUG - 6 - 1917
Building Slump Indicates
Raise of \$1

AUG - 6 - 1917
Present indications point to a jump of about \$1 in Boston's tax rate from the present figure of \$17.80.

The increase is expected because of the big real estate loss due to the slump in building operations in Boston.

Although no figures are available at the offices of the assessing department, the officials in charge declare that a boost is inevitable. They point to a decrease of 70 per cent in intangibles.

AUG - 6 - 1917

MAYOR TO HELP

AUG - 6 - 1917
No Wheat Bread in His Home This
Week—Issues Proclamation
Urging Citizens to Aid Wheat
Conservation Plan

Wheatless week will be strictly observed in the home of Mayor Curley. In issuing a proclamation last night for all households to aid in the wheat conservation plan by refraining for one week from using white bread the Mayor stated that rye muffins and graham bread will be served in his home throughout the week.

The Mayor's proclamation is as follows:

"It is the duty of every person interested in the success of the cause of the allies to make some form of sacrifice in aid of that cause. The simplest form of sacrifice that can be made is a change of diet for the purpose of helping food conservation. If everyone in America will do without wheat for one week, the resultant saving will be equivalent to an additional week's supply for the war. Rye muffins and graham bread will displace wheat bread in my home during the week."

CHICAGOANS AT NAVY YARD

Aldermen's Special Commission is Studying Schools, Police, Fire Departments and Civil Service in Large Cities.

AUG 13 1917

The special commission of Chicago aldermen, selected by Mayor Thompson to make a study of public school, fire departments, police and civil service in a number of the larger cities of the United States and Canada, today visited the Charlestown Navy Yard and Commonwealth Pier, after calling at police headquarters and Station 15, Charlestown. The members of the party were received by Ensign D. J. O'Connell, the executive officer of the Navy Yard, who had been shown some of the interesting features, then a boat took the visitors across the harbor to South Boston, where they had a fine opportunity to look over the pier and see the bluejackets and Naval Reserves.

The Chicagoans visited Buffalo, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal before they came here, and will leave this evening for New York city. They plan to file a report with Mayor Thompson of Chicago after their trip has been finished.

AUG 13 1917

**PLEA FOR COAL
TO NEW ENGLAND**

James J. Storrow of District Committee Sends Letter of Request to President of Pennsylvania Coal Men

An appeal for enough soft coal to keep England's mills and workshops going and to accumulate something of a reserve stock while the weather is favorable to free movement of coal is made by James J. Storrow, chairman of the New England coal committee in a letter sent today to B. N. Clark, president of the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania. For 40 days, Mr. Storrow says, hardly a ton of coal has been sold for New England consumption, by these operators. Though the reason for this is not mentioned in the letter, it is known to those who have become conversant with the coal situation in New England that the producers of bituminous coal get so high a price for their output now in Canada that they are sending all they can to that country, while other shipments are going to Atlantic ports for shipment abroad and some is being diverted to points in the United States more favored than New England. Mr. Storrow asks a meeting of the operators to consider a remedy for the conditions of which he complains. In his letter he says to Mr. Clark:

"Since the first of July the operators constituting your association have declined practically unanimously to sell coal to New England shippers and consumers."

"New England is dependent for practically all of its all rail coal upon the mines of Central Pennsylvania,

For many years we have been good customers of the producers constituting your association. Now, suddenly without warning, without notice, and without explanation, for 40 days they have sold hardly a car for New England consumption.

"Our barge and coastwise shipping has been maintained necessarily on the basis of a material part of our supply coming all rail from Central Pennsylvania, and naturally cannot suddenly assume the added burden of bringing to us from the southern coal ports coal to replace the fuel cut off by this sudden and unanimous withdrawal of the Central Pennsylvania producers from the New England market.

"We cannot continue on the present lines. Practically every substantial factory in New England is carrying on work directly or indirectly for the Government, and our railroads are very much overburdened at the present time. In a few weeks, in fact almost in a few days, the grain will begin to move for export to the Allies and will throw an added burden upon our New England railways, and we are approaching cold weather and the winter storms which reduce the carrying capacity of our railroads and tons probably at least 25 per cent.

"If, through the continued refusal of the producers of Central Pennsylvania to accept orders from the New England consumers, we are unable to get coal freely, we cannot possibly make up the deficit during the winter months.

"Since the 1st of July the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads together could have hauled about 400 cars of coal a day if the Central Pennsylvania operators had not refused to let New England consumers have the coal. We have thus lost ground which we cannot possibly hope to overtake, but may we earnestly urge upon you to call a meeting of the members of your association and to explain to them the critical condition of New England's fuel supply and the necessity of immediate relief from the producers of the Central Pennsylvania district.

"We would very much appreciate the opportunity to make a statement to the producers of Central Pennsylvania at the meeting which we are asking you to call, in regard to the present danger and critical condition of New England, due in part, it is true, to the difficulties in securing and moving tidewater coal, but also in large part to the flat refusal of the producers of Central Pennsylvania to permit their New England customers to have coal."

Information as to what localities in Massachusetts have not received a fair supply of hard coal is being sought by the New England Coal Committee. Dealers or other persons having such information are requested to send it to the committee, whose headquarters are in the State House, Boston. Shipments of anthracite in the last 60 days have largely made up the deficit of 300,000 tons for New England that existed last spring, but a few localities have yet a scarcity of this coal.

BOSTON TO HAVE PUBLIC MARKETS

Six to Be Opened Next Week on City Playgrounds With Others to Follow if Streets May Legally Be Used

AUG 10 1917

At a conference held in Mayor Curley's office this morning it was decided that Boston will have free public markets, that they will be opened next week in six of the city's playgrounds, that the Mayor will appeal to Governor McCall to direct Stephen O'Meara, Commissioner of Police, to recede from his attitude refusing to sanction the establishing of markets in the public squares on the ground that he cannot do so legally, and that if the police restrictions are removed the farmers may come into Boston and sell their vegetables direct from wagons to the people.

When a letter was read from the police commissioner stating that Superintendent Michael J. Crowley had been invited to attend the conference this morning and reiterating the commissioner's attitude that the public markets could not be held legally in the streets and squares of Boston, the Mayor declared he would ask J. Frank O'Hare of the State Food Administrator's advisory board, to ask Governor McCall to direct "his employee, the police commissioner, to recede temporarily from this rigid interpretation of the law."

The Mayor made it plain that he had very little faith in the success of the proposed markets in public playgrounds. He believes in street markets.

The free public markets which are to be opened next week are as follows:

Charlestown—Sullivan-Square Playground.

Roxbury—Columbus-Avenue Playground.

Brighton—Portsmouth-Street Playground.

South End—Randolph-Street Playground.

South Boston—Newman Street Park Department lot, near the Strandway and opposite Preble Street.

The Board of Street Commissioners announced today that it will give a public hearing next Tuesday at 12 noon in the hearing room on the fourth floor of City Hall Annex on a proposal to amend the street traffic regulations so as to permit farmers, hawkers and peddlers to stand their vehicles for more than 20 minutes between the hours of 6 and 9:30 a.m. in the following named public ways in the market district: Chatham Street; Commercial Street, between State and Clinton streets; South Market Street between Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue; Commerce Street, between State Street and Atlantic Avenue; State Street, between India Street and Atlantic Avenue and McKinley

Being the Letters of

AUG 13 1917

B1 HIS UNDERSTUDY TO A CITY HALL REPORTER

Sunday evening, Aug. 12, 1917.
Dear Pete:

You know that "once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide." But guess who is almost persuaded that he is the logical good fellow to supplant Curley as distributor extraordinary of city jobs. The near candidate who seeks encouragement wheresoever it may be found is none other than the pride of East Boston, the submarine, but not vanquished, "Tom" Giblin.

Yes, the marine marvel of Boston politics is trying hard, and, at times, he thinks, with success, to see in the mayoralty campaign the main chance. Of course, Giblin hasn't forgotten the trimming he got in his legislative fight last year, and fain would regain his seat on the hill, but bigger game is making its appeal to the former dictator of Noodle Isle. He would not be averse to filling both chairs, and he's big enough, physically, but the mayoralty bee has given him an awful nip and he is now around searching for those who can justify the bee's action in his case.

Fun Ahead

I envy you the good time ahead of you, Pete, if "Tom" does run. Whenever you should get tired of hearing Curley trying to eulogize himself back for another four years, or listening to his opponent query the mayor on the wherefrom of that Jamaica house, you can slip out to a Giblin rally and find out why City Hall should be moved over the North Ferry to Central square, East Boston, or why the city must have a U-boat line from Orient Heights to the South Station.

And wouldn't "Tom" talk, once he had to carry his message to West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, as well as to his insular possession. I think the poet must have foreseen the Giblin boom when he wrote:

I love its giddy gurgie,
I love its fluent flow,
I love to wind my mouth up,
I love to hear it go.

And now for the latest bulletin from your old friend, "Tom" Coffey. He proudly announces that the City Council is his meat this year. "From Elevator Man to City Father," or "In Politics," would make a good feature story if a joking electorate should pick Coffey along with Giblin.

"Don't you think Coffey really is trying to work Curley for a better job?" I was asked last week. There's logic in that dope all right, Pete. Curley could well afford to give some of his satellites a boost rather than have them running loose during a campaign. If some of the cheese and ivory now at City Hall should make itself too conspicuous, his chances for a second term wouldn't be as good as they are.

"Watch Fitzie, he's coming strong" is the word I have heard frequently of late. This alien business of his is making a hit among a lot of fellows of draft age, all of whom have votes. The aliens can't get at him politically, and if aliens are at him politically, and if aliens are finally taken, Fitzgerald will be the

choice of those boys who otherwise would be in the ranks. Fitz and his followers still cling to the idea that Curley would be ple for him, and it is beginning to look as though he really wants the job.

Talked For Three Hours

The Council meeting was the big noise at the Hall last week. After they had found out just how each of the nine intended to vote on the order for one day in three for the firemen, they talked for three hours to justify themselves.

That one day in three proposition is still a live issue. Curley is afraid of it, and may let it become effective without his signature, thereby passing the buck to the Council. At any rate, he will hold a hearing this coming Thursday, but that rehash is up to you. I'm off to the country.

Can you imagine Dan McDonald running to a fire? Ask him to try it some day you need cheering up. During the firemen's debate, Dan said that if the firemen were drafted he would be perfectly willing to become a call fireman like they had in the old days. Dan would be called all right, but by the time he got that 250-pound body of his underway, he would be just in time for next week's fire.

Just before the Council meeting, "Jerry" Watson, when introduced, said he was glad to meet me, and then beamed broadly and at length as he proclaimed that for the first time in a long while, every man at the Press Table spoke to him. Perhaps "Jerry" tried to make an impression upon a new man at the table, for during the meeting he made only one of his characteristic assinine remarks.

Once more, even a third time, I understand, the Fin. Com. will ask Curley why he and Frankie Daly can't get together on such a simple matter as explaining where \$10,000 came from to build a house.

"It is only just that you should have an opportunity to submit an explanation of the transaction," said Chairman John Raus-mit-em Murphy last week, as he smiled and rammed the prod a little farther into the raw spot on Curley that Attorney Hurlburt uncovered.

Here's a good one that "Tim" Connolly of Tomahawk Rifles fame pulled in the Press Room the other day. "Tim," you know, was at one time president of the old Common Council. He said that when George Holden Tinkham first showed up in the council, there was a big crop of red whiskers adorning that energetic phiz. The congressman from the 11th district was a rank failure at first, so Connolly prescribed shaving off those whiskers as a first aid remedy. Tinkham took a chance, separated from the wily growth and started on the path that took him safely to Washington. "Tim" claims the credit for Tinkham's progress.

Gold Lace Officers

Connolly discovered the other day that his Tomahawk Rifles have been taking on the appearances of the standing army of Nicaragua, all gold lace officers and no privates, so he canned three of his captains. Tommie Joyce, Tom Coffey and Jack Donovan. Not one of them had recruited one man to drill and com-

mand. Coffey especially must have been peeved, for in his place, "Tim" has appointed a 16-year-old youngster who has promised to raise a company of 100 men.

The mayor has been able to horn in on practically every parade this year, and indications were last week that he is not going to pass up the G. A. R. parade if he can help it. He can't very well qualify as a Civil War vet., of course, but if Elihu Root, and the Russians, come here, they will ride over the route, and of course his honor will be in the front auto, bowing in response to the applause, whoever it may be for.

Curley is to be "busted" this week. For a short while each day, he will sit, while somebody makes a model of the mayor, not a model mayor. Perhaps, after the election, the bust will be placed in a conspicuous position at the Hall, so that Payroll Patriots may stop and whistle. "Where Do We Go From Here?"

I understand that the bleacher-like reviewing stands in front of City Hall are to remain there until after the city election. Have you heard anything about a thanksgiving parade in case Curley is re-elected?

Fin. Com. Was Right

The Fin. Com. had another chance Thursday to yell "I told you so," at the mayor. One of Curley's campaign pledges to South Boston people was that the Strandway would be rushed. When the contract was let last December, the mayor fixed eight months as the time limit on the work. "It can't be did," said the Fin. Com. "Wait and see," said Curley. At the present rate of progress, the dedication will come about 1920. Curley had planned to give the completed boulevard and park to South Boston as a Columbus day present, but even the best laid plans fall.

The amazed look that met Curley's recent appointments as elevator inspectors was followed by a call for help. It did look phoney when a plumber and a chauffeur ran away from the field of expert elevator operators in the examination. The charges, which prompted the Civil Service Commission to call a hearing, are that the successful applicants had preliminary information on what the questions were to be. Personally, I should like to see the chauffeur retained, provided he is a speed fiend and can put some pep into the City Hall elevator men.

Well, Pete, you'll be back in town and I in the country by the time you receive this. Take good care of that Giblin boom, and try to reconcile yourself to a few more months of payroll patriot pernicious practises.

Your dumfounded understudy,

HENRY.

AUG 10 1917

TIME ON STRANDWAY JOBS UP; 10 PER CENT. DONE

The time limit on the South Boston Strandway contract expired yesterday, and but 10 per cent. of the work has been completed. Tentative plans had been made by the mayor to dedicate this improvement on Columbus Day, but the idea will now have to be abandoned.

The contract of \$803,180 was let to the New York State Dredging Corporation, Dec. 9 of last year, and it was said at that time that the use of huge dredges would make possible the completion of the work within eight months.

No announcement as to when the citizens of South Boston can expect to enjoy their long-desired Strandway was forthcoming yesterday.

FIN. COM. ATTACKS CHARGES CITY OFFICIALS ON HILL CONTRACT

AUG 13 1917

Charging "culpable negligence" on the part of Public Works Department officials in connection with their dealings with Peter W. Hill, Dorchester contractor, Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission today sent Mayor Curley a communication in which he recommends that the city make a "quick change" in the department's renting policy.

The letter to the Mayor says the following conditions exist:

1—Hill, the contractor, has realized \$4,230.50 since May 1, 1914, on rentals to the city of an engine, buckets and derrick he purchased April 28, 1914, valued at about \$1,300, according to the Finance Commission.

2—The commission states that it is their belief that the property was sold to Hill with the "full knowledge of the fact that the apparatus was to be rented to the city of Boston."

3—The apparatus was purchased by Hill on April 28, 1914. On May 1, 1914, three days later, Hill commenced renting the equipment to the city.

4—The commission states that apparently two duplicate payments were made to Hill, one in September, 1915, and another during October, 1915.

5—Commission also states that despite the fact there were lengthy periods when the apparatus was not used at all, the rental charges were "almost continuous."

Commissioner Murphy recommends at the end of his letter that "the rental of the apparatus from Peter W. Hill be discontinued and that the city purchased its own apparatus for

its ordinary needs and to rent only in case of emergency.

The Finance Communication's communication follows:

THE COMMUNICATION.

"On August 15, 1914, the Finance Commission reported to Your Honor on the sale of city property to Peter W. Hill, a contractor.

"In the report herein submitted the Finance Commission deals with the hiring by the city of an engine, derrick, buckets and steam drill from the same Peter W. Hill, to be used by the sewer division of the Public Works Department.

"Mr. Hill purchased the engine on April 28, 1914. The period of rental covers from May 1, 1914, up to the present time, with the exception of the months of August and September, 1916, and began under the former commissioner of public works. The value of the apparatus rented was approximately \$1,300 at the time of the rental. No written agreement or contract was made for the articles in question.

"The engine and derrick were paid for at the rate of \$60 a month during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, but in March, 1917, the price was increased to \$75 a month. The steam drill was rented at \$2 a day and the buckets, some seven in number, were paid for at a rental of \$1.40 a bucket a month.

"The city has paid for this equipment of an approximate value of \$1,300 in rental to date \$4,230.54, and in addition has paid for teaming, rigging and repairs.

"The original charge of \$60 a month for engine and derrick included the rental for buckets, but in November, 1915, a bill was rendered by Mr. Hill for rental of five buckets at \$7 a month for the 17 months previous, that is, from the date of the original delivery of the apparatus to the city to November, 1915, and the amount was paid. Mr. Hill's explanation is that at the time he rendered the extra bill for the rental of the buckets he found out that it was customary in renting engines and derrick to be paid an extra rental for the buckets, and he asked for it and got it.

"An examination of the items of the various bills rendered for rental appears to show a duplicate payment for one week in September, 1915, the derrick being charged for one month at Walnut avenue and during the same month charged for one week at F and West First streets, South Boston. A second duplicate payment seems to have occurred during the month of October for the same items, at the same locations, namely, Walnut avenue and F and West First streets.

"Ordinary business judgment requires that the city of Boston should own its own apparatus, and when it does rent

apparatus similar to that rented from Mr. Hill it should be only for a short time to meet an emergency.

APPARATUS UNUSED.

"It is apparent from all the evidence that the engine, derrick, steam of Boston ETAO—isinmigh.t.sisiS:SDo drill and buckets rented by the City of Boston from Peter W. Hill have not been in use for long periods of time by the city, not only because of snow and repairs to the apparatus, but also very often because there was no work where the apparatus could be used; yet the city has been paying rental almost continuously.

"It is claimed that the price asked for the rental of the apparatus in question is such as is paid by one contractor to another. The Finance Commission believes that, while that may be so for continuous use during a short period of time, it was culpable negligence on the part of the officials of the Public Works Department to retain the machinery for a long time and to pay Peter W. Hill up to date \$4,230.54 rental, more than three times the value of the apparatus in question.

"The commission would draw Your honor's attention to the fact that Peter W. Hill purchased the engine on April 28, 1914, three days before it was rented to the city of Boston, and Finance Commission believes that the purchase was made with full knowledge of the fact that the apparatus was to be rented to the city of Boston."

The Finance Commission recommends:

1—That the rental of the apparatus, namely, engine, derrick, steam drill and buckets, from Peter W. Hill be discontinued.

2—That the city purchase apparatus sufficient for its ordinary needs and rent only in cases of emergency.

AMERICAN AUG. 13-1917

BOSTON 'CLEAN' SAYS MAHONEY.

Health Board Chairman Tells of
Pleasing Surprise in War
Time Conditions.

"The price of health is eternal vigilance and that's what the Boston Board of Health is on duty for now—every one of its hundred inspectors is right on the job."

This from Dr. F. X. Mahoney, chairman of the Board of Health, who rounds up careless friends as well as delinquent citizens who think not of the old adage that—"A stitch in time saves nine."

The doctor sits at his big desk "way up on the eleventh floor and calls to order his five score health scouts and the machinery gets to work."

Down to the markets they go to inspect fruits, meats, vegetables and the sanitary conditions. Another squad goes to tack up posters—lest they forget all the rules that make for health and happiness. Nurses start forth on errands of mercy and to talk over whether little Susie had not better be sent away to the country for a few weeks to bring back the color to her cheeks or whether the small son of the family will soon be big enough to take his first job and just what that job had better be.

FATEFUL SUMMER.

"You know I thought this would be a rather fateful Summer," continued Dr. Mahoney. "With all the soldiers coming in here from all over the country, I was afraid they might bring many diseases and ailments to which we were not accustomed—but I am happy to say Boston was never freer from disease—never in a better condition from the sanitary point of view."

"I don't want to boast"—and the doctor quickly knocked on wood—"but I am very proud of Boston and, as I study the health conditions and sanitary arrangements of the various cities in this country, I feel that I have reason to believe that few are her equal and none her superior—she's right at the top, believe me."

"This aforesaid vigilance is teaching the mothers of the city how important it is to keep things clean and wholesome—how necessary it is to get as good and nutritious food as possible and how good a friend the health officer really is. They are learning that the policeman and the inspector are friends desiring to help, not ready to punish, as was the old belief and constant fear."

"As for sickness take for example infantile paralysis. There have been only eleven cases in Boston since the first of last January, nearly eight months ago, and they have been handled so carefully and successfully that there was no spread of the malady. Now—and listen to this, out of those eleven cases seven were non-residents. I wish every town and city could look after its own cases of this nature, then Boston could show even a cleaner record, but as it is we

certainly have a good, high standard, and that standard is every year being raised higher and higher."

EVERYBODY HELPS.

"The Boston Health Department is endeavoring to adopt the laws, rules and usages of the best health experts in the world and we are trying to inspire civic virtue that will make every man, woman and child in the cities of Greater Boston assist the officers in their duty—which is to keep everybody well and happy."

"We want them to help us watch the milk producers and dealers to see that all milk is pure and pasteurized—we want every one to be on the job to see that the garbage pail is kept clean—to look out for the fruit vendor, the grocery man and every man who comes to the door with food or clothing that makes for better living conditions. When the people wake up to the truth that this health matter is their business as well as it is that of the Health Department—then we can shout even louder in praise of the Hub."

"We can say now that our health is excellent—but that only means we must work the harder. We cannot let up for a minute. Satisfaction means stagnation. We cannot do better than to preach vigilance. Eternal vigilance and then some," laughed Dr. Mahoney.

The three cases of infantile paralysis that were reported in the State during the last week of July turned out to be very mild and were sent to the hospitals for treatment and are now reported to be satisfactory. Dr. Mahoney thinks the weather conditions have nothing to do with it as last summer at this time the disease was at its highest point and the weather was cool and invigorating compared to the heat and humidity of the past month.

"I think people are simply learning each year more and more how to prevent these troubles. That cleanliness is next to Godliness is the lesson we are learning and we are learning it fast."

AUG. 13-1917

Ask for Time on Strandway Work

AUG 13 1917

A request for an extension of time to complete the Strandway job, South Boston, has been filed with the City by the New York State Dredging Company.

The request was turned over to the Division Engineers' department. Those in close touch with the Strandway job say that the extension will be granted. In the meantime, according to the contract, the concern is subject to a fine of \$100 a day.

The contract called for the completion of the work last Thursday. It was an eight-months' contract. Only about 10 per cent. of the dredging has been completed yet and over \$175,000, or about 22 per cent. of the total cost of the job, has been paid the contractors.

Columbus Park the chief feature of the Strandway job, is still a myth. T. E. Mayer has stated that he will dedicate the beautiful park to the South Boston residents on next Columbus Day.

Other officials say, however, that this is impossible and that Columbus Park is a long way from completion.

AUG. 13-1917

OLD 'FIRE TUBS' TO BE IN PARADE

Veteran Firemen's League Will
Hold 27th Muster Here

August 23.

AUG 13 1917

A feature of the twenty-seventh muster of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League in Boston on Thursday, August 23, will be a parade through the principal streets, in which will appear the red-shirted members of the organization, hauling some of the most antique hand "fire tubs" which have been seen in this section of the country since they were supplanted by modern apparatus.

The parade will start promptly at 9:45 a. m. from the corner of Charles and Boylston streets and pass over the following route: Park Square to Eliot street, to Washington street, to School street, to Tremont street, to Boylston street, to Charles street, to Boston Common, where it will disband.

District Fire Chief Edward J. Shallow of the Bulfinch street quarters will be chief marshal. Deputy Fire Chief Daniel Francis Sennott, who has charge of the Roxbury district and Hyde Park, will be adjutant. The aides will be District Chief A. J. McDonald, P. J. Fitzgerald, George Y. Berry of Roxbury, Captain James Fitzgerald of the Boston fire department, Edward Bennett, Albert Kelly, Patrick A. Mock, James Mitchell, Captain Charles Donohue of the Boston fire department and Matthew Francis Cavanaugh.

Following the parade there will be a playout on the Common. About thirty-five "tubs" will contest for valuable prizes. The water which will supply the engines will be taken from the "frog pond" and lines of hose will be laid out so as to connect with the tank in each "tub."

The judges will be W. E. Mayberry of Braintree, Thomas McGarry of Chelsea, William Hathaway of Gloucester, former Fire Commissioner George Hunt of Providence, District Fire Chief Edward Shallow of Boston, John Mullen of East Providence. The inspectors will be Colonel Brown of Marblehead, John E. Hardigan of Newton. The timekeeper will be David Adamson.

The muster committee comprises Mayor Curley of Boston, J. H. Walker of Lowell, Edward J. Shallow of Boston, F. R. Hunt of Cranston, Rhode Island; J. G. Stevens of Marblehead, Patrick Manning of Amesbury and Martin F. Cavanaugh of Roxbury.

The drawing for the position of each tub in the playout will take place at the quarters of the Roxbury Veteran Firemen's Association, No. 2389 Washington street, Roxbury, on Wednesday, August 22, at 8 p. m.

AUG 14-1917

HOLD 'ROXBURY DAY' IN K. OF C. CAMPAIGN

Today was "Roxbury Day" at the Knights of Columbus rally on the Common for the war camp fund which the society is raising for recreation centres in the training camps throughout the country. The speakers were Mayor Curley, James A. Watson, Judge William Day, Thomas F. Phelan and others.

LET NO ALIEN SLACKER ESCAPE THE DRAFT, DEMANDS GALLIVAN

AUG 13 1917

Congressman's Bills Blocked by Lack of Agreement
With Allied Nations; Warns Against Delay.

Eighteen hundred aliens are employed in the several departments of one big Boston factory.

Not one of them is willing to shoulder a gun.

In Quincy, it is said, the aliens employed in one great establishment smile unpleasantly at their young American shopmates, and say:

"You go war; me stay take you job."

Congressman James A. Gallivan talked of cases like these yesterday in a Sunday AMERICAN interview, wherein the South Boston-Dorchester statesman was asked to say what Congress proposes to do about the young alien slacker of military age, who will not fight for either the country of his birth or the land of his adoption.

"The alien slacker," Congressman Gallivan said at the Harvard Club, "is one of the problems of the war. I had him in mind as long ago as the first week in April, when I introduced two bills which, I thought, enacted into law, would help the alien to find himself."

MUST GET INTO LINE.

"These two 'Gallivan' bills, if you will, are still in committee, but it gives me pleasure to be able to report that, thanks to the interest lately displayed in the subject by President Wilson, it is likely that the object aimed at may be reached through representations by our Department of State to the departments of the allied nations and reciprocal agreements resulting therefrom. So, I believe, we'll get the alien slacker yet."

"The first of my two bills was introduced on the seventh day of April. It provides that every alien in the United States—other than enemy aliens—who have resided in the United States not less than three years, are to come within the conscription provisions of the Army act."

"The intent of my second bill was that every young alien who, having enlisted in the Army or Navy, receives an honorable discharge, shall immediately be granted full American citizenship as his reward."

"The first of these bills was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs."

"The second went to the Committee on Immigration."

FORBIDDEN BY TREATIES.

"And I soon found out that the enactment into law of Bill No. 1—conscripting aliens—is forbidden by existing treaties; and that we have no right to do such a thing without first making arrangements or agreements

to that end with the allied nations. For this reason there has been no hearing by the committee on that bill, nor have I pressed for one."

"At that early date in April, the President appeared to be opposed to calling upon the aliens among us; but since then a dozen measures, more or less similar to mine, have been introduced, and Mr. Wilson's eyes have been opened to the fact that there is a strong sentiment throughout the land against allowing the young alien to enjoy all the benefits of the Republic while his young American friends are in Europe fighting to keep that republic alive."

"The President, it is said, has come to be a believer in and a supporter of some such legislation as is aimed at in bills introduced by Representative Rogers of Lowell and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. These bills provide, in substance, that the Department of State at Washington shall take up this question of drafting aliens with representatives of the foreign powers."

"This, I believe, is being done, or will be done, but what those of us who are keenly interested desire above everything else is SPEED, to the end that the young alien may not escape the first draft."

"In any event, the problem is likely to be straightened out before many weeks and perhaps, after all, it is better that the State Department should take the initiative."

REWARD FOR SERVICE.

"As for my second bill, I have a feeling, which I am sure must be shared by everybody, that the alien boy who totes a gun for his Uncle Sam, and goes cheerily off to France, should receive some substantial reward for his sacrifice when the war is over. Certainly the greatest reward possible is American citizenship."

"It happens, however, that the chairman of the Committee on Immigration, to which this bill was referred, is himself the author of an 'alien' bill."

"Mr. Burnett's bill provides that every young alien who fails or refuses to join the colors, within ninety days of the passage of the Burnett bill, shall be deported to the country of his origin. There has been no hearing on either of these bills, as yet, but there is considerable congressional support for both of them."

"The young alien is a serious problem. He has got to be dealt with. Next to the young man of means who tries to duck his duty to the best and greatest of all countries, the alien is our greatest 'national-service' problem."

"It certainly is pretty tough on the young American that he must rig out in a uniform, and grab a gun, at \$30 a month, while his young alien shopmate smirkingly prepares to take young Mr. American's job and salary. Other young alien business men scan the lists to note the conscription of young American rivals!"

TONY WENT TO THE WAR.

"To say that all young aliens are totally lacking in love and affection for their Uncle Sam, however, is quite as unfair, and quite as unsafe, as all generalizing of that kind. I have in mind a youngster in my own district, a true blue little Yankee of Italian parentage."

"Young Tony, eighteen years old, enlisted in the navy at the first crack out of the box. Came to me then his middle-aged father, prosperous, portly and pompous, 'to get the boy out.'

"'What are you kicking about?' I said, 'the boy is happy; let him do what appears best.'

"'But I am not an American,' said the father, 'and there is no reason in the world why he should fight for the United States!'

"I am not going to repeat what I told that man, but his splendid young son is still with the colors and he is going to stay there. I hope he comes back, to some day serve Boston as Mayor, or Massachusetts as Governor!

"But would you say that all Italians are like that father, in their thanklessness to the country that has taken them in and lavished her all upon them? Certainly not! as the enlistment rolls will show. No, sir, the aliens among us are not our *only* slackers, by a long shot."

MUST BE SOLVED.

"But they're a problem, nevertheless, and one I hope that may be solved satisfactorily through the Department of State."

Mr. Gallivan is at home because the House of Representatives is taking what is likely to be a thirty-day vacation. The House is marking time, waiting for the Senate to pass the Revenue Bill and, while the House cannot adjourn for more than three days at a time, there is an understanding, or gentleman's agreement, that until the Revenue Bill comes along the House will meet once every three days merely to go through the motion of adjourning for another three days.

South Boston's popular Congressman, as energetic as John Francis Fitzgerald himself, never in his career has looked so physically fit as he does today. This news may be surprising to those of his friends who know that bad teeth recently sent Mr. Gallivan to the doctors and the surgeons, but it is nevertheless a fact. Accompanied by members of his family, including, of course, Brother "Joe" and "Jimmy" Junior, the Congressman will set out tomorrow for the delightful hills of New Hampshire and a wonderful week of pleasant days and perfect nights.

AMERICAN AUG 13 - 1917

CITY PREPARES FOR G.A.R. WEEK

Big Day Will Be Tuesday, August 21, With Parade of the Veterans.

AUG 13 1917

The fifty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Boston during the week of August 19 to 25.

The committee, which is composed of Francis E. Mole, Daniel E. Denny, Wilfred A. Wetherbee, John L. Bates and Major Henry L. Higginson, is making elaborate preparations for a gala week.

Though this year there are expected only ten thousand, compared to the forty thousand attending the convention held here in 1904, the committee and the people will be counted upon to make the greetings doubly strong and impressive.

The program begins on Sunday afternoon with services held in the New Old South Church, Copley square, at 3 o'clock. Past Commander-in-chief James Tanner will deliver the address.

On Monday afternoon the department aids-de-camp will report at the department headquarters in the Hotel Vendome at 4 o'clock, and the Massachusetts comrades entitled to seats in the National Encampment will meet at the same place at 5 o'clock to receive their credential badges and to transact preparatory business.

A semi-official meeting will be held in Mechanics Hall in the evening which will be open not only to the comrades of the Grand Army and their friends, but to its allied organizations and the public at large. At this gathering ex-Governor John L. Bates will preside and there will be addresses by His Excellency Governor Samuel W. McCall, His Honor Mayor James M. Curley and other distinguished comrades and ladies.

Other associations to extend greetings will be the Army Nurses' Association, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans and the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary. The past commanders-in-chief will make the responses.

The big eventful day comes on Tuesday when the parade is scheduled to start at 10 o'clock sharp. The length of the march will cover about a mile and a half and will be reviewed by the Governor at the State House, by the Mayor at City Hall, and by Commander-in-Chief Patterson at the grandstand on Tremont street. The disbanding will take place at Park square.

The honors will be dispensed in the evening by the national officers of the Woman's Relief Corps in the form of a reception held at the Vendome at 8 o'clock in compliment of the Commander-in-Chief Patterson, while others will be given by the officers of the various allied organizations at their respective headquarters.

Symphony Hall will be the scene on Wednesday morning and afternoon of the first session of the encampment and will begin at 10 o'clock. Lunch-

eon will be served the delegates in the basement of the hall by the Massachusetts Department of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The great camp fire—in memory of departed days when they sat around the fire near the battlefield and told stories—will be enjoyed on Wednesday evening in Mechanics Hall at eight o'clock. The trooping of the colors will be observed under the direction of Commander J. Payson Bradley and all the Grand Army posts are requested to bring their colors.

The closing session will be called to order on Thursday afternoon in Symphony Hall and there will again be a luncheon as on the previous day.

On the same afternoon the guests within the gates of the city will be given the opportunity to take the famous trip to Lexington and Concord and visit the historic spots.

A trip down Boston Harbor for the delegates, their wives, and invited guests has been arranged as a parting excursion, for Friday and there will be a dinner served at Paragon Park, Nantasket.

The committee is urging a request of Boston—that every building in the city fly Old Glory—in honor of these dear favorite sons. This decoration is referred to the miles of bunting that is the usual mode of flamboyant cheering.

VETERANS SPECIAL GUESTS.

The trooping of the colors by the Spanish War Veterans, who are to be special guests, is an attractive number.

The Executive Committee will meet at 3 p. m. at the Central Directory for Nurses, No. 636 Beacon street, and on August 31 at 9 o'clock the regular order of business will be taken up throughout the day.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the Department of Massachusetts Auxiliaries of the United Spanish War Veterans will entertain, and for the twenty-second sea trip to Gloucester has been arranged.

This nursing service that was inducted into the United States Army for the government during the Spanish war now is well organized, and in charge of the United States Army Nurse Corps with a reserve corps of 8,000 enrolled Red Cross nurses.

AUG 17 - 1917

TUESDAY G. A. R. DAY, M'CALL PROCLAIMS

AUG 17 1917

Governor McCall today by proclamation appointed next Tuesday as "Grand Army Day," and dedicated it to the veterans who will march through the streets of Boston.

The Governor's proclamation is a tribute to the old "Boys in Blue." The proclamation says:

"The Commonwealth is to be honored by the holding of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Boston during the week beginning August 19.

"As this will probably be the last time that the national meeting of the Grand Army will be held within this Commonwealth, it is impossible to exaggerate the impressiveness of this occasion.

"I recommend and hereby proclaim that Tuesday, the twenty-first day of August, be set aside as Grand Army Day, and that it be observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes living and dead who saved the Union, destroyed slavery and made possible our greatness as a nation.

"At a time when our young men are going forth to do battle at the call of this country it is fitting that we should call to mind and keep before us the shining deeds of the Grand Army and that we should draw inspiration from their glorious example.

"Let the children, especially, press upon the line of march, both to testify to their respect for these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation.

"In a time of national peril it is fitting that we should refresh our patriotism and strengthen our spirit by due contemplation of those immortal pages of our history which were written by the armies of the republic under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln."

CONVENTION IN FANEUIL HALL

Spanish-American War Nurses
Will Hold Three Days'
Program.

AUG 13 1917

The Spanish-American War Nurses are coming to Boston again. For the first time in ten years the annual national convention is to meet in Faneuil Hall at 8 o'clock on the twentieth of this month.

A three days' program includes a number of noted speakers and a list of entertainments and social functions for the guests.

Camp Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts will be hostess with Miss Jennie R. Dix, a vice-president of the National organization, as chairman. Dr. Laura A. C. Hugh, the president, will be one of the speakers.

The invited guests, members and other dignitaries will be escorted into the hall by the Department Color Team, A. U. S. W. V.

WELCOME FROM C. H. L. Y.

Mayor Curley will make the welcoming address, and the bugle call will be sounded by Miss C. Marguerite Dix, a niece of the chairman.

The musical program, under the direction of Mrs. Helen I. Doherty McGillicuddy, will be a feature of much interest, as Mrs. Conti Galvin will be heard in patriotic songs and ballads.

There will be representatives from all the patriotic societies of the State, and the meetings will be open to the public.

Boy Scouts of Troop 15 of Dorchester with Scoutmaster Francis W. Fogarty in charge will act as ushers.

RECORD - AUG 13 - 1917.

Police Rules Block Opening of Markets

**Governor Is Urged to Have Anti-Hawkins
Law Suspended So Farmers Can
Sell Their Produce** AUG 13 1917

Strong efforts to have Gov. McCall invoke the broad powers of the Defense act to suspend Boston police regulations regarding peddling and hawking, will be made by J. Frank O'Hare of the Committee on Public Safety, to assure the success of the six free public markets which are expected to open next Monday.

Efforts made to open the six markets this morning were unavailing, chiefly because of the rigid police regulations governing peddling, despite hard work on the part of Supt. of Markets Graham.

Supt. Graham canvassed the farmers and garden trucksters who bring their produce to the Faneuil Hall Market early this morning as to their willingness to bring their wares to the six public markets in the poorer sections of the city, and but one of the 115 men interviewed would consent to the change.

Supt. Graham is optimistic, however, and he believes that when the

full tide of farmers comes sweeping in to the downtown market, and there is not enough room to provide them with stands, they will consent to sell their produce piecemeal instead of in bulk, as they now do.

Both Supt. Graham and Mr. O'Hare are of the opinion that by next Monday the six markets will be thrown open to the public, although the farmers themselves would prefer a large central market not far from Faneuil Hall where they might bring the produce which they have not sold at 8 a. m. and there dispose of it in a retail way.

The six sites chosen by the Mayor for the markets are Sullivan sq. playground, Charlestown; Columbus ave. playground, Roxbury; Christopher Gibson playground, Dorchester; Portsmouth st. playground, Brighton; Randolph st. playground, South End, and Newman st. yard, South Boston.

AUG 11 - 1917

ATTENDANCE IN 1917 SUMMER SCHOOLS 3586

AUG 11 - 1917

**Asst. Supt. Rafter, in
Charge, Says They Save
City \$100,000**

Boston's Summer Review Schools have closed and 3586 pupils who otherwise would have to repeat a year's work were today restored in good standing and will continue their school work with their classes as the result of their work during the past 40 days.

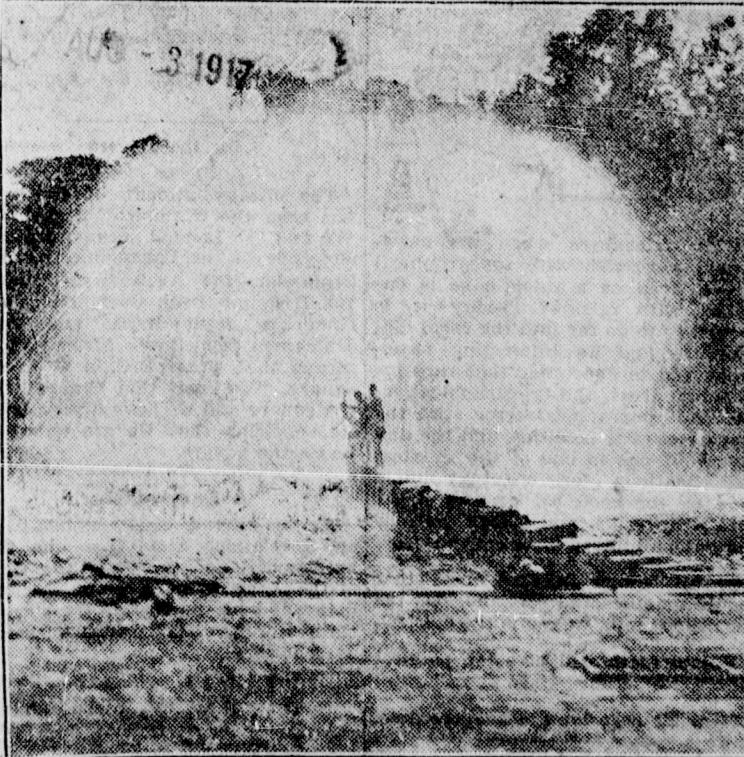
Included in this number are 179 pupils who received grammar school diplomas and who are now eligible to enter high school.

Summer Review Schools were started four years ago in Boston and each year are proving more useful. More than 70 p.c. of its pupils after a summer of review work keep up with the rest of the procession as a matter of course.

Asst. Supt. of Schools A. L. Rafter, who has had to forgo his usual vacation because of his summer school work, stated today that the attendance during this term has been remarkable, far exceeding that of the regular schools.

One room in the Bigelow School in South Boston captured the blue ribbon, having 34 out of a possible 49 perfect attendance days.

AUG - 3 - 1917. **Making the Frog Pond Safe**



(Staff Photographer.)

Cleaning Out Pond on Common for the Kiddies

After The Record yesterday printed an account of how the children who were permitted to bathe in the Frog Pond were getting their feet cut with pieces of glass, old bottles, etc., Mayor Curley ordered the pond cleaned out. This picture shows the pond after it had its mid-summer cleaning, and the fountains were playing again, filling it up with cool, refreshing water for the youngsters. The Frog Pond is now a safe place for young Boston to bathe.

AUG - 10 - 1917.

AUG - 10 - 1917. **Abraham Lampert Gets 24 Hours to Clean Up Place**

AUG 10 1917

**Health Inspectors Allege Find-
ing Meat for Sale Amid
Unfit Conditions**

Abraham Lampert of 16 Ashland st., a butcher, was arraigned before Judge Creed in the Central Police Court today charged with running an establishment where foodstuffs were exposed in an unwholesome condition.

Dr. Mullowney and Dr. Stiles of the Board of Health and Patrolman McCaffrey told the court that a side of beef on a meat block was so covered with flies that they thought there was a black cloth over the meat.

Filth, they said, covered the floor, and a bad odor filled the place.

Judge Creed continued the case until tomorrow, telling Lampert that he must clean up the place within that time, and also ordered McCaffrey to make an inspection before the case is called.

RECORD - AUG - 13 - 1917

OLD HAND-TUBS TO PLAY ON COMMON

N. E. Veteran Firemen Will
Man Brakes Aug. 23d Fol-
lowing Parade

AUG 13 1917

Thirty-five of the old hand-tubs used by firemen as far back as 1832 will contest for honors in the play-out on Boston Common, Aug. 23, following the parade of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League through downtown streets.

One of the features of the procession will be these hand-tubs, which will be drawn by ropes by the red-shirted veterans. Music will be furnished by companies from Portland, Me., and Providence.

The marshal of the parade will be District Fire Chief Edward J. Shallow, and he will be assisted by Deputy Fire Chief Daniel Francis Sennott of Roxbury, District Chief A. J. McDonald of Boston, P. J. Fitzgerald, George Y. Berry of Roxbury, Capt. James Fitzgerald, Edward Bennett, Albert Kelly, Patrick A. Mack, James Mitchell, Capt. Charles Donohue of Boston and Mathew Francis Cavanaugh of the Roxbury Veteran Firemen's Association.

The judges of the play-out will be W. E. Mayberry of Braintree, Thomas McGarry of Chelsea, William Hathaway of Gloucester, ex-Fire Commissioner George Hunt of Providence, District Fire Chief Edward J. Shallow of Boston and John Mullen of East Providence. Mayor Curley heads the muster committee.

A meeting to complete arrangements for the parade and playout will be held at the quarters of the Roxbury Veteran Firemen's Assn., 2389 Washington st., Roxbury, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock. All entries for the playout must be in the hands of Sec. Martin Cavanaugh of the Roxbury Association that evening.

AUG - 16 - 1917

FIN. COM. URGES VETO ON "DAY OFF" MEASURE

AUG 1 1917

Advises Mayor It Is His
"Patriotic Duty" to
Kill Bill

AUG 1 1917

That it is the patriotic duty of Mayor Curley to veto the one day off in three for firemen was urged in a communication sent by the Finance Commission to the Mayor yesterday.

The Mayor has not yet indicated what his intentions are concerning the proposition, which was passed by a vote of six to three by the City Council on Aug. 6. A public hearing on the matter to be given this evening by

the Mayor at City Hall, was announced some days ago and this has caused renewed activity by those interested on both sides of the question.

It is anticipated that representatives of both the Russell Club, composed of firemen, and the Chamber of Commerce, in opposition, will be heard at length. Both sides have accumulated considerable new ammunition since the City Council hearings, which lasted several evenings.

In its communication to the Mayor the Finance Commission said:—

"Referring to the recent vote of the City Council in favor of the one day off in three proposition for the men in the fire department the commission hereby respectfully urges Your Honor to veto this measure."

"The Commission calls Your Honor's attention to the report of the Finance Commission on this matter, dated Feb. 28, 1916. (See F. C. Reports, Volume XII.)

"The present seems an ill-chosen moment for a change of this sort. Without this additional burden taxation is becoming heavier constantly, as a result of necessary expenditures growing out of the war.

"As the firemen themselves should realize, every good citizen is expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them.

"The energetic young men available for the fire force, if not needed for active war service, are now needed in the industries of the country. The Commission is prepared to say that it is a patriotic duty on the part of Your Honor to veto this measure at this time."

BOWLES TAKES NEW POSITION TUESDAY

Goes to Washington Today to
Become Assistant to
Admiral Capps

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee since the United States entered the war, will leave Boston tonight for Washington, and on Tuesday morning take up his new duties as assistant to Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, head of the U. S. Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Admiral Bowles accepted the position at the request of Admiral Capps, who was his junior in the U. S. Navy and succeeded him as chief constructor of the Navy when Admiral Bowles resigned in 1901 to become head of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy.

The greater part of today will be employed by Admiral Bowles in cleaning up his work in connection with the Boston Public Safety Committee, so that he can give all his future time to his new position.

AUG - 15 - 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor's Gate Tender Ned Slattery is having his hands full of trouble these days in the absence of Mayor Curley and Sec. Charlie Power, and the fact that two attaches of the Mayor's staff are serving under the colors. In fact he is so busy that he cannot find time to memorize any new patriotic speeches which will be a valuable asset during the coming Mayoralty campaign.

Mayor Curley has called a special meeting of the City Council for Thursday afternoon to reconsider his order for \$50,000 for the proposed steel flooring for the Broadway Extension bridge over the railroad tracks, but it is doubtful if many of the nine members will be present, as most of them are out of town enjoying their annual summer vacations.

AUG 15 1917

Walter White, the Traveler-Herald representative at City Hall, who is on leave of absence while serving as a private in the Signal Corps, dropped into City Hall yesterday on what may be his last call before leaving for training quarters in the South. He is one of the four City Hall scribes who are of the draft age.

The name of Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of Boston's Committee on Public Safety, as well as chairman of the Mass. Nautical School Commission, was very warmly received in Washington at the start as just the right man to be added to the Shipping Board as advisor and executive. Admiral Bowles possesses what few naval officers have had—the close acquaintance and confidence of the ship-owners and ship-builders of the country. He is in close touch with them and could bring the Shipping Board in touch with them also, something which just at the present time is urgently needed. Therefore, so 'tis said, he is just the right man for the place.

POST-AUG 13-1917.

AUG-10-1917.

AUG-10-1917.

GALLIVAN REPLIES TO CRITICISM

TO REVOKE LICENSE AT HEAD HOUSE

Explains Why He Appeals to Crowder on Exemptions

Congressman James A. Gallivan of South Boston telegraphed Provost Marshal-General Crowder at Washington yesterday, thanking him for his telegram of Aug. 10, in which General Crowder announced that no change had been made in the regulations of his department as originally announced, which provided for the exemption of a married man with a dependent wife and children.

AUG 13 1917
ANSWERS CRITICS

The South Boston Congressman informed General Crowder that there was considerable confusion among the local exemption boards as to what "necessary circumstances" covers, as applying to married men, and asked the general for a little more light.

In answer to criticism in a Boston Sunday paper yesterday, in which it was hinted that the Congressman was playing to the galleries, Mr. Gallivan gave out the following statement:

"I may have played to the galleries at some time in my public career, just as my newspaper friend who wrote the criticism has often done. But I cannot be charged with that kind of play in this crucial hour. I felt that General Crowder may not have been familiar with the oft-repeated promises of the administration's representatives in Congress during the debate on conscription, that no married man with a family, yes, and even no single man with dependents, would be drafted.

May Appeal to Wilson

"These promises, made in the House of Representatives, saved the conscription bill from defeat. I wanted the general to know these facts; and if General Crowder is interfered with in the promise he made in the telegram to me of Aug. 10, that there has been no change affecting the status of married men with dependents, I propose to put the entire question up to President Wilson. The President will recall just what promises were made by his spokesmen during the congressional debate on the draft bill.

"If somebody has lied, I want the country to know who that somebody is."

AUG 10 1917
Mayor Says Wanaker Has Broken Terms of Lease

A detective stunt pulled off by Mayor Curley during the recent hot spell that jammed hospitals with victims of the jump in the mercury convinced Boston's chief executive that the sweltering public was not getting a square deal in the bathing privileges at the Head House, South Boston. And the result of the Mayor's gumshoe work will materialize in the revocation of the lease under which Henry E. Wanaker operates the Head House.

INCREASED PRICE

Furthermore the mayor announced last night that he intends to establish a year round bathing place at the Head House with a maximum charge of 15 cents. During the hot spell Wanaker, according to the Mayor, exacted a charge of 25 cents for bathing privileges when under his lease he was obliged to furnish accommodations for "quick" bathers for 10 cents per locker. In discussing his detective work at night:

"I personally applied for bathing accommodations at the Head House after information reached me that the public was not being given the chance after a dip under the conditions of the lease. I asked a young man why I could not obtain a 10 cent locker. He said there was nothing under 25 cents. I inquired if he had authority to refuse a tender of 10 cents for bathing privileges and he answered in the affirmative.

"There are a certain number of 25-cent reservations in the Head House. But the lease also provides for the accommodation of citizens on the 10-cent basis. It is an ill wind that blows no good. Although I have called a hearing in order to allow Mr. Wanaker to explain why his lease should not be abrogated, there is no doubt in my mind that he has so violated the terms of his agreement that nothing remains for me to do but revoke the lease. Under the law I can take such action after giving two weeks' notice."

DELAY IN OPENING MARKETS

Supt. Graham Will First Confer With Farmers

Boston's six free public markets will not be opened today, but steps will be taken by Superintendent of Markets Graham which may lead to their institution in the near future.

TO SEE FARMERS

Superintendent Graham announced last night that he will today interview the farmers and garden trucksters who bring vegetables into the Boston markets in an effort to get them to send their wares to the six free markets which the Mayor seeks to establish at the following places:

Sullivan Square Playground, Charlestown; Columbus Avenue Playground, Roxbury; Christopher Gibson Playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester; Portsmouth Street Playground, Brighton; Randolph Street Playground, South End, and Newman Street Yard, near the Strandway, South Boston.

The city authorities have not yet heard from their appeal to Governor McCall, through J. Frank O'Hare of the State Public Safety Committee, in which they ask the Governor to direct Police Commissioner O'Meara temporarily to overlook the regulation which now permits pedlers, pushcart men and farmers to stand and sell their wares in a restricted area of the streets only. The city officials claim that the present emergency—the reign of high prices, the abundance of garden produce and the pressing need of better market facilities—is serious enough to warrant other way."

AUG 8 1917
FIREMEN'S BILL
AUG 8 1917
YET UNSIGNED

Mayor Curley is yet to be heard from on the question of the Boston firemen being given one day off in three, instead of the present schedule of one day in five.

On receipt yesterday of the formal announcement that the City Council had passed the one day off in three order by a vote of six to three, the Mayor announced that he would withhold his signature of approval until the pros and cons had been threshed out before him at a hearing to be held in the council chamber on the night of Aug. 16.

RECORD AUG - 18 - 1917

FIN. COM. IS AGAIN AFTER PETER HILL

\$4230 for Pieces Worth \$1300

AUG 13 1917
Even Then, Report Claims,
Rented Apparatus Not Kept Busy

In a communication sent to Mayor Curley today, the Finance Commission asserts that city records indicate that Peter W. Hill, a contractor who has been doing business with the city for several years, has rented to the city from May 1, 1914, up to the present time, with the exception of the months of August and September, an engine, derrick, buckets and steam drill for which the city has paid in rentals a total of \$4230.544, the original value of the apparatus being only \$1300.

This is not the first time that Hill has been mentioned in a report by the Finance Commission.

In a communication to the Mayor dated Aug. 15, 1914, the commission contends that his representatives removed from the Dorchester yard of the sewer division several shanties and other property including a hand derrick which the records show exceeded \$500 in value, and which should not have been sold by the city without the consent of the City Council and the Mayor.

At that time the Finance Commission recommended that the case be referred to the law department for adjustments, but the records fail to show that Hill was cited before the court.

It is contended now by the Finance Commission that Hill purchased the engine, now being used by the city, three days before it and the other materials were rented by the city for the use of the sewer division.

Furthermore the commission contends that the records indicate that in two instances the city paid duplicate bills for rental of certain pieces of the apparatus.

These instances were once for one week in Sept. 1915, when the records indicate that the derrick was used both at Walnut ave. and also at F and West Firsts sts., South Boston. The second instance occurred, they say, in October of the same year, the two locations being the same.

It is also contended by the Finance Commission that the apparatus has not been in continual use ever since May, 1914, although the city has paid for its continual use.

The report says: "It was culpable negligence on the part of the officials of the Public Works Department to retain the machinery for a long time and to pay Peter W. Hill up to date \$4230.54, which is more than three times the value of the apparatus in question."

The commission recommends that the rental be discontinued, that the city purchase required apparatus for such use, and rent apparatus only in cases of emergency.

AUG 13 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

For the second consecutive week, former Mayor Fitzgerald has neglected Mayor Curley in the former chief executive's weekly publication "The Republic." In fact there has been no reference whatever to municipal affairs in the publication for the last two weeks, and so far as can be learned the present incumbent has not filed any libel suits nor have they buried the hatchet.

Several members of the City Council intend to attend the public hearing to be given by Mayor Curley in City Hall Thursday evening on the subject of one in three instead of one in five days off for the Boston firemen, but none of the members intends to speak, with (probably) the exception of Henry E. Hagan, who would like to go on record as opposed to both the legality and the merits of the increased off-duty period.

AUG 13 1917

Today, the regular meeting day for the City Council, was the first Monday of the summer vacation period, as the members have voted not to meet until Monday, Sept. 10, unless ordered to do so by the Mayor for a special purpose. The Mayor already has several important measures ready for their action but is not considering a special meeting yet.

AUG 10 1917
ROOT IS ASKED TO JOIN
G. A. R. BOSTON PARADE

After a conference with members of the G. A. R. Encampment Committee, Mayor Curley announced yesterday that they agreed upon asking Elihu Root, head of the United States Mission to Russia, the Russian Ambassador and other Russian officials in this country to participate in the G. A. R. parade and other events during G. A. R. week, Aug. 19 to 25.

It is now planned for them to ride in autos in the parade. Commr. Root also is expected to deliver at least one patriotic address.

The route of the parade as decided upon yesterday will mean that, contrary to usual procedure, the parade will pass the State House and be reviewed by Gov. McCall and staff before passing City Hall to be reviewed by Mayor Curley.

The route of the parade on Tuesday, Aug. 21, will be; Arlington, Charles, Beacon, School, Washington sts., Temple pl., Tremont, Boylston sts., Park sq.

AUG 11 1917
SHOULD NOT EXEMPT
POLICE OR FIREMEN

Mayor Curley does not believe that firemen or policemen or any other person in the country within the draft age who is physically fit for service and has not a real dependent should be exempt from military duty.

"It should be the aim of every person in the country to strengthen,

AUG 10 1917

FIGHT HARD TO GET EXEMPTION FOR FIREMEN

AUG 10 1917
Grady Foresees Serious Conditions if Many Are Drafted

What disposition shall be made of the 227 firemen in the Boston Fire Department who are subject to the draft is a question that is causing the Boston Public Safety Committee and Fire Commr. John Grady considerable trouble.

In a letter to Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, Commr. Grady seeks to secure the exemption of 40 firemen who are in the first draft and also to guard against the drafting of other firemen at present in the service of the city. He writes as follows:

"I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 30th inst., forwarding as an enclosure a copy of a letter received from Commdr. Mitchell, U. S. N. The enclosure is very assuring and I am certain that some good will result from your efforts. However, it cannot come any too soon.

"In regard to the draft for the new army, I would say that there are 227 men in the employ of this department between the ages of 21 and 31. As far as I can ascertain, about 40 of these men are liable for service in the first 500,000 to be raised for a new army within a few weeks. If these men are drafted and accepted, a most serious condition will be imposed upon the fire department of this city, a condition of the gravest consequence to Boston and her citizens.

"The age for entering the fire department is from 22 to 30 years, so you can readily see, unless something is done, that every man appointed from now on will increase the liability of this department, and in filling the positions made vacant in the ranks of our trained men we can only call upon men who are liable to be taken away from us at any moment.

"Furthermore, I believe that the entire present organization of the fire department should be left intact in all its branches, as each branch is necessary to maintain the efficiency of the other."

Admiral Bowles yesterday urged Commissioner Grady to take the matter up with the local exemption boards, pointing out that under the regulations of the draft, firemen are not exempt as a class, and that each individual case will have to be decided on its merits.

MONITOR - AUG 14 1917

STREET MARKETS PLAN IS FAVORED

AUG 14 1917

Board of Street Commissioners,
After a Conference With Police Head, Likely to Permit Opening of Several Areas

At the close of a hearing today before the Boston board of street commissioners, on allowing farmers and peddlers to keep their wagons standing in streets while selling produce, it seemed probable that the board would permit this practice between 6 and 9:30 a. m. in the middle of State Street, in McKinley Square, around the Custom House and in the middle of Broad Street. There will be a consultation between the board and Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara before the decision is reached, though the board expressed general approval of the plan.

It was proposed at first to open several other streets to the peddlers, such as South Market between Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue, Commerce Street, State Street between Commercial and Atlantic Avenue, Central Street between India and Atlantic Avenue. It developed that some of these streets were overcrowded and those who asked for their use modified their pleas.

Representative William J. Holland was the principal speaker for the peddlers, who are said to number about 2000. Other speakers on this side were George A. Bishop of South Boston, president of the Peddlers Union; Peter J. Connolly, deputy superintendent of markets; George H. Curry and Henry Goldstein. The burden of the arguments was that the peddlers should be aided as much as possible by the city, because they did much to help keep down the cost of living.

In opposition to the proposed practice were several representatives of business interests in the locality affected, who argued that the keeping of wagons standing in the streets delayed and obstructed traffic. Chief of these were John B. Fallon, George W. MBentley, and Sidney L. Burr. Other opponents, who ceased their protests when they learned that the practice would not be permitted extensively, were Joseph J. Wall and J. W. Leonard. Mr. Wall was opposed to the blocking of Chatham Street. Mr. Burr urged the need of having a free passageway fro the perishable freight carted in large quantities through the streets in question.

AUG 17 1917

FIREMEN'S BILL APPROVED

Mayor Curley this afternoon approved, the one-day-in-three plan for firemen.

AUG 22 1917

AUG 1917

CITY EMPLOYEES WILL LOSE NO MONEY IN WAR SERVICE

Situation Made Clear in Supplementary Order Issued to the Police Force.

Employees of the city who enlist or are drafted into military service will lose nothing financially, according to a general order read in the police stations last night. It had special reference to police officers who are drafted. Commissioner O'Meara issued the order in correction of a previous general order on the subject.

In the general order was this quotation from chap. 254, General Acts, 1917, which was accepted by the city council of Boston, May 24:

"Cities and towns are hereby authorized to pay to employees leaving their service between March 25, 1917, and the close of the war, as determined by the United States government, for the purpose of entering the military or naval service of the United States, an amount equal to the difference between the compensation which such employees were receiving at the time of leaving such service and the pay which they receive while in said military or naval service under the acts of Congress and of this commonwealth, including aid to their dependents. The payments herein provided for shall date from the time when the employee leaves the service of the city or town. Payments hereunder shall continue to be made for six months after the close of the war as determined aforesaid unless the recipient is sooner discharged."

AUG 1917

THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE

The provisional state ticket of the Bay state Democrats, who have recently elected a Governor five times in succession, discloses something of the injury which the direct primary has done. Under it the Democratic leaders feel that they cannot prevent Mansfield's nomination. They believe, however, that they can, by giving him a ticket as congenial to his aspirations as possible, end the farce of his continued control of the situation.

The candidacy of William F. Fitzgerald, the broker, can have no other effect than to strengthen Mansfield's hold on the party. Mr. Fitzgerald can tell a good story and his issues are not without their appeal, but not to the voters who customarily flock to the Democratic banner. Lawrence and Lowell and Fall River, in Democratic primaries, will not pass up an aspirant who is ready to promise labor anything under the sun for a stockbroker from the financial district who pleads for a larger recognition of the rights of capital.

So it will be Mansfield, in the absence of the strategy of the convention. But it will be Mansfield and defeat, all along the line, by the virtual confession of the party's leaders.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 14 - 1917

THE POLICE AND THE DRAFT

It appears to come as a surprise to Commissioner O'Meara that the fact that the United States is at war should make any particular difference to the police department of Boston. Of course he knew that a draft law had been passed by the Federal Congress. He knew that its provisions would require the active heads of organizations throughout the country, industrial, civic, professional, to face a curtailment of man power and to readjust their forces to meet the needs of the nation. But inconvenience for the police department of Boston!—that seemed to the Commissioner a remote and almost impossible contingency. "It had been supposed," he assures his subordinates in an official statement today, "that members of the Boston police force would be exempt from the military draft."

Over in New York no such supposition deluded Commissioner Woods. He knew that the country's need was extreme, and he knew that one of the available means of supplying it would naturally be a certain number of the able-bodied men from the city's police force. Their loss by the draft would require some readjustment, in order to keep New York's department at a proper efficiency, but so the loss of men would likewise affect all other organizations. If their leaders could make the necessary provision, then he could also. With these considerations in mind, Commissioner Woods set in motion a plan for the recruitment of a special additional force which could take the place of the men who went into military service. Volunteering in good numbers and easily trained for the work of patrolman, these men in their green-colored knaki have already become the only policemen on regular beat duty whom New Yorkers see in some sections of the great city. This arrangement was effected not only to maintain the efficiency of New York's police against the draft's curtailment. It was also designed to give members of the force full and fair opportunity to secure leaves of absence and try for commissions in the reserve officers' training camps. Of this opportunity many of New York's policemen have taken advantage and have won the award of commissions; others are still in training.

These things have gone on not three hundred miles from the city of Boston, and right here in Boston there have been policemen who have shown the same spirit that actuated their fellows in New York and who have secured commissions in the Federal armies. In the meantime, Mr. O'Meara does not seem to have seen much beyond his delusion that Boston's policemen would be exempt from the draft. Having been now awakened from that mistake, he is today honestly concerned over an outlook which he tells the public he fears must result in a decrease of the service which the police force can give to Boston. The counsel he seems to need in this predicament may be summarized in the old adage, "Where there's a will there's a way," with the way of Woods in New York to point the case aptly. Mr. O'Meara is troubled by provisions of law which may hamper his department's employment of additional men. Let him make a frank and constructive appeal for some plan that will give him the relief he wants, and then see if the public's will

does not forge ahead to the way he wants. Surely the man who was so confident of the power of the ordinary city police forces to meet any and all contingencies that he opposed and helped to secure the defeat of the bill for a State Constabulary only last spring, cannot now admit he is baffled. The Commissioner who has not thought it necessary to adopt any of New York's measures for the intensive training of police and patrolmen will not now allege that it is impossible to prepare promptly a sufficient number of men outside the ages of the draft to fill out the force as he needs them.

Difficulties there may seem to be, as cited by the Commissioner's statement this morning; but we venture to say that none of them will long abide if local authorities will bring to bear against them the spirit and force of another statement, also published this morning, and made by Charles Evans Hughes. "It is the interest of the nation solely that must be subserved," he said in discussing the work of the district exemption board of which he is chairman. "The interest of the individual or association of individuals cannot be considered except where such interests coincide with the interests of the nation." Let this spirit be brought to the Police Department of Boston, and the way will be found to permit both the preservation of this city's safety and the proper share of national service which should be expected of the members of Boston's police force.

Aug - 15 - 1917
CALLS KILTIES WONDERFUL

Mayor Curley Returns from Camp of the 236th McLean Regiment and is Praised with Admiration

After five days in the training camp of the 236th McLean Kilties of America, in the province of Quebec, Mayor Curley declares that they are the most interesting military company he ever saw. "Every officer in the regiment has been a private and has risen from the ranks through his own bravery and fine qualities," the mayor said. "One of the things that interested me was the bayonet instruction. It is truly wonderful. They not only teach the men how to use their own bayonets in the most scientific manner so as quickly and mercifully to kill a foe, but they teach them also how to take the bayonet from a foe who is charging them. The practice demonstrations are wonderful."

Since the Kilties were in Boston they have slightly changed the name of the regiment. It now numbers 1185 men, of which about six hundred are from in and around Boston. They have had fourteen weeks of training and are about ready to go abroad. The question of bringing the entire regiment to Boston with the purpose of recruiting many more British subjects is being considered.

Aug - 16 - 1917
CRUCIAL DAY FOR FIREMEN

Mayor Curley's Hearing at City Hall
Tonight on One-Day-Off-in-Three Ordinance the Deciding Factor

Boston's firemen realize that tonight's hearing on the one-day-off-in-three ordinance will provide the real test of all their efforts in the last two years. They did not expect to be obliged to meet a supposed uncertainty in the mayor's mind, and were naturally shocked when he announced that the City Council's action would be reviewed by him before rendering a decision to approve or veto the ordinance. While they have no specially new evidence to offer, in the line of humanitarianism, efficiency and economy, they have felt obliged to meet the Chamber of Commerce summary of conditions that would result in fire houses, were the ordinance to be put into effect. The Chamber charged that unless the 192 additional men were provided at once, the department would be most seriously undermanned by the change, and the firemen will meet that argument in prepared schedules applying to all fire stations in the city.

The communication of the Finance Commission to Mayor Curley urging him to veto the ordinance as a patriotic duty confines itself entirely to war conditions. It declares that "the present seems an ill-chosen moment for a change of this sort, for every good citizen is expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them." The commission submitted a detailed report on the proposed ordinance last year, and the mayor's attention is directed to it in the latest communication. That report was a rather exhaustive treatment of the situation, but the Chamber of Commerce has gone much further in argument against the change.

It is regarded as a pity that the citizens, particularly the tax payers, have not interested themselves more definitely in this far-reaching proposal. Few proposals of large moment have been agitated with more determination in city affairs, yet the hearings have not attracted much attention, despite the fact that the estimated cost of the additional personnel required in the department would be \$155,000 the first year and \$268,000 in five and a half years, when the maximum pay is reached. Last year the main argument against the change was the necessity of finding money for the repair of streets and the belief that shorter hours might increase the insurance rates. This year the streets are well provided for, and there has been no definite report that insurance rates would increase, though there is well grounded suspicion that such would be the case.

An interesting question has arisen in this discussion. Fire Commissioner Grady, who is understood to be opposed to the change, has not attended any of the hearings. A particular effort has been made to have him present tonight. The Chamber of Commerce committee desires his presence to meet the arguments that the Chamber will present, and the firemen desire to "smoke him out." Grady would have a trying time if he attended, and the best opinion is that he will be absent.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug-14-1917.

G. A. R. READY FOR PARADE

Final Order for Procession Issued to Veterans

Sons of Veterans Will Act as Escort

March Takes Place Next Tuesday at Ten

Automobiles Provided for Disabled Men

AUG 14 1917

Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh has issued his final orders for the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic next Tuesday, during the fifty-first national encampment. The parade will move at ten o'clock from Commonwealth avenue, corner of Arlington street, a signal gun to be fired promptly at that hour. A preparatory gun will be fired fifteen minutes earlier.

The parade will be organized by departments, each department under command of the department commander or the senior officer of the department present. Departments will be assigned to a position in line in order of seniority of date of charter and will form in columns of four files front. Distances between departments will be sixty feet; between posts, twenty feet; between files, four feet. Markers will be placed designating the place of formation for each department. The guide will be right throughout the march, except when passing the reviewing stand of the governor at the State House and the reviewing stand of the mayor at the City Hall, when guide will be left.

Department commanders must not leave the column after passing the reviewing stand, but will continue to march with their departments to the place of dismissal of the column. When the reviewing stand has been passed, they must not attempt to review their commands. No organization will be allowed to leave the column until regularly dismissed.

In passing the reviewing stands, colors will be dipped at six paces from the reviewing officer and will be maintained at salute until six paces beyond him. Officers with side arms will give the officers' salute with the sword. Officers without side arms will salute by touching their right hand to the brim of the hat and looking toward the reviewing officer. Comrades in the ranks will not salute, but will turn their eyes toward the reviewing officer.

Bands and drum corps will take the time of the preceding musical organization, so that the marching column may maintain the same step. All bands and drum corps will cease playing on Beacon street at Walnut street, to be designated by a marker, and must resume playing 100 feet from the reviewing stand at the State House, this point also to be designated by a marker, and will continue playing until they reach Washington street. All bands will cease playing on Washington street at Temple place, to be designated by a marker, and will resume playing at a point on Temple place to be designated by a marker and will continue playing until they reach Boylston street. The march will be common time, the cadence ninety steps to the minute. Bands marching in close proximity will alternate in playing. All bands must play in passing reviewing stands.

National officers and past commanders-in-chief in automobiles will ride at the

head of the Grand Army column, in advance of the national aides-de-camp. Automobiles or carriages will not be allowed in the parade column in or between departments. Automobiles will be furnished by the Boston Encampment Committee for those unable to march and these automobiles will be placed in the parade at the left of the Department of Massachusetts. These automobiles will be found on the south roadway of Commonwealth avenue, right resting on Fairchild street. Members of the G. A. R. desiring to ride will report to Comrade George A. Hosley, Hotel Vendome, at nine o'clock for assignment to cars. The commander-in-chief will review the column at the reviewing stand on Tremont street.

It is desired that every member of the Grand Army of the Republic present in Boston make an effort to participate in the parade, whether he has a uniform or not, but it is hoped that all will make an effort to appear in the regulation uniform of the order. No flags or standards except the National and State flags and department and post flags and standards will be allowed in the parade. Regimental flags or banners will not be allowed. Women, children and civilians will be prohibited from participating in the parade, and department commanders are directed to enforce this order in their respective departments. All caricatures and undignified exhibitions will be excluded from the parade.

The line of march will be about 1½ miles in length, over asphalt streets as follows: Starting on Arlington street at Commonwealth avenue, to Beacon street, School street, Washington street, Temple place, Tremont street, Boylston street to Park square.

The line will move as follows:

Platoon of mounted police.
Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley, chairman of the Parade Committee.

Mounted aides.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., William T. Church, commander-in-chief.

Band.

U. S. Grant Post No. 327, Brooklyn, N. Y., personal escort to the commander-in-chief, Charles T. Schondelmeier, commander.

National Color Bearer Henry J. Yohn, Philadelphia, Pa.

Headquarters Color Bearer John Little, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson.

National Officers in Automobiles—H. H. Bengough, adjutant general; Cola D. R. Stowits, quartermaster general; William H. Wormstead, senior vice commander-in-chief; E. K. Russ, junior vice commander-in-chief; William M. Hanna, surgeon general; O. S. Reed, chaplain-in-chief; Ralsemond A. Parker, judge advocate general; Charles H. Haskins, inspector general; Uriah Seeley, national patriotic instructor; E. B. Stillings, assistant adjutant general; J. Henry Holcomb, assistant quartermaster general.

Executive Committee, Grand Army of the Republic—George A. Price, Philip G. Woodward, J. W. Willett, Orlando A. Somers, Alvin M. Woolson, John B. Inman, Harry L. Beach.

Past Commanders-in-Chief—A. G. Weissert, Leo Bassier, Ell Torrance, Thomas J. Stewart, John R. King, James Tanner, Charles G. Burton, Samuel R. Van Sant, John E. Gilligan, Harvey M. Trimble, Alfred B. Beers, Washington Gardner, David J. Palmer, Elias R. Monfort.

National Association of Civil War Musicians.

William M. Hahn, chief of staff (mounted).

National aide-de-camp (mounted).

B. J. Coll, senior aide-de-camp.

National aides-de-camp (unmounted).

Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in order of seniority.

Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association, Harry White, commander.

National Association of Naval Veterans, William H. Comstock, commodore, commanding.

Department of Massachusetts G. A. R., Daniel F. Denny, commander.

Disabled veterans in automobiles.

"During the week of Aug. 16 to 27, Boston will be invaded by a body of true Americans, whom the whole nation has for years delighted to honor, and Tuesday, Aug. 21, there will march through the streets of the city for the last time the remnant of that glorious Army and Navy that saved the nation in its hour of peril and restored to its rightful place without the loss of a single star our country's banner as the emblem of liberty, equal rights, and national unity.

"From our own Atlantic coast to the shores of the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, there will come from every State in the Union the boys of '61 to '65, once more to drink in before they go hence the inspiration that comes from a pilgrimage to the birthplace of the United States of America.

"There is one sight above all others, whether in peace or war, that ever cheers the defender of his country, and that is his country's flag. Therefore the committee on decorations decided, in view of the present situation, to recommend that "Old Glory" be used as the one principal feature of all the decorations during Encampment Week, and that especially on Tuesday, Aug. 21, every house, store, and public building along the route of the parade display the American flag.

"The formation of the parade will be on the Back Bay streets, between Arlington and Dartmouth—a section of the city where today there are hundreds of new flagpoles, but on account of ten householders being away for the summer, a single flag is seen.

"Now it is a little thing that we ask of the good people of this beautiful section of our city, yet it means much in the minds of our visitors to its good name as the patriotic centre of the country. Therefore, please see to it, even if it does cost you a little trouble, that your house displays the Stars and Stripes on Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Aug-16-1917.

OPPONENT FOR BUCKLEY

Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester Files Papers for Councillor Nomination, Also for the House

AUG 16 1917

Politicians were surprised today when it became known that Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester, besides filing nomination papers for a return to the House of Representatives, had filed papers for the Democratic nomination for Executive Councillor. The meaning of this action was by no means clear, unless Timothy J. Buckley, present Democratic Councillor to Boston, is estranged from Mayor Curley and the mayor desired one of his friends to make the run.

Sullivan is a vote-getter of more than ordinary ability. He has developed a strong machine throughout Dorchester and Roxbury, not only by his aggressiveness as a campaigner but because of his uniformly good nature. He is close to the mayor. His friends believe that he could defeat Buckley, particularly if Buckley is opposed to the city administration.

The last day for filing nomination papers is tomorrow at five o'clock. Sullivan filed his Councillor papers this morning. It is the third councillor district, comprising Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20, and Wards 1 and 2 of Cambridge. Five certified signatures are necessary from each ward.

All candidates have one week for withdrawals. There is a suspicion that Sullivan will not be found in the Councillor contest after five o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 24. The salary for members of the House and members of the Council are the same.

Aug-11-1917.

G. A. R. APPEALS FOR FLAGS

J. Payson Bradley, Chief Marshal, Asks That Old Glory Be Everywhere Seen During Encampment Week

AUG 11 1917

An appeal for a most generous flying of the Stars and Stripes during the G. A. R. Encampment week is made by J. Payson Bradley, chief marshal and chairman of the committee on decorations, who says:

POST - AUG 14 1917.

DEMANDS AUG 14 1917 DRAFTING OF ALIENS

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald
Appeals to Exemption Boards

Former Mayor Fitzgerald, in a letter yesterday, appealed to the newly organized district exemption boards to immediately get in touch with Washington authorities in order to bring pressure to bear to force the passing of the plan to make aliens eligible for the draft. The former Mayor wants Massachusetts to lead the way. He believes that if the State's district boards act now on the alien matter, the other States will swing into line, and that a few days will find the enactment of congressional legislation to bring alien residents into the first draft, instead of exempting them, as is being done now.

URGES COMMON SENSE

Dr. Fitzgerald said that if the exemption boards used common sense in applying instructions from Washington a lot of trouble would be avoided. He declared that no one in Washington wanted married men with dependent families drafted, if it could be avoided.

Assistant Secretary of State Polk, according to the former Mayor, said that the State Department had already got the permission of Great Britain and France to draft their subjects in this country, but that thus far Italy had not consented.

The ex-Mayor wants action. He says that public pressure will force Congress to act. He also pointed out last night that the alien question was distinctly a Northern question. "The Southern States have not a heavy alien population," said Dr. Fitzgerald, "and as many of the Washington officials are from the South, action will not be taken until Northern States press the national government into action." His letter to the chairmen of the district exemption boards is as follows:

Married Men Not Wanted

"I called to see the Governor, thinking that he would appear before your honorable body, to lay before him certain facts in my possession relating to the draft which I thought might be of service to you. I find that he is away from the State House and I take the liberty to set before you in writing some ideas which are the result of three months' work in Washington on this matter.

"Official Washington is so busy trying to do so many things that unless those entrusted with official responsibilities outside Washington use their common

sense in applying instructions from Washington a lot of needless trouble will ensue. I did not find anybody in Washington who wanted married men with families dependent upon them drafted. If it could be avoided, and this is the opinion of everyone I have talked with from the President down,

Consent of Allies

"The fact that regiments hereabouts under instructions from Washington have been for weeks and are now engaged in discharging married men with dependents emphasizes this point. I called to see General Crowder on appointment from President Wilson regarding the enlistment of aliens, and he informed me that it required action of Congress or agreement by the allied nations through the State Department before this could be done.

"I saw Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee, who drew up a bill calling for enlistment of aliens, and although it is evident that this bill met with practically unanimous approval of the Senate, it is held up pending negotiations through the State Department with our allies. Only the other day I saw Mr. Polk, who was Acting Secretary of State, and he informed me that because of the objection of one of the allied countries he doubted whether an agreement would be arrived at before the first draft was completed.

"In the meantime, the House is adjourning three days at a time, and it is my impression that nothing will be done to secure authority to draft aliens unless by pressure of public opinion. I therefore urge your honorable body on this occasion to ask the War Department whether the 106,000 aliens who have registered in Massachusetts, a large percentage of whom are young, vigorous and unmarried and have lived here 10 years or more are to be exempt from service, throwing the entire responsibility of serving the flag on the 250,000 citizen-Americans. Of course, no one will defend such a proposition, but the fact is that up to the present moment, though a tremendous amount of agitation has been carried on, there have been no results and the public wants to know the reason why.

"It is my belief that if Massachusetts will officially lead the way, as she has done on many other occasions, and your board can do it, the whole country will follow, and in a few days, in time for the first draft, a decision will be announced in keeping with our sense of honor to our allies and a decent regard for our own Americans."

AUG 14 1917.
LABOR DAY
AUG 14 1917
PARADE OFF

There will be no parade of organized labor in Boston on Labor Day. The outpouring of labor that has been one of the features of the day for more than a quarter of a century, has been called off, primarily owing to the financial conditions of different unions brought about through the investing of all available money in the Liberty Loan bonds, and the fact that hundreds of the members of various unions will be in the ranks of the army and navy by that time.

In order that the day will not be entirely unobserved arrangements are being made for a demonstration to be held on the Common, at which the general public will be informed of the work done by the American Federation of Labor toward bringing victory to the Stars and Stripes.

AUG 14 1917.
**MAJOR AT
CAMP OF
KILTIES**

AUG 14 1917.
**Curley Given Royal
Reception by Sol-
diers in Quebec**

VALCARTIER CAMP, Que., Aug. 13.—Canada's most noted military training camp is having its first international historical event in the shape of a visit from Mayor Curley of Boston, who is here with his secretary, Charles O. Power, to visit the Boston boys of the 236th Overseas Battalion, the MacLean Kilties of America.

MET BY PIPERS

Mayor Curley was met in Quebec by Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie and Major H. H. MacLean and was motored 18 miles to camp. A message had reached camp that the Mayor would arrive and he was met by the famous Kiltie bagpipe band which had played in Boston streets.

With lusty shouts the Kilties surrounded the Mayor and lifted him up to the hood of the car with cheers that lasted nearly as long as those at political conventions across the border. When the cheering subsided Mayor Curley addressed the men briefly, expressing his great pleasure at being able to visit them and his pride in welcoming them as fellow citizens and fellow freemen in the great war for world democracy.

The boys then lifted him to their shoulders and carried him around the parade grounds, where he met each member of the unit and shook hands. After this the officers of the battalion were presented to the Mayor and his secretary.

Just as darkness gathered the kilties and practically the whole camp gathered around an immense bonfire near the bank of the Jacques Broad River and joined in a sing song and impromptu concert, the talent being provided by the Boston boys. There were songs, dances, wrestling, juggling, recitations, choruses and speechmaking.

Mayor Curley contributed to the programme by giving a recitation and then addressed the large gathering circled around the bonfire.

This morning Mayor Curley was up at reveille closely watching the men at work from the time they turned out at 5:50 a. m. He inspected their tent lines and watched them at breakfast, was present at regimental orderly room, took great interest in their physical training and finally was present when they formed up en masse to march off for their day's work on the plateau. As the battalion marched off the parade grounds Mayor Curley was accorded full regimental honors, the entire battalion marching past in review.

Mayor Curley was entertained at luncheon today at headquarters by Brigadier-General Fages, camp commandant, and later visited the other units in camp, while this evening an interesting demonstration of gas and smoke bombs and flares was given for his benefit.

POST - AUG - 14 - 1917.

DRAFT PUTS MORE WORK UPON POLICE

O'Meara Says City's Protection Will Be

AUG 14 1917 Lessened

Two hundred Boston policemen stand liable to the draft.

Commissioner O'Meara, in a general order read last night, goes into the subject in some detail. He points out that thousands of extra tours of duty have been already performed by Boston's 1700 officers, how they served as United States deputies and at registration booths, besides turning up 700 citizens who were without registration cards. He says it soon will be more difficult to protect the community and harder to get the right men to recruit the force. Meanwhile the positions of those called to war must be held open. He says, in part:

CANNOT FILL PLACES

"As the men taken will receive leave of absence on conditions to be prescribed later, their places cannot be filled because:

"1—They must continue on the rolls of the department as part of the maximum number of patrolmen allowed.

"2—if an increase were authorized, suitable men could not be obtained in sufficient numbers because 85 have already been drawn from the present Civil Service list from which alone appointments can be made, and those remaining are not likely to be of the mental and physical standards to which the Boston police department is entitled. Those so remaining on the list, moreover, will themselves be drawn upon heavily for military service; and for the same reason many of the men who would have registered for the October examination, the result of which will be known in February, 1918, will be unavailable.

"It is necessary therefore to say by way of warning that after the force has been depleted, more service will be expected from members who shall remain, less can be given to the general public; and for the foregoing reasons all governmental service which the police are not legally bound to perform will be refused.

"For the protection of persons and property throughout the whole city, an attempt will be made to supply in part the places of drafted policemen by placing on regular patrol all patrolmen capable of performing it, such men to be obtained by cutting off the traffic detail in the less important places, suspending the assignment of men to the enforcement of the automobile laws, withdrawing patrolmen from city buildings where the work can be done by special officers in the city employ, and by any other means which may be found practicable. These matters will

be dealt with in detail in future orders. "Meanwhile no advice can be given to members of the force, as requested by some, who are in doubt as to whether they should volunteer or await the result of the draft, and none can be given as to the question of pay during absence. The Legislature of 1917 passed an act empowering municipalities which accepted it to make such payment under certain conditions. The City Council of Boston has not voted on the act. The police commissioner can make no more definite statement on this point

than that members of the police department will receive substantially the same treatment as members of city departments."

AUG 14 1917

227 FIREMEN TO BE DRAFTED

Bowles Will Not Ask Exemption for Them

The refusal of Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, to ask exemption for members of the Boston fire department, has made the drafting of 227 members of that department a certainty.

Boston firemen cannot claim exemption on the ground of dependents because the Boston City Council has voted to indemnify them against loss of pay while fighting with the colors. Further they cannot claim exemption for physical reasons, because they are all picked men physically. Their acceptance by the department makes their liability to be under the draft a certainty.

Owing to the depletion of the ranks by the draft, Fire Commissioner Grady felt it was his duty to preserve the present personnel if possible, and for that reason asked Chairman Bowles and Mayor Curley to secure exemption for the firemen. The fire commissioner, however, feels that his duty in the matter ended there.

"If the government feels the firemen are needed more in the trenches at the front than on the firing line at home, then the firemen should not be exempted," said the fire commissioner.

AUG 9 1917

TO CONFER ON

MARKET PLANS

Mayor Acts Despite Com.

AUG 14 1917

Despite the decision of Police Commissioner O'Meara that he cannot legally allot street locations for the public markets planned by Mayor Curley, the latter has called a get-together conference of Commissioner O'Meara, Superintendent Graham of the market department; Chairman Dillon of the park and recreation department, and members of the food conservation committee and the Boston Public Safety Committee.

The meeting will be held at 11 a. m. Friday.

AUG 11 - 1917.

FORGIVES HEAD HOUSE MAN

But Mayor Forces Cut in Bathing Charges

After placing Henry W. Wansker, lessee of the Head House, South Boston, on the carpet at City Hall yesterday, Mayor Curley announced that he had put a decided crimp in the high cost of bathing. The maximum charge hereafter will be 20 cents.

Complaints reached the Mayor during the recent hot spell that the sweltering public was receiving a decidedly questionable deal at the Head House in the matter of fees for the privilege of bathing.

Hereafter the prices at the Head House will be as follows: Locker and towel for an adult supplying his own suit..... 10 Locker, towel and suit for child under 12 years..... .05 Locker, towel and suits for adults..... .05

Stipulation was made by the Mayor that the rates to men and women must be the same, and that all rates must apply to unlimited use of suits by the public.

In the complaints filed with the Mayor the allegation was made that women were charged more than men, and that the tax ran as high as 35 cents for a single hour's use of locker, suit and towel.

The lease under which Wansker does business will not expire until January, 1921.

Wansker left City Hall with the announced determination of altering his price list, and the new scale probably now adorns the walls of the Head House.

AUG 14 1917.

RENT \$4230

AUG 14 1917

COST \$1300

Fin. Com. Says Derrick Deal Looks Bad

AUG 14 1917

Criticism of a deal which to date has cost the city \$4230 in rental of an engine, derrick, buckets and steam drill owned by Contractor Peter W. Hill and having an estimated total value of \$1300 is contained in a communication sent to Mayor Curley by the Finance Commission.

The commission declares that Hill bought the engine April 28, 1914, and three days later rented the apparatus to the city. The equipment is still the property of Hill, and the Finance Commission states it believes that the purchase was made "with the full knowledge of the fact that the apparatus was to be rented to the city."

"It was culpable negligence on the part of the public works department to retain the machinery for a long time and pay Peter W. Hill \$4230.54 rental, more than three times the value," is the way the commission sums up the situation.

RECORD - ADC 14 - 1915

BOSTON GCTS

\$2,855,064.60

BY INCOME TAX

AUG 14 1917

This on Basis of 1915 Tax
Receipts, and May
Be More

Boston's share in the first distribution of the proceeds of the income tax will be \$2,855,064.60, according to a computation made today by Tax Commr. Trefry from figures submitted to him by the Boston assessors.

The assessors found this year taxable personal property to the amount of \$152,925,800, as compared with a total of \$310,925,800 in 1915, the year which under the provisions of the income tax law must be taken for purposes of comparison.

It is provided in the law that each city and town shall receive from the State an amount equal to what it would receive, at the 1915 tax rate, on the difference between the assessments for the year 1917 and the year 1915.

This difference amounts to \$158,614,700, and as the 1915 rate was \$18 per thousand of valuation, it is found that the amount to be refunded to the city is \$2,855,064.60.

Later there will be a second distribution, in which each city and town will receive its proportionate share of whatever amount remains after the first distribution claims of all cities and towns have been satisfied.

It is estimated that approximately \$3,000,000 will be available for this distribution, which will be made on the basis of contributions to the State tax.

AUG 15 1917

ATTACKS PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Concord Man Asks McCall to
Dissolve Body or Change
Their Tactics

POINTS TO ADVANCE IN GRAIN AND MILK

George F. Root of Intervale Farm, Concord, has directed a letter to Gov. McCall asking him either to dissolve the Public Safety Committee or take such action as will direct its efforts along constructive and helpful channels.

He charges that grain and milk have increased in price since the committee began to work.

In the absence of the Governor, his assistants declined to make any comment. The letter is as follows:-

"May I request that you take such

action as will immediately dissolve the Public Safety Committee, or at least restrain its efforts to disturb the normal living of normal citizens in the normal Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"I am a farmer, poultry raiser, paragus grower, and, until recently, was commercially engaged in raising squash for 16 years.

"As a result of the apparentlessness of the Public Safety Committee, I have disposed of 2500 pigeons at a loss and am disposing of my 200 hens and chickens as quickly as possible, and am viewing with grave concern the marketable green stuffs in my fields, which I cannot sell at a profit.

"Flour was high and is high in price, but we do not have to use it if we don't care to; we could buy meal at reasonable price.

"This condition was described by Public Safety Committee through abundant newspaper articles advocating the use of corn meal and graham flour and all that sort of thing in case of a "wheatless" week. The result is that, in anticipation of a demand for these materials created by the Public Safety Committee's advocacy, the dealers and retailers have increased the prices of corn and other material, so that instead of one article of abnormal cost, such as wheat flour, all the other similar products have been increased to the same or about the same level.

"And every 15 minutes the Public Safety Committee rushes into print with advice to housewives to eat what you can and can what you can't. What is the result? Cans that we ordinarily buy for 45 to 60c a dozen are double in price.

"Let me say right here that the ordinary housewife knows fully as much about the needs of her household and of the methods of canning as the Public Safety Committee; and further she is well fortified with all the latest wrinkles in canning by pamphlets from the State Board of Agriculture and from our Congressman at Washington, John Jacob Rogers.

"Before the Public Safety Committee began its unrestrained and unprovoked campaign of interference into the normal conduct of farming and living I was able, and others engaged in the same occupation, were enabled, to carry on a producing business at a reasonable profit. Now that nearly \$5 a hundred the only profit is in selling chickens to those innocent persons who still believe there is money in the poultry business.

"Any man who keeps books will get out of the poultry business quickly. By stimulating an abnormal demand for grain foods, the result is the quick destruction of the poultry business. Whole flocks are being turned into meat and cold storage. This great economic loss will be especially apparent later, when the price of eggs, because of their scarcity, will mount beyond the means of the ordinary American family.

"Another distressing effect of a wheatless week is the increase of one cent a quart in the price of milk in Concord, making a total increase of three cents a quart since the Public Safety Committee began to dabble with economic questions.

"It seems to me that an agency such as the Public Safety Committee

be of good assistance to the Commonwealth if it devoted its energies along helpful lines, and I am sure you created it, but it has manifestly deviated from the purpose you made so admirably clear at the time. Therefore, may I again request that it be speedily dissolved or its efforts be directed by you along constructive and helpful channels."

AUG 13 1917

With Reluctant Feet

When Thomas J. Kenny was defeated by James M. Curley four years ago it was the coldest election day in eight years. And already the frost crystals are being mobilized in preparation for coming events. Mr. Kenny may run again, but he is not keen for it. With equal gusto, or equal lack of it, he would support Andrew J. Peters, or James A. Gallivan, or any such disinterested but available statesman.

Mr. Kenny has the right idea up to a certain point—the idea that someone ought to defeat Mr. Curley. But, as The Record has said before, continued emphasis on the prime purpose of defeating Mr. Curley is music to the ears and balm to the political soul, or something of the sort, of our Mayor. It looks to us as if the idea were going around that Mr. Curley is what may be described as a politically tough proposition. There is so much shyness among the putative sacrificial lambs that we wonder if the Mayor has to have someone massage the smile off from his face every night so he can compose himself to sleep and get some rest. When Mr. Curley picks up the morning paper and reads that one possible candidate after another "may run" and would be more or less pleased to support someone else, he probably doesn't dare drink his coffee until he has read the draft news, for fear he will choke.

We would like to see someone—Mr. Kenny, or Mr. Peters, or Mr. Gallivan, or John Doe—come right out and say he intended to be a candidate, not for the exercise of licking Mr. Curley, but because he thinks himself qualified to make a blamed good Mayor and he wanted the job. Go to it on that basis, Mr. Kenny, & anyone else. Forget Mr. Curley and speak for yourself.

And as for speaking for yourself, what's become of the old-fashioned candidate named John?

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 14 - 1917.

MORE WORK FOR POLICE

Commissioner O'Meara Finds 200 Policemen Liable to the Draft and Places Cannot Be Filled

Police protection for Boston will suffer if members of the department are obliged to serve in the conscription army, according to Police Commissioner O'Meara. Two hundred policemen are liable to the draft and the positions of all who go into the Army must be kept open. The commissioner refers to the extra tours of duty performed by his men and declares that all Government work, which the police are not obliged to do, will be refused if the men are called to the colors.

The commissioner's views are expressed in a general order read in all stations as follows:

"Until recently it had been supposed that members of the Boston police force would be exempt from the military draft because of their constant service in the protection of life and property, the work already done by them at the request of departments of the United States Government and the probability that in the final stages of the draft itself the whole strength of the force would be needed for the preservation of order and the enforcement of Federal laws.

"In the early days of the war excitement as many as 300 Boston policemen on several occasions were doing duty which did not belong to them, in compliance with requests made by Federal officials who were unable to secure help elsewhere; for months fifty men on an average were engaged in public work of like character; and the total war service rendered to date by the force represents thousands of hours of duty.

"In the operation of the draft itself the services of 700 policemen were required at registration places June 5; and considerable details of police were called for afterwards to protect the cards. The Boston police have since presented to the United States authorities nearly 700 men who were without cards and were suspected of having evaded registration.

"Policemen are now detailed daily to all boards making examinations for draft. When the time comes for the discovery and arrest of men drafted who refuse or evade service and must be taken by force, the real danger of disorder will arise. It was at that stage of the draft of 1863 that riots occurred in New York and Boston.

"It now appears that it is not the intention of the authorities to grant exemptions to policemen as such. About 200 members of this force are by age subject to the draft. As all are citizens and have passed strict physical examinations by the Civil Service Commission within a few months or years, and are of exceptionally good physique, none will be rejected as aliens and few on physical grounds.

"Some because of their card numbers will not be called and some on account of dependents will be excused, though the conditions of the latter ground of exemption have become more and more doubtful; but it is certain that if policemen are not passed over as policemen a larger proportion of the 200 will be drafted than in any other like number of men registered.

"As the men taken will receive leave of absence on conditions to be prescribed later, their places cannot be filled because:

"1. They must continue on the rolls of the department as part of the maximum number of patrolmen allowed.

"2. If an increase were authorized, suitable men could not be obtained in sufficient numbers because 85 have already been drawn from the present Civil Service list, from which alone appointments can be made, and those remaining are not likely to be of the mental and physical standards to which the Boston Police Department is entitled. Those so remaining on the list, moreover, will themselves be drawn upon heavily for

military service, and for the same reason many of the men who would have registered for the October examination, the result of which will be known in February, 1918, will be unavailable.

"It is necessary, therefore to say by way of warning that after the force has been depleted more service will be expected from members who shall remain, less can be given to the general public and for the foregoing reasons all governmental service which the police are not legally bound to perform will be refused.

"For the protection of persons and property throughout the whole city an attempt will be made to supply in part the places of drafted policemen by placing on regular patrol all patrolmen capable of performing it; such men to be obtained by cutting off the traffic detail in the less important places, suspending the assignment of men to the enforcement of the automobile laws, withdrawing patrolmen from city buildings where the work can be done by special officers in the city employ, and by any other means which may be found practicable. These matters will be dealt with in detail in future orders.

"Meanwhile no advice can be given to members of the force, as requested by some, who are in doubt as to whether they should volunteer or await the result of the draft, and none can be given as to the question of pay during absence. The Legislature of 1917 passed an act empowering municipalities which accepted it to make such payment under certain conditions. The City Council of Boston has not voted on the act. The police commissioner can make no more definite statement on this point than that members of the police department will receive substantially the same treatment as members of city departments."

Aug - 14 - 1917

RUSSIAN FILMS ON COMMON

Boston Park Shows Plans Programme for the Week at Parkman Bandstand

The Parkman bandstand on the Common will be the scene this week of a five-night series of entertainments arranged by the Boston Park Shows. This will include two special programmes—a "Russian Night" Tuesday evening in honor of the visiting Russian mission, and a "G. A. R. Night" Thursday evening in conjunction with the entertainment committee of the Grand Army Encampment. These free outdoor shows will start at 7.45 each night except Saturday.

"Russian Night" programme will include authentic motion pictures of the exciting times during the recent revolution in Russia, as well as Russian war reels and a pictorial record of the Russian mission reception in other cities of this country. Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights there will be a regular Park show offering with different moving pictures each night and musical numbers, including the singing of old-time and up-to-date war songs by the audience.

Aug - 18 - 1917

Mayor Visits Military Camps

Mayor James M. Curley was a visitor at both the Framingham and Ayer military camps yesterday, and was cordially received by the men in service and the several thousands of workmen engaged about the premises. He delivered impromptu addresses at both places, during which he described in some detail the methods of training in vogue in the Canadian camps which he has recently inspected. The mayor was accompanied by Mrs. Curley.

AUG 18 1917

Aug - 21 - 1917

THE G. A. R. PARADE

Today Boston saw her veterans again and hailed them as the heroes they are. Boston's habitual reserve, traditional coolness, if she has any such, was shattered in enthusiasm which swept dense throngs that packed streets and windows, roofs even. They cheered till they could cheer no longer, they shouted their love and approval for States, posts, individuals, and then they cheered all over again. The city has been sated with parades but never has it seen one that went to its heart as well as its head, as this has. In its outbursts of enthusiasm, its continuous uproar of approval, were voiced many sentiments. Love for the veterans was first, for the grand men, now old in years, whom they have known and revered for half a century. But there was more than that to rouse them. Wonder and approval of the courage and hardihood evinced as for hours the serried ranks moved onward through the streets, unfaltering in their march, were a moving sentiment in the throngs. Most of all were the cheers for that untamable, unconquerable spirit that moved with the marching hosts as moved that pillar of fire before Israel of old. It panoplied them as with flame. It burned deep into the souls of the watching throngs and sent their voices rolling in thunderous approval down the long lanes of heroes as they went on. The touch of it brought tears as well as cheers. Never has Boston seen the like of this parade. Never again will it see it. But the remembrance will last as long as approval of courage, of patriotism and devotion to great ideals shall remain.

As State after State went by, thirty or more from Illinois in the van to Massachusetts as rear guard, Boston set the seal of her enthusiastic approval on each organization; nor did it forget the features. The Zouave band, in its flaming scarlet and green, the dainty granddaughters of veterans, the great-grandsons, proud in long trousers and bearing bouquets, the mascots, the negro color guard, the knapsacks, canteens and soldier caps that made the troops proud in '61 and seem so quaint today; all these received full meed of applause and vociferous appreciation. But the times when the welkin rang were when some veteran, strong in spirit still, hobbled proudly along with a cane, or, as some did, with two canes. It was these men, their bodies bowed and their knees bent, perhaps, but their heads erect and their souls flaming with unconquerable fire, that sent the crowd wild and sent voices and hats aloft in inexpressible enthusiasm. Once more these men were advancing upon the enemy just as some of them went up Malvern Hill, swept on through the Wilderness, met Pickett's men at Gettysburg, or showed their courage and stamina on a hundred other hard-fought fields. Advancing years and failing strength, the heat and the long trail, these were the enemies they were meeting today with all their courage, and the crowds knew it.

O'MEARA SEES MORE WORK FOR POLICE

Commissioner Discusses Question of Including Patrolmen in Draft

200 OFFICERS HERE HAVE REGISTERED

Department Head Declares He Will Refuse to Allow Men to Do Government Jobs

AUG 14 1917

Police Commr. O'Meara in a general order read at roll call in all the Boston stations last evening discussed the decision of the Government to include policemen under the selective draft law.

He pointed out that 200 Boston policemen have registered and that if the majority of them are accepted for military service the remaining members will have to expect more work. He declares that less service can be given the general public and all governmental work which the police are not legally bound to perform will be refused.

In order to protect persons and property, Commr. O'Meara declares, the places of drafted men will be taken by all patrolmen capable of performing such services. This will mean, he points out, that policemen will be withdrawn from traffic work, men will be taken from city buildings and from any other places found practicable. Commr. O'Meara's general order is as follows:—

"Until recently it had been supposed that members of the Boston police force would be exempt from the military draft because of their constant service in the protection of life and property, the work already done by them at the request of departments of the United States Government and the probability that in the final stages of the draft itself the whole strength of the force would be needed for the preservation of order and the enforcement of Federal laws.

"In the early days of the war excitement as many as 300 Boston policemen on several occasions were doing duty which did not belong to them, in compliance with requests made by Federal officials who were unable to secure help elsewhere; for months 50 men on an average were engaged in public work of like character; and the total war service rendered to date by the force represents thousands of hours of duty.

"In the operation of the draft itself the services of 700 policemen were required at registration places June 5, and considerable details of police were called for afterwards to protect the cards. The Boston police have since presented to the United States authorities nearly 700 men who were without cards and were suspected of having evaded registration.

"Policemen are now detailed daily to all boards making examinations for draft. When the time comes for the discovery and arrest of men drafted who refuse or evade service and must be taken by force, the real danger of disorder will arise. It was at that stage of the draft of 1863 that riots occurred in New York and Boston.

It now appears that it is not the intention of the authorities to grant exemptions to policemen as such. About 200 members of this force are by age subject to the draft. As all are citizens and have passed strict physical examinations by the Civil Service Commission within a few months or years and are of exceptionally good physique, none will be rejected as aliens and few on physical grounds.

"Some because of their card numbers will not be called and some on account of dependants will be excused, though the conditions of the latter ground of exemption have become more and more doubtful; but it is certain that if policemen are not passed over as policemen a larger proportion of the 200 will be drafted than in any other like number of men registered.

"As the men taken will receive leave of absence on conditions to be prescribed later, their places cannot be filled because:—

"1. They must continue on the rolls of the department as part of the maximum number of patrolmen allowed.

"2. If an increase were authorized, suitable men could not be obtained in sufficient numbers because 85 have already been drawn from the present Civil Service list from which alone appointments can be made, and those remaining are not likely to be of the mental and physical standards to which the Boston Police Department is entitled. Those so remaining on the list, moreover, will themselves be drawn upon heavily for military service, and for the same reason many of the men who would have registered for the October examination, the result of which will be known in February, 1918, will be unavailable.

"It is necessary, therefore, to say by way of warning that after the force has been depleted more service will be expected from members who shall remain, less can be given to the general public, and for the foregoing reasons all governmental service which the police are not legally bound to perform will be refused.

"For the protection of persons and property throughout the whole city an attempt will be made to supply in part the places of drafted policemen by placing on regular patrol all patrolmen capable of performing it; such men to be obtained by cutting off the traffic detail in the less important places, suspending the assignment of men to the enforcement of the automobile laws, withdrawing patrolmen from city buildings where the work can be done by special officers in the city employ, and by any other means which may be found practicable. These matters will be dealt with in detail in future orders.

"Meanwhile no advice can be given to members of the force, as requested by some, who are in doubt as to whether they should volunteer or await the result of the draft, and none can be given as to the question of pay during absence. The Legislature of 1917 passed an act empowering municipalities which accepted it to make such payment under certain

conditions. The City Council of Boston has not voted on the act. The Police Commissioner can make no more definite statement on this point than that members of the Police Department will receive substantially the same treatment as members of city departments."

AUG 14 1917

PARK DEPARTMENT TO CONDUCT SWIMS

Swimming meets, under the auspices of the Park and Recreation Department, will start on Aug. 23, with the final meet at North End Park at 2 p.m., Aug. 25. An athletic meet for boys will be held at Franklin Field Sept. 1 at 2 p.m.

The events include diving, a 50-yard swim and a relay race for junior boys, diving, 100 and 220-yard swims and a relay race for senior boys, diving and a 25-yard swim for junior girls, diving and a 50-yard swim for senior girls and possibly a 100-yard swim. A relay race, in which each girl will swim 25 yards, is planned for senior girls at the final meet.

The meets will be held in districts. Dewey, Wood Island and North End beaches will have their own meets. Savin Hill will join with Tenean Beach. McKenzie Beach will join with L st. Gold and silver medals will be awarded in each event. Entries will be received at any of the city bath houses.

Junior and senior classes for boys will be arranged at the athletic meet at Franklin Field. The junior events will be confined to boys between 12 and 15 years, while the senior class will have an 18-year limit. All Boston districts will be represented by those taking part. Entries may be made with the instructors at the Charlesbank, Ronan Park or Franklin Field playgrounds or with Hugh C. McGrath, 33 Beacon st.

For the junior boys there will be a 50-yard dash, a 110-yard run and a relay race, four boys to a team, individual distances 110 yards. The seniors will have a 100-yard dash, a 220, 440 and 880-yard run, running high jump, running broad jump, putting the 12-pound shot and a relay race, four boys to a team, each boy to run 220 yards. Gold and silver medals will be given for these events.